PRO PATRIA LIBERTATE.

VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, DEC. 29, 1829.

☞A variety of circumstances, not necessary to state, together with a desire to cease our labor for a day or two—it being Christmas—have put us to the extremity of issuing but half a sheet to-day. This will not mar the generous disposition of our patrons, as they will sustain no loss thereby, it being our intention to make up the deficiency at some future day.

It is our expectation to be able to present an account of the organization of our State Legislature, in the next number of this paper—and continue, thereafter, as usual, to publish sketches of the proceedings of this body.

From the Baltimore Republican, Dec. 23.

We stop the press to announce that a very destructive fire broke out, on the lower end of Bowley's wharf, in the second story of the house of Mr. Walton Gray, which with its contents, embracing all the papers of the late Captain B. Ferguson, was entirely consumed; when this notice was inserted, the houses of Mr. George Hayne, on the north, and Messrs. McDonald, on the south were on fire, the house of Hardester and Hooper, sail-makers, emptying of contents. The fire commenced at a quarter before 3 A. M. and now (past 4,) continues to burn.

Mr. Rives, our Minister to France, had his first audience of the king, to deliver his credentials, on the 25th October.

From the Elkton Press, Dec. 19.

Fatal Occurrence.—On Tuesday morning last, a rencounter took place in Elk Neck, in this county, in which Mr. Isaac C. Foster was killed by the stroke of a gun, in the hands of James Foster a distant relation of the former. James Foster had been shooting ducks on the shore of the deceased, without his permission, and refused to discontinue on being desired by him so to do.—Whereupon, as we hear, some angry words were given and received on both sides, which ended in the manner already mentioned. We understand the temporal bone was considerably fractured, and an effusion of blood caused, which becoming settled on the brain, occasioned death in about two hours after the stroke was given.

Perpetual Motion.—Mr. Vandyke is exhibiting in Philadelphia, a machine which is set in motion by the common air, and must, apparently continue to run as long as the materials of which it is composed last. In a large box is placed, horizontally, a basket or bucket wheel, which is set in motion by streams of air rushing thro' some eight or ten apertures from boxes at the side. The air which enters the boxes passes out by a flue. The motion is obtained by an application of the principles upon which chimneys are made to draw. The power of the machine may be greatly increased, and the circumgiration of the wheel accelerated by a pendulous application.

New-York, Dec. 23.

Latest from Europe.

At an early hour this morning, the letter bag of the packet ship George Canning, Capt. Allyn, was brought up by the news boats. Capt. A. sailed on the 24th of November. The Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received copious files of London papers to the 23d, and Liverpool to the 24th both inclusive, with several letters from their mercantile correspondents, from which it will be seen that the demand for cotton had been extensive, at an advance on our last advices.

The American Minister transacted business with the Earl of Aberdeen, at the Foreign office on Thursday the 19th November.

Destructive fire at Glasgow.—On the night of the [illegible] November, the extensive cotton stores belonging to Mr. Donaldson, were destroyed by fire. The quantity of cotton burnt is estimated at five thousand bales. The total loss at *fifty thousand pounds sterling*. It is said that Mr. Donaldson had an insurance of £12,000.

The weather had been very severe in Holland, and there had been a very great fall of snow, which lasted for three days; the steamboats had gone into winter quarters.

The Colonial Trade.—On the 19th of November the London Morning Herald published an article respecting negociations supposed to be pending between Mr. McLane the American Minister, and the President of the Board of Trade, touching the Colonial trade of the British West India Islands.—The Herald intimated that a project was on foot to open the ports of those islands to American ships, upon condition that greater facilities should be given for the introduction of articles of British Manufacture into the United States. The article to which we refer, has been published in several of our papers; and in the Morning Herald of Nov. 23d, the following additional article upon the same subject appears. The Herald, it will be seen, is opposed to the arrangement, and censures Mr. Vaughn though not by name.

West India Trade.—We announced some days ago that apprehensions were entertained that our government were seriously thinking of throwing open the West India trade to the United States. There is now no doubt, extraordinary as it may appear, that such is the fact. The negotiations upon this subject have been going on *sub rosa*, for some months.

Affairs of the East.—An Odessa article of Oct. 30, says:—"M. Buteniess, Counsellor of State, arrived here on the 28th from St. Petersburg. He carries to Adrianople the ratification of the treaty of peace. He will then go to Constantinople, where he will take the office of Charge d'Affairs. All the persons belonging to the legation of the Sublime Porte have received orders to set out immediately to return to their posts.—Count Orloff, one of the Commissioners who assisted in the conclusion of the peace is also going to Constantinople, on an extraordinary mission.

An article from Bucharest, Oct. 23, states that the Pacha of Giurgevo still refuses to give up the place, and Gen. Laskharoff has not received any further instructions in consequence of his report to Count Diebitsch. The force of the Russians before that fortress is 3000 men, one-third of whom are unfit for service, in consequence of fevers and other diseases.

The Emperor has ordered passports to be granted to Halib Pacha to go to St. Petersburg, as Ambassador from the Porte, to solicit the reduction of the indemnity payable under the treaty of Adrianople. The Russian troops in Bessarabia, in the Principalities, and the Turkish provinces beyond the Danube, are to be kept up to a full complement. Erzeroum and the other Turkish fortresses in Asia, not ceded to Russia, are ordered to be evacuated.

We learn that Jussuf Pacha, intended to seek an asylum in Egypt, the Viceroy of which had formerly served under his father, when the latter was Pacha of Seres.—This proceeding, should it meet with the concurrence of the Viceroy, is not calculated to heal the distrust which the Sultan is supposed to entertain towards him.

The German papers contain a long article from Constantinople, dated the 14th Oct., in which it is stated that the Porte is endeavoring various ways to elude the execution of the treaty of peace with Russia and is indirectly giving encouragement to such of its officers as have resisted the provisions of the treaty. It is added, however, that the Porte is by no means in a condition to raise any serious obstacles in the consolidation of the peace, as in many parts of the empire symptoms of discontent against the Government, and of a desire to unite with the invaders, have, been manifested. It is even said that the Grand Vizier has refused to surrender the seals of his office, and that the Sultan dare not displace him as he originally intended.

[*Communicated.*]

Departed this life, after a lingering illness, at his residence in this county, on Friday the 25th instant, Mr. WILLIAM HANDY, Sen. in the 65th year of his age. It may not be uninteresting to his religious friends to know, that he was through life an exemplary Christian, that he bore his affliction with uncommon patience and fortitude, that his faith was lively and his death triumphant.

☞An error had crept into the following notice, concerning the date, which read 'Friday the *eighth*' instead of 'Friday the *first* of January,' as it now correctly reads.

NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the Poor of Somerset County will meet on FRIDAY the 1st of next January, when a PHYSICIAN will be chosen to serve during the year 1830. Applicants will please state, in writing, to some member of the board of Trustees, on or before that day, the terms on which they are willing to serve.

JAMES WILSON, Sec'y.

Dec. 1, 1829. wtf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber deems it opportune to mention to the Public that the has removed to the old stand,

(Snow-Hill Hotel,)

where his doors are open for the reception of his former customers, and the public in general. He feels it a source of gratification to say that he is prepared to accommodate them as well as he has done heretofore, and returns his grateful acknowledgements for past patronage.

The public's ob't. serv't.

C. Farrow.

Snow-Hill, Dec. 12, 1829.

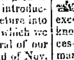
Land for Sale.

WILL be sold at public sale, on Thursday the seventh of January next, on a credit of twelve months, that valuable farm whereon Capt. Robert Bell died, containing about 100 acres, more or less. The improvements are as good as any in the county. There is an excellent store house, said to be a good stand for a store. The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. The sale will take place on the premises, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. and attendance given by

Robt. Bell, *Agent.*

Dec. 22, 1829. 9t

Was Stolen,



From before the store of Mrs. Robertson, in this place, on last Saturday evening, a sorrel mare about 14½ hands high, and not exceeding ten years of age. She may be known from having been rubbed by the traces—her foretop is cut, and has a very thick mane. The latter and her tail are of, what is called, milk-and-cider color. A reward of $2.50 will be given for her return to the subscriber.

JAMES H. McGRATH.

Dec. 29, 1829.

Washington ACADEMY.

The public are hereby informed that the schools of Washington Academy are now open for the reception of students, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. LAIRD, the principal tutor, and ISAAC D. JONES, Esq. the assistant tutor. Students can be accommodated with board in the family of the Rev. Mr. Laird. The charges of the Institution are—

For board and room rent, $1.75 per week.
Tuition ten dollars per session.
Fuel for the in boarders $5 00 } for the win-
out boarders, 2 00 } ter session.

By order of the Board of Trustees of W. A.

LITTLETON J. DENNIS, Sec'y.

Nov. 17, 1829. wm

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having, at the request of the Trustees, taken into his own hands the Boarding Department of Washington Academy, is willing to accept, after this date, of $1.50 per week, instead of $1.75; provided punctual payment be made, *in advance*, for the whole session. In case this should not be done, the sum of $1.75 will still be demanded.

All articles of room-furniture, as also candles, must be provided by the student.

If washing should be required, a separate, though moderate, charge will be made for it.

Those, who place sons or wards at the Institution, as boarders, may expect, that a strictly parental course of treatment will be, in every case and at all times, pursued.

Robt. M. Laird.

Dec. 29, 1829.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans Court,

Dec. 22, 1829.

§§§§§§§§ ON *application of* LEVI §§SEAL.§§ DOUGHERTY, *Executor of* §§§§§§§§ JOHN DOUGHERTY, *late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess-Anne.*

True copy. Test,

JAMES POLK, *Reg. of Wills for Somerset county.*

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of JOHN DOUGHERTY, *late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the twentieth of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 22d day of Dec. A. D. 1829.*

LEVI DOUGHERTY, *Ex'r. of J. Dougherty, dec'd.*

Dec. 29, 1829. wm

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans Court,

Dec. 22d, 1829.

§§§§§§§ On application of ANN HOL§§SEAL.§§ LAND, Executrix of JAMES §§§§§§§ HOLLAND, late of Somerset county, dec'd., it is ordered that she give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. TEST,

JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, has obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Holland, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 22nd day of December, A. D. 1829.

ANN HOLLAND, Executrix of J. Holland, dec'd.

Dec. 29, 1829. wm

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans Court.

Dec. 22, 1829.

§§§§§§ ON application of Henry L. §§SEAL.§§ Harcum, Adm'r. c. w. a. of Lee P. §§§§§§ Harcum, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. TEST,

JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, has obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Lee P. Harcum, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 20th of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 22nd day of December, A. D. 1829.

H. L. HARCUM, Adm. c. w. a. of L. P. Harcum, dec'd.

Dec. 29, 1829. wm

Trustee's Sale.

Bill in Equity, in Somerset County Court, Nov. Term, 1829.

George Aires
vs.
George Hopkins, Administrator of Henry Wilson, deceased.

BY virtue of a decree of Somerset county Court, in this cause, the subscriber will offer at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY the 13th day of JANUARY next, (1830) at 10 o'clock A. M. all the real estate of Henry Wilson, deceased, consisting of two tracts, or parts of tracts of land, one called Last Choice and the other Meach's Hope, together containing 8 acres, more or less.

The terms of sale will be a credit of 12 months with interest from the day of sale—bond to be taken to the trustee for payment of the purchase money with approved security. Upon the ratification of the sale, and the payment of the whole of the purchase money (and not before) the trustee will by a good deed, to be executed and acknowledged according to law, convey to the purchaser or purchasers, and his, her or their heirs, the property to him, her or them sold, free, clear and discharged from all claim of the complainant, or of the defendants, or those claiming by, from, or under them, or either of them.

This is to give Notice,

TO each of the Creditors of the said HENRY WILSON, to file their claims with proper vouchers, with the Clerk of Somerset county court, within six months from the aforesaid 13th day of January.

JOHN HOPKINS, *Trustee.*

Dec. 29, 1829. wm

NOTICE.

THE creditors of Noah Wilson, John Powel and William Heath are Hereby notified that they have applied to the honorable George Jones, of Robt. one of the Judges of the Orphans Court of Somerset county, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland, and have received a personal discharge, and that the first Saturday in May term is the day appointed for their appearance before the Judges of Somerset county court to answer such interrogations as may be propounded to them, or either of them, relative to their, or to either of their, said application.

Dec. 22, 1829. 6t

NOTICE.

HAVING associated Mr. John W. Done in my mercantile business at Princess-Anne, it will, after the 1st day of January, 1830, be continued under the firm of

William Done & Company.

All persons indebted to the subscriber on open account, at Princess-Anne, will please to settle their respective accounts with John W. Done immediately after said 1st of January, either by cash or note.

William Done.

Princess-Anne, Dec. 22, 1829.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

TRADING UNDER THE FIRM OF

William Done & Company,

Have on hand and will always keep a general assortment of

All kinds of Goods

suitable for the market, which they will sell at the lowest prices for cash, or country produce, and to punctual customers on a reasonable credit—And they hope by their attention and exertions, to merit a share of public patronage.

WM. DONE,
JOHN W. DONE.

Princess-Anne, Dec. 22, 1829.

NOTICE.

THE firm of WILLIAM DORSEY & COMPANY, will dissolve on the 31st day of December, (instant) by mutual consent—after which the business at Back Creek, will be continued under the firm of

WM. DONE & DORSEY,

who will relax no effort, to merit from their friends and the public a continuance of that favor and confidence for which they have every reason to be grateful.

All persons indebted to WM. DORSEY & CO. will be expected, and are earnestly requested, to come forward as soon as possible after the first of January, 1830, and settle their respective accounts, either by cash or note.

Back Creek, Dec. 22, 1829.

Sheriffalty.

☞We are authorized to announce Dr. JAMES STEWART as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Dec. 15, 1829. w?

A Counting-House Calendar, for the Year

1830,

Being the Second after Bissextile, or Leap Year, and the Fifty-Fourth of the Independence of the United States.

Moon's Phases.	D.	H.	M.		Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	The Sun's Rising & Setting every Saturday. RISES AT	SETS AT
JANUARY													
First Quarter	1	9	27	E						1	2	7h.21m.	4h.39
Full Moon	8	10	25	E	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	7 18	4 42
Last Quarter	16	10	56	E	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	7 13	4 47
New Moon	24	11	47	M	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	7 7	4 53
First Quarter	31	5	49	M	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	7 1	4 59
					31								
FEBRUARY													
Full Moon	7	9	25	E		1	2	3	4	5	6	6 53	5 7
Last Quarter	15	7	21	E	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	6 45	5 15
New Moon	22	11	29	E	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	6 36	5 24
					21	22	23	24	25	26	27	6 28	5 32
					28								
MARCH													
First Quarter	1	9	55	E		1	2	3	4	5	6	6 19	5 41
Full Moon	9	8	25	M	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	6 10	5 50
Last Quarter	17	0	29	E	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	6 0	6 0
New Moon	24	9	37	M	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	5 52	6 8
First Quarter	31	1	51	M	28	29	30	31					
APRIL													
									1	2	3	5 43	6 17
Full Moon	8	2	22	M	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	5 34	6 26
Last Quarter	16	1	42	M	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	5 25	6 35
New Moon	22	6	20	E	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	5 17	6 43
First Quarter	29	2	47	E	25	26	27	28	29	30			
MAY													
											1	5 9	6 51
Full Moon	7	6	55	E	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	5 2	6 58
Last Quarter	15	11	14	M	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	4 55	7 5
New Moon	22	2	6	M	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	4 49	7 11
First Quarter	29	5	41	M	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	4 44	7 16
					30	31							
JUNE													
Full Moon	6	9	12	M			1	2	3	4	5	4 40	7 20
Last Quarter	13	5	42	E	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	4 38	7 22
New Moon	20	9	13	M	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	4 37	7 23
First Quarter	27	10	9	E	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	4 37	7 23
					27	28	29	30					
JULY													
Full Moon	5	9	17	E					1	2	3	4 39	[illegible]
Last Quarter	12	10	29	E	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	4 41	[illegible]
New Moon	19	7	7	E	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	4 46	[illegible]
First Quarter	27	3	29	E	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	4 51	[illegible]
					25	26	27	28	29	30	31	4 57	[illegible]
AUGUST													
Full Moon	4	7	50	M	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	5 4	[illegible]
Last Quarter	11	3	4	E	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5 11	[illegible]
New Moon	18	6	46	M	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	5 19	[illegible]
First Quarter	26	8	56	M	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	5 28	[illegible]
					29	30	31						
SEPTEMBER													
Full Moon,	2	5	31	E				1	2	3	4	5 36	[illegible]
Last Quarter,	9	8	51	M	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	5 45	[illegible]
New Moon	16	9	21	E	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	5 54	[illegible]
First Quarter	25	1	45	M	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	6 3	[illegible]
					26	27	28	29	30				
OCTOBER													
Full Moon,	2	2	50	M						1	2	6 12	[illegible]
Last Quarter	8	5	25	E	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	6 21	[illegible]
New Moon	16	2	24	E	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	6 30	[illegible]
First Quarter	24	5	13	E	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	6 38	[illegible]
Full Moon	31	0	11	E	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	6 46	[illegible]
					31								
NOVEMBER													
Last Quarter	7	5	46	M		1	2	3	4	5	6	6 54	[illegible]
New Moon	15	8	46	M	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	7 2	[illegible]
First Quarter	23	6	37	M	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	7 8	[illegible]
Full Moon	29	10	11	E	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	7 14	[illegible]
					28	29	30						
DECEMBER													
								1	2	3	4	7 19	[illegible]
Last Quarter	6	10	9	E	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	7 22	[illegible]
New Moon	15	3	12	M	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	7 23	[illegible]
First Quarter	22	5	35	E	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	7 23	[illegible]
Full Moon	29	8	55	M	26	27	28	29	30	31			

L. T. Teackle

Village Herald.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JOHN S. FARBER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOL. III. PRINCESS-ANNE, MD., TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1830. NO. 11.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 00 *if paid in advance*; or $2 50 if paid within six months.

☞Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance*.

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year*.

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage, to be paid by the subscribers.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

☞Persons advertising must limit the time of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

☞All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE,

[Corrected Weekly.]

BANKS	pr. ct. dis.	BANKS	pr. ct. dis.
U. States Bank	par	Farmers bank and	
Do Branches	par	branches	1
MASSACHUSETTS		Wilmington and	
Boston banks	1	Brandywine	½
Other Mass. notes	2	Commercial bank	10
RHODE-ISLAND		Branch of do. at	
Providence banks	3	Milford	10
Other R. Island notes	4	Bank of Smyrna	1
CONNECTICUT		MARYLAND	
Middletown bank	1	Frederick c'ty bank	½
Phœnix bank at		Havre-de Grace	½
Hartford	1	Farmers bank at	
Bridgeport bank	1	Annapolis	½
Eagle bank of New		Branches at Freder-	
Haven	no sale	ick & Easton	do
Hartford bank	1	Hagerstown	do
NEW-YORK		Westminster	1
N. Y. city banks (ex-		Elkton	50
cept Lombard)	par	DISTRICT OF COL.	
Albany		Bk of Washington	½
Other N. York notes	1	Bk of the Metrop.	do
NEW-JERSEY		Patriotic bank	do
[illegible] bank	no sale	Central bank	do
[illegible] in Newark	1	Bk of Columbia	[illegible]
[illegible] of N. Bruns-		[illegible] Bk Georget'n	½
wick	1	Farmers & Mechan-	
[illegible] Ins. Co	1	ics bank	do
[illegible] bank at		Bk of Alexandria	do
Mount Holly	1	Bk of Potomac	do
Cumberland bk	1	Farmers bk of Al-	
State bk Camden	1	exandria	do
[illegible] Elizabethtown	1	Union bk of Alex'a	do
[illegible] N. Brunswick	1	Mechanics bk of Al-	
[illegible] Patterson	susp.	exandria	do
[illegible] Trenton	no sale	VIRGINIA	
[illegible] Morristown	1	Richmond & bran's	½
[illegible] bank	1	[illegible] of the Valley	do
PENNSYLVANIA		[illegible] Petersburg	do
Philadelphia banks	par	[illegible] at Charlestown	do
[illegible]	1	[illegible] at Romney	1
[illegible]town	do	[illegible] bank of Vir	
Montgomery county	do	at Wheeling	3
[illegible]	"	N. CAROLINA	
[illegible]	"	do	[illegible] bk at Raleigh	
[illegible] bank	do	and branches	4
Farmers bk of Lanc'r	1	Cape Fear	4
Harrisburg	1	Newbern	4
Northampton	1	S. CAROLINA	
Farmers bank of		State banks generally	2
Bucks c'ty	1	GEORGIA	
[illegible] bank	1	State bank	2
[illegible]bersburg	1	Planters	2
Farmers bank at		Augusta	2
Reading	1	Darien	3
[illegible]sburg	do	August'a Ins Co	no sale
[illegible] bk	1	KENTUCKY	
[illegible] at Harrisb'g	1	Bank of Kentucky &	
[illegible]burg	2	branches	no sale
[illegible]sburg	75	OHIO	
[illegible]ville	4	Specie banks	3
DELAWARE		LOUISIANA	
Bk of Delaware	2	Banks at N. Orleans	1

FOR RENT,

For the ensuing year, the HOUSE and LOT, at Princess-Anne, on the corner opposite the store of T. Jones & Co. For terms apply to F. Williams, of Dorchester, or the owner.

JAMES POLK.

Princess-Anne, July 21. w?

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber deems it opportune to mention to the Public that the has removed to the old stand,

(Snow-Hill Hotel,)

where his doors are open for the reception of his former customers, and the public in general. He feels it a source of gratification to say that he is prepared to accommodate them as well as he has done heretofore, and returns his grateful acknowledgements for past patronage.

The public's ob't. serv't.

C. Farrow.

Snow-Hill, Dec. 22, 1829.

Sheriffalty.

We are authorized to announce Dr. JAMES STEWART as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Dec. 15, 1829. w?

Public Notice.

BY an Act of Assembly passed in 1817, the Levy Court of Somerset County were directed to levy a sum of money for the purpose of building Offices for the Clerk and Register of Wills—The money was levied in 1818, and before its application was made to the purpose for which it was intended, the law was repealed.

The Levy Court brought suit against William S. Handy, and his securities, to recover back the sum so levied, and obtained judgment against them. But all of them, except Dr. John King, having become insolvent, the whole judgment has devolved on him to pay, and he is responsible for the same. A large number of the property holders in the County having generously offered to relinquish all their interest in the sum due; an Act was passed by the Legislature in 1820, authorizing the Levy Court to deduct from the debt any amount that might be thus relinquished. A great number have already released their claims, and it is presumed that others would do so if called on.

The Levy Court, in the discharge of their duty to the public, have taken the necessary steps to secure the payment of the money, and it only requires that they should know who among the citizens of the County intend to claim their proportion of it, to enable them to collect it and to close the business.

As the only means of acquiring the necessary information, the Levy Court have resolved to give this public notice to all persons who intend claiming their respective proportions, of the condition of the fund, and their desire to settle the concern.—They therefore hereby notify all such persons who have any claims against the Levy Court for County Levy, paid by them respectively, in the assessment of the year 1817, to leave their names either with GEORGE HANDY, Esquire, Clerk of the Levy Court, or with WILLIAM DONE, their Attorney, on or before the FIRST day of MAY next, otherwise they will be considered, by the Levy Court, as having relinquished all right and claim thereto.

Dec. 15, 1829. [illegible]

Cash in Market.

I will give the highest prices in

CASH FOR YOUNG SLAVES,

from 12 to 25 years old, on application, at Mrs. Disharoon's, Princess Anne, or L. D. Collier's, Salisbury. Information by letter to the subscriber, at either of the above places, will be strictly attended to.

R. C. Woolfolk.

July 21, 1829. w29

LAST NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the subscriber for County Levy and Officers' Fees are requested to make immediate payment, otherwise they will find their property exposed to sale for the payment of the same.

Joshua Sudlan,

Sheriff and Collector of S. C.

August 11, 1829. w?

SHERIFFALTY.

☞We are authorized to announce SAMUEL G. HOLBROOK, Esq. as a Candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

June, 1829. tld

☞We are authorized to announce HENRY LANKFORD, Esq. as a Candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

July 7, 1829. wl?

Trustee's Sale.

Bill in Equity, in Somerset County Court, Nov. Term, 1829.

George Aires
vs.
George Hopkins, Administrator of Henry Wilson, deceased.

BY virtue of a decree of Somerset county Court, in this cause, the subscriber will offer at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY the 13th day of JANUARY next, (1830) at 10 o'clock A. M. all the real estate of Henry Wilson, deceased, consisting of two tracts, or parts of tracts of land, one called Last Choice and the other Meach's Hope, together containing 8 acres, more or less.

The terms of sale will be a credit of 12 months with interest from the day of sale—bond to be taken to the trustee for payment of the purchase money with approved security. Upon the ratification of the sale, and the payment of the whole of the purchase money (and not before) the trustee will by a good deed, to be executed and acknowledged according to law, convey to the purchaser or purchasers, and his, her or their heirs, the property to him, her or them sold, free, clear and discharged from all claim of the complainant, or of the defendants, or those claiming by, from, or under them, or either of them.

This is to give Notice,

TO each of the Creditors of the said HENRY WILSON, to file their claims with proper vouchers, with the Clerk of Somerset county court, within six months from the aforesaid 13th day of January.

JOHN HOPKINS, *Trustee.*

Dec. 29, 1829. wm

FOUND.

THIS is to make public that a SMALL ROW BOAT has been found by me, just below Cager's Straights, on the 19th day of last November. The owner is requested to come forward, prove his property, pay charges and take it away.

William Evans.

Dec. 22, 1829. 9t

THE

American Recorder.

GENTLEMEN holding Subscriptions to the *American Recorder* are respectfully requested to return the names forthwith to the Editor, at Washington City.

The first number will be issued in a day or two after the meeting of Congress. Its principal contents will be: President Jackson's *Inaugural Address*; his first *Message to Congress*; List of *Members* of the 21st Congress, and *Proceedings*, as far as they go; Tabular Statements exhibiting the *Receipts* of the Government annually, from all sources, from 1789 up to 31st December, 1828; *Expenditures* of do. upon all objects for the same period. Value of *Imports* for do; Value of *Exports* (Domestic and Foreign) for do. Amount of *Tonnage* for do. Value of American *Commerce* with each Power for 1828; Table showing the *Quantity of Land* in the States and Territories, distinguishing what proportion is owned by the United States; Quantity of Land *Sold* in each of the States, and amount of Purchase money; *Population* of the States in 1800, 1820 and estimated for 1830 and 1840; Statistical View of the *Post Office Establishment*, &c. &c. &c.

If I am enabled, by a liberal subscription, to continue the publication, I shall, for a season as now, advertise the principal Contents of each number previously to its going to press. The second number will contain as many of the Reports and Details, from the Heads of Departments and Chiefs of Bureaus, accompanying (or following) the President's Message, as I can find room for—and a full and lucid view of the *Public Debt*, annually from 1789 to 1829, taken from the official records, making five or six compact rule and figure pages. Orders for any particular number will be supplied at 6¼ per 100 copies—10 for $1, and in proportion, if applied for in season.

The 'Recorder' will be printed in [illegible] octavo, 16 pages, on a small type, [illegible] a week, and will contain, principally, [illegible] *Documents, Proceedings in Congress* [illegible] *Speeches, Statistics* generally, and [illegible] select articles as are usually found in news papers: with a copious *Index* at the end of the year. Price $5 per annum.

GEO. M. GROUARD.

Washington, Nov. 12, 1829.

[illegible] of Somerset County, to wit:

Upon [illegible] to me the subscriber, one of the Judges of the Orphans Court in said county, by [illegible] Chelton of said county, in confinement in the jail of said county [illegible] by his petition praying the benefit of the insolvent laws of this State, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors and debtors, on oath as far as he can at present ascertain the same; being annexed to his petition, and the said [illegible] being brought before me by the Sheriff of said county; and I being satisfied that the said petitioner has resided for two years last past in the State of Maryland and he having taken the oath prescribed by the act of 1805, chap. 110 and given bond with sufficient security for his appearance before the Judges of Somerset county court on the first Saturday of the next May term of said court, and at such other time or times as the said court may direct, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be made against him relative to his application; and having complied with the requisitions of the law by executing a deed of all his property, real, personal and mixed, to [illegible] Beason appointed by me trustee for the said [illegible], and the said trustee having given bond with approved security for the performance of the trust, and certificate in writing of the fact he was in possession of all the [illegible]—I do therefore order and adjudge that the said [illegible] Chelton be discharged [illegible] and that he give notice to his creditors of his application for the benefit of the insolvent laws of the state [illegible] the first Saturday in May term as the day appointed for [illegible] the Judges of said court, to answer such interrogatories as may be propounded to him [illegible] that the said notice be [illegible] advertisement inserted in [illegible] newspaper published in Princess[illegible] published in the city of [illegible] one paid [illegible] in Norfolk, and [illegible] of Alexandria, for three [illegible] successively, at least three months [illegible] first Saturday in next May term [illegible] county court, and also by advertisement set up at the court house door, in [illegible]

GEORGE JONES, of Robt.
Justice of the Orphans Court S. C.

True copy. TEST. GEO. HANDY, Clk.

Dec. 22, 1829. 9t

JOB PRINTING,

SUCH AS

Handbills, Cards, Blanks, PAMPHLETS, &c.

Thankfully received and neatly printed on moderate terms, At the Office of the Village Herald.

NOTICE.

HAVING associated Mr. John W. Done in my mercantile business at Princess-Anne, it will, after the 1st day of January, 1830, be continued under the firm of

William Done & Company.

All persons indebted to the subscriber on open account, at Princess-Anne, will please to settle their respective accounts with John W. Done immediately after said 1st of January, either by cash or note.

William Done.

Princess-Anne, Dec. 22, 1829.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

TRADING UNDER THE FIRM OF

William Done & Company,

Have on hand and will always keep a general assortment of

All kinds of Goods

suitable for the market, which they will sell at the lowest prices for cash, or country produce, and to punctual customers on a reasonable credit—And they hope by their attention and exertions, to merit a share of public patronage.

WM DONE,
JOHN W. DONE.

Princess-Anne, Dec. 22, 1829.

NOTICE.

THE firm of WILLIAM DORSEY & COMPANY, will dissolve on the 31st day of December, (instant) by mutual consent—after which the business at Back Creek, will be continued under the firm of

WM. DONE & DORSEY,

who will relax no effort, to merit from their friends and the public a continuance of that favor and confidence for which they have every reason to be grateful.

All persons indebted to WM. DORSEY & CO. will be expected, and are earnestly requested, to come forward as soon as possible after the first of January, 1830, and settle their respective accounts, either by cash or note.

Back Creek, Dec. 22, 1829.

Land for Sale.

WILL be sold at public sale, on Thursday the seventh of January next, on a credit of twelve months, that valuable farm whereon Capt. Robert Bell died, containing about 100 acres, more or less. The improvements are as good as any in the county. There is an excellent store house, said to be a good stand for a store. The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. The sale will take place on the premises, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. and attendance given by

Robt. Bell, *Agent.*

Dec. 22, 1829. 9t

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans Court,

Dec. 22, 1829.

§§§§§§ *ON application of* LEVI §§SEAL.§§ DOUGHERTY, *Executor of* §§§§§§ JOHN DOUGHERTY, *late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess-Anne.*

True copy. Test,

JAMES POLK, *Reg. of Wills for Somerset county.*

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of JOHN DOUGHERTY, *late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the twentieth of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 22nd day of Dec. A. D. 1829.*

LEVI DOUGHERTY, *Ex'r. of J. Dougherty, dec'd.*

Dec. 29, 1829. wm

SUGAR BOXES.

500 Nests Sugar Boxes, just rec'd.
100 Dozen Butter Prints, do.
200 Gross Lamp Wicks, assorted sizes, do.

Spinning Wheels,

Made of good materials and workmanship,

ALSO,

Brushes, Slays and Shuttles.

And for sale at No. 101½ Baltimore between South and Calvert sts. by

V. DUKEHART,

Baltimore, 11th mo. 24, 1829.

Washington ACADEMY.

The public are hereby informed that the schools of Washington Academy are now open for the reception of students, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. LAIRD, the principal tutor, and ISAAC D. JONES, Esq. the assistant tutor. Students can be accommodated with board in the family of the Rev. Mr. Laird. The charges of the Institution are—

For board and room rent, $1.75 per week.
Tuition ten dollars per session.
Fuel for the in boarders $5 00 } for the win-
out boarders, 2 00 } ter session.

By order of the Board of Trustees of W. A.

LITTLETON J. DENNIS, Sec'y.

Nov. 17, 1829. wm

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having, at the request of the Trustees, taken into his own hands the Boarding Department of Washington Academy, is willing to accept, after this date, of $1.50 per week, instead of $1.75; provided punctual payment be made, *in advance*, for the whole session. In case this should not be done, the sum of $1.75 will still be demanded.

All articles of room furniture, as also candles, must be provided by the student.

If washing should be required, a separate, though moderate, charge will be made for it.

Those, who place sons or wards at the Institution, as boarders, may expect, that a strictly parental course of treatment will be, in every case and at all times, pursued.

Robt. M. Laird.

Dec. 29, 1829.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans Court,

Dec. 22d, 1829.

§§§§§§ On application of ANN HOL§§SEAL.§§ LAND, Executrix of JAMES §§§§§§ HOLLAND, late of Somerset county, dec'd., it is ordered that she give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. TEST,

JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, has obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Holland, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 22nd day of December, A. D. 1829.

ANN HOLLAND, Executrix of J. Holland, dec'd.

Dec. 29, 1829. wm

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans Court,

Dec. 22, 1829.

§§§§§§ ON application of Henry L. §§SEAL.§§ Harcum, Adm'r. c. w. a. of Lee P. §§§§§§ Harcum, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. TEST,

JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, has obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Lee P. Harcum, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 20th of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 22nd day of December, A. D. 1829.

H. L. HARCUM, Adm. c. w. a. of L. P. Harcum, dec'd.

Dec. 29, 1829. wm

NOTICE.

THE creditors of Noah Wilson, John Powel and William Heath are Hereby notified that they have applied to the honorable George Jones, of Robt. one of the Judges of the Orphans Court of Somerset county, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland, and have received a personal discharge, and that the first Saturday in May term is the day appointed for their appearance before the Judges of Somerset county court to answer such interrogations as may be propounded to them, or either of them, relative to their, or to either of their, said application.

Dec. 22, 1829.

PRO PATRIA LIBERTATE.

VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, JAN. 5, 1830.

Yesterday's mail did not bring us so great a portion of Legislative proceedings as we expected. We have heard of little else than the organization of both Houses, which will seen by the following extracts, as they obtain the substance of all we have received. Sufficient, however, has come to hand to show most satisfactorily that the Jackson party have, not only a majority on joint ballot, but a *most decisive majority in the House of Delegates.* The Jackson members have succeeded in electing all the officers by a *Caucus*, and, of course force can be no doubt as to the result of a choice of Governor and Council.

Legislature of Maryland.

THE SENATE.

Dec. 28, 1829.

Members present: William H. Marriott, L. Heath, B. S. Forrest, J. C. Herbert, C. S. Sewell, J. S. Smith, T. Kennedy, and W. Whitely, Esquires.

On motion, the Senate proceeded to organize. *W. H. Marriot*, was unanimously elected President.

Louis Greenway, Chief Clerk.

Henry H. Nicholson, Assistant Clerk.

Jacob Shriver, Messenger.

Samuel Peace, Door keeper.

The Senate adjourned till to-morrow 10 o'clock.

In the House of Delegates on Monday seventy three members answered to their names at the call of the roll, and were duly qualified, and then the House adjourned until Tuesday.

In the Senate on Tuesday (says the Annapolis Gazette) the Rev. Mr. Blanchard was elected Chaplain.

On motion of Mr. Kennedy, the following order was read the first, and by special order a second time.

Ordered, That the following standing committees be appointed by the President, to wit:

A committee on Ways and Means to consist of five members.

A committee on Claims and Revolutionary Claims, to consist of three members.

A committee on Internal Improvement, to consist of five members.

A committee on Bills relative to out penitentiary, to consist of three members.

A committee on Divorces, to consist of three members.

A committee on bills for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, to consist of five members.

A committee on Invalid Deeds, to consist of three members.

A committee on Engrossed Bills, to consist of five members.

Mr. Smith moved to strike out that part of the order relative to the appointment of a committee on Divorces; and the question was put and determined in the negative.

The question was then put on engrossing the order on a third reading, and determined in the affirmative, and the said order having been engrossed, was read a third time and passed, Nayes not asserted to.

On motion, the House, after organizing, proceeded to the election of Speaker.

Messrs. Hodgson and Harrison were appointed tellers, when Messrs. Thos. Keys, Esq. of Frederick, Jacob Tome, Esq. of Talbot, Thomas, Esq. of St Mary's, Clerks, opening the ballots it appeared that Mr. Thomas had 39 votes—Mr. Keys had 37 votes—and Mr. Chunn—Whereupon, the former was declared Speaker. Upon taking the chair he addressed the House in an appropriate manner.

Gideon Pearce, Esq. was elected Chief Clerk, without opposition.

The question relative to the seat of Mr. Mitchell was decided by a vote of 39 to 39, the Speaker giving the casting vote)—that Mr. Mitchell is not entitled to his seat.

In the House of Delegates on Wednesday, Mr. Gwinn, (by leave of the House) presented the memorial of Philip B. Travilla, and sixty seven other citizens of Hugh Wallis, of said county, to a seat in the House of Delegates, on the ground that he was legally elected to represent said county, and therefore entitled to a seat in the house, instead of the said Hugh Wallis. The memorial and accompanying documents were laid on the table.

Mr. James M. Shellman was then elected Assistant Clerk, having received 41 votes. Mr. George G. Brewer, who was also nominated, received 37 votes, Mr. G. J. Grammer was appointed sergeant at arms, and Mr. John Quinn door keeper.

Dr. J. Ridgly, Theodore Hodgkin, James C. Turner, Benjamin Sudler and Charles B. Pugh were elected committee clerks.

The General Report for 1829,

Of the Treasurer of Lo W. Shore to the General Assembly of Maryland.

W. SHORE TREASURY, Annapolis, Dec. 20, 1829.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of Maryland:

I have the honor to present the General Report, prepared in obedience to the 3d, 4th, and 5th sections of "An act, relating to the Treasurers of the Western and Eastern Shores," passed at December Session, 1824, And am, very respectfully,

their most obedient servant,

GEORGE MACKUBIN, Tr. W. S. Md.

(No. 1.)

GENERAL REPORT, exhibiting a general view of all Receipts and Expenditures, both on the Western and Eastern Shore; showing the amount of Revenue received into the Treasury, for the year ended 1st Dec. 1829, the part thereof accrued during the year, or otherwise, and specifying the sum received from each branch of the Revenue.

RECEIPTS IN THE YEAR ENDED 1st DEC. 1829.

BRANCHES of REVENUE.	On the Western Shore. Whole amount received in 1829.	Part thereof accrued prior to 1829.	On the Eastern Shore. Whole amount received in 1829.	Part thereof accrued prior to 1829.
	12 65	12 65	24 91	
Americaments,	32,420 09	32,437 68		
Auction Duties,	6,200 00	6,200 00		
Auctioneers' Licenses,	30,388 34	30,388 34		
Bank Stock,	1,932 93	1,300 87	562 02	193 71
Billiard Table Licenses,	1,522 68		1,522 68	1,203 31
Direct Taxes,	14,558 00	5,947 48	8,810 56	
Eastern Shore Treasury,	3,091 03	501 50	3,489 96	1,092 84
Fines and Forfeitures,	10,058 08	10,058 08		
Funded 3 per cent Stock,	802 00	532 00	270 00	954 45
Hawkers & Pedlars Licenses,	1,928 23	1,914 75	13 48	1,148 52
Interest, (on personal acts.)	3,403 96	3,403 96		102 10
Land Office account,	2,859 30	2,859 30		
Licenses to dealers in lot'y tick.	962 72		962 72	46 06
Do. to retail dry goods,	529 15		529 15	295 80
Do. to retail spir. liquors,				
Do. for races, fisheries and musters,	183 10	153 90	34 20	
Marriage licenses,	8,482 56	6,100 98	2,349 00	2,362 81
Ordinary licenses,	20,910 09	16,855 03	4,075 06	1,461 57
The Penitentiary,	2,997 50	2,997 50		
Rent Stocks,	700 00	700 00		
State Lotteries,	6,483 37	6,483 37		
State tobacco inspect. in Balt.	26,826 15	24,657 99	2,176 09	
The state's wharves in Balt.	1,581 65	1,581 65		
Tax on Plaintiffs,	3,341 30	2,519 00	822 30	754 22
Taxes in Chancery,	1,069 97	323 00	746 98	171 96
Tradesp't licenses,	18,593 86	16,181 31	2,459 55	5,340 63
The Un. Manuf'g. Co. of Md.	400 00	400 00		
The University of Md.	1,500 00	1,500 00		
Victuallers' Licenses,	955 98	909 14	46 84	98 91
	204,018 41	175,913 11	28,081 61	14,579 80
To which add receipts on the following accounts, viz.				
The Board of Public Works, (a repayment)	55 00		55 00	
Chancery Records, ditto,	75 00		75 00	
Internal improvements sinking fund, ditto,	1,720 00		1,720 00	
Marriage Licenses, (over payments)			23 58	
Fines & forfeitures, ditto.			5 00	
Costs (over paid)			25 62	
The militia (proceeds of sale per res. no. 35 of 27)	178 47		178 47	
	206,072 50			
Balance in the W. S. Treasury 1st Dec. 1828.	30,325 73		30,325 73	
	$236,398 23	177,890 86	58,407 37	

EXPENDITURES IN THE YEAR ENDED 1st DEC. 1829.

On the Western Shore. And on the following accounts, viz:		On the Eastern Shore. And on the following accounts, viz.	
Chancery Records	630 00	Civil Officers	638 31
Civil Officers	11,496 44	Commissions	93 65
Colleges, Academies & Schools	12,449 93	The Militia	418 00
The Colonization Society	1,000 00	Miscellaneous	95 23
Commission	364 00	Pensions	
The Contingent Contingent	2,197 49		
Indian Annuities	75 00		
The Indigent Deaf & Dumb	742 52		
The Judiciary	37,428 70		
The Legislature	44,768 66		
The Library	195 25		
Loans of 1827.—5 for interest	4,848 58		
The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore	2,390 71		
The Militia	1,876 09		
Miscellaneous account	4,461 73		
The Penitentiary	6,000 00		
Penitentiary 5 per cent stock of 1822	1,397 20		
Pensions to Officers and Soldiers	14,998 75		
The Public Buildings at the Seat of Government	1,472 07		
Rail Road 5 per cent stock	1,592 50		
State Tob'o. Inspection in Balt.	7,175 00		
The State's Tobacco Warehouse in Baltimore	17,315 53		
University 5 per cent Stock of 1822	1,500 00		1,285 20
The University Sinking Fund	500 00		
The University of Maryland	5,500 00		
	182,345 68		
Balance in the W. Shore Treasury 1 Dec. 1829.	54,052 57	Balance in the Eastern Shore Treasury 1st December 1829.	7,347 16
	236,398 23		14,579 80

[The General Report, as submitted by the Treasurer, consists of three parts, the first of which, being most important we have given entire as above appears, but the last two we do not think interesting enough to publish at this time. It will therefore be sufficient to say, that No. 2 shews "the Amount of Revenue accrued on the Western Shore on the 1st day of Dec. 1829, for the year then ended, and the amount arising from each branch thereof, and the time when it accrued; and exhibiting also a view of the difference between the amount of revenue accrued, and each branch thereof, and the amount of revenue received, and each branch thereof." And No. 3 shews "the Amount of Revenue accrued on the Western and Eastern Shores, on the 1st day of Dec. 1829, for the year then ended, and the amount arising from each branch thereof, and the time when it accrued; and exhibiting also a view of the difference between the amount of revenue accrued, and each branch thereof, and the amount of revenue received, and each branch thereof."]

It was our expectation to be able to lay before our readers Gov. Martin's Message in to-day's Herald; but from some cause unknown to us, not a copy has yet, (that we know of) reached this place.

President Jackson's Message.

We give below a promiscuous selection of remarks, by editors of *Adams* as well as of *Jackson papers*, as published in different parts of the U. States, showing the high estimation in which the President's Message is held by all the capable of judging who have read it, and whose honor and magnanimity elevate them above the grade of those who sneer where fault is not to be found. In the presence of these and many other fine wrought expressions of approbation of this document, which reach us by every mail, it would be as superfluous for us to offer any remarks in its favor, as it would be ridiculous to seriously and particularly notice the puerile stuff which emanates from the coffin hand-bill presses of the late Coalition—Suffice it, then, to say, no reputable authority has yet impeached it—and none will—The righteous judgment of the people would frown upon the attempt. And, while there may be some, whose business it is to be scurrilous, who will vent their spleen in futile invective, on this, as on former occasions, it is enough for us to know that the Message is the admiration of the wise, the virtuous, and the magnanimous of all parties.

We see by the Trenton Emporium that the Adams men in some parts of the country are calling meetings to express their approbation of the President's Message—we copy the following paragraph from the Emporium:

Huron there:—Rahway and Woodbridge, are coming over. We find the following notice in the Rahway Advocate of Tuesday—

"*Notice of a Public Meeting.*—The late Message of President Jackson being considered by many, who were opposed to his election, as an excellent exposition of our national concerns, and entitled to our approbation in many particular where it specially recommends measures of a public and general nature, it becomes us who have uniformly adhered to the course to men, to express publicly our approbation of so excellent a document. A meeting therefore, of all those in this vicinity who were friendly to Mr. Adams, and who are also willing to give President Jackson credit for all the credit due, and all the good he recommends, will be held at Coddington's Hotel, in Rahway, on Saturday the 19th day of this December, instant, at 6 o'clock, P. M. Is earnestly desired that all the friends of Mr. Adams, living in the township of Rahway and Woodbridge, who can attend, will do so and evince the sincerity of their former professions.—*Many friends of Mr. J. Q. Adams.*"

From the Albany Argus.

The President's Message has been read every where with the greatest avidity; has received an universal and cordial approval from the friends of the Administration everywhere; and has drawn out the favorable comments of many who stood, in relation to its author, on the defensive, and who were prepared, and perhaps preferred, to censure and condemn. There are those, however,—the partizans of the Watkins and Coffin hand-bill school, the N. Y. American, the National Journal, and their adjuncts—in whose estimation nothing is meritorious which does not minister to their personal or political gratification, and whose assaults are the more boisterous as they are directed against the capacity, honesty, public services and political fidelity. With this class of partizans it is perhaps of course every thing that is wrong and bad, and it is an amusing pastime to witness the distortions of countenance which these gulpingly wights undergo from the difficulty of discovering or manufacturing grounds of objection. They exhibit also, occasionally, laborious instances of slanders that have been begotten by their President; and the friends of the country will have no occasion to blush at the sentence to a foreign court—As a component of our institutions, and add to the facility of conducting the affairs of government and of punishing abuses. We think this document cannot be read by any unprejudiced mind without an increased regard for the character and ability of the President. We shall take a future occasion to speak of it more at large.

From the Maine Enquirer.

It might be deemed quite superfluous to make any remark on this State Paper had we time or room, for adding them. Indeed its fullness and clearness on all the subjects of legislation or foreign diplomacy, regarding the true interests of the great body of the people, in our relations at home or abroad, is so apparent, and the spirit which dictates its opinions and sentiments, so pure, elevated and undisguised, that it might be thought an intrusion, if not an idle excess, to offer any comment on its subject. The treated upon in it, embracing the whole scope of foreign and domestic concerns as a nation, are placed in a light so clear, upon grounds so substantial, and in language so plain and comprehensive as to be perfectly understood by every reader, and to leave no room for questioning the purity of his motives, of the soundness of his judgment, and scarcely to admit of survey, calling by those who are most disposed to be captious. Consequently some of those papers which have heretofore been the most opposed to the President, have little or nothing to say on the subject of the Message, and in our private intercourse we have not yet with but few, whether friends or opponents of the Administration, who have hesitated to express their entire satisfaction with its contents. The President appears to have full confidence in his ability, as displayed in the document, to manage with propriety the trust which has been committed to his hands.

As a friend to the present administration, we cannot refrain from expressing the gratification it affords us to perceive so elevated a commanding eminence the President has placed himself in the estimation of all his enemies even, by the sound judgment he has displayed, and the enlightened views he has so handsomely expressed.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser.

We present our readers to day with one of the most valuable State papers that has ever been transmitted to the National Congress.

Valuable, primarily, because it recognizes fully and explicitly, the independence, dignity of the several states; and so, because it recommends in terms explicit, the merging of all section I ests in those which are national, and the waving of all minor points of policy before or in the great, the paramount principle of preserving the integrity of the Union. While on the one hand, the President is opposed to retain for the general government all the power that has been constitutionally delegated, shall not be invaded; and unless not granted, shall not be exercised.

Our correspondents from Washington present the opposition as considerably embarrassed with the President's Message and puzzled upon what grounds to rest their opposition to the present administration. To use a sportsman's phrase they "lose all fault;" they are quite at a loss where to begin. In the lower House such their number is, they are said to be in a means united.—*ib*

From the Providence Patriot.

In this document the friends of the Administration will find a proud refutation of the slanders that have been heaped on their President; and the friends of the country will have no occasion to blush at its sentiments to a foreign court—As a component of our institutions, and add to the facility of conducting the affairs of government and punishing abuses. We think this document cannot be read by any unprejudiced mind without an increased regard for the character and ability of the President. We shall take a future occasion to speak of it more at large.

From the Augusta Chronicle.

We have the pleasure of laying this admirable document before our readers to day; and although to the exclusion of almost every thing else, the large space it occupies certainly could not have been filled by more valuable, interesting, or instructive matter in the want of room to enter into a notice of its numerous beauties and excellencies in detail, we are at a loss for words to express our admiration of the moral, intellectual and political worth of the whole. We have no hesitation in saying, that, in our opinion, for the natural simplicity and eloquence of its style, the modest dignity and independent openness and candour of its opinions and sentiments; the clearness, truth and soundness of its political doctrines; the striking force and beauty of its arguments, and the general fitness and singular propriety of its subjects, it is unsurpassed by any document of the kind ever presented to Congress,—and is plainly the most useful, instructive and valuable, and will be decided by the most influential, effective and beneficial. It will do more to give strength and usefulness to the Federal compact; to develop its true nature and objects to the people, while sustained by the force of example, and to obtain their *properly discriminating* support and regard, than any one which has preceded it. It will be stamped upon the character and history of our country as a second of the *civic greatness* of ANDREW JACKSON, not inferior to that of his military glory. And it will be referred to by Americans, in future ages, as one of the brightest pages in the *Text Book* of our Freedom.

From the Winchester Virginian.

Gen. Jackson has fully equalled the most sanguine expectations of his friends, by his able Message to Congress. In our humble opinion, it is amongst the most valuable State papers we have ever seen. The plain republican style in which it is written, is well calculated to excite the admiration of all parties; and the measures recommended for the consideration of Congress evince the most thorough investigation, and intimate acquaintance with our governmental affairs, with foreign and domestic. The recommendation of so strict an adherence to constitutional limits by the representatives of the people, attested our great fears of the contrary, which we, must confess, exceedingly gratifying.

From the Frederick Citizen.

* * * So perspicuous, systematic, and unaffected a detail of facts and opinions calls for but few observations, and certainly requires no attempted commentary of elucidation, or critical disquisition, to bring its meaning, intent and purposes; and nothing could be more illustrative of this fact, than the general, we may say universal sentiment of approbation which this, it was hailed, by all who perused it, for several days after its appearance. Even the thick-and-thin opponents of the government, the uncompromising coalitionists, who rallied round the flag unfurled by Mr. Clay has sprung at Washington, when the thunder of the artillery of the surrounding forts "proclaimed what General was at the head of our affairs," now have forgot for a time their premeditated opposition, & joined in animated and hearty commendations of its peculiar unexceptionableness.

Altogether, this document has equalled the most sanguine expectations of the President's friends and transcended vastly the utmost conceptions of his opponents, inspiring the former with joy and gratulation, and confounded many of the latter with dismay and mortification.

"*Boat Ship.*"—The Brown County Republican, an Adams paper, says of the President's Message: "We find it, to our surprise we confess, an original, sound, sensible, business-like document, every way creditable to the President, and evincing more talents than we supposed General Jackson to possess."

From the N. Y. Morning Herald.

AN ADAMS PAPER.

In the course of the present week, we have laid before our readers the reports of the Secretary of the Navy and the Fourth Auditor. That of the Secretary, and we think every candid person will concur with us in opinion, as a well digested and finished State paper, comprehensive in its views, and may vie with any document of the kind that has hitherto appeared from the Department. While the honesty of purpose, firmness, and ability of the Secretary, are a guarantee that affairs will soon be put in that order which is so requisite, as is clearly demonstrated by the report of the Fourth Auditor, we cannot but express our surprise at the manner in which things have hitherto been conducted in this Department. How much of the public money has been squandered, under the specious garb of economy, and extreme retrenchment in expenditures, the confusion of accounts will probably forever screen from public view. We learn another extraordinary fact from the able Report of the Fourth Auditor, that it cannot be told this day, what a single ship of our whole Navy has cost the government.

We hope and believe there will be a thorough examination of affairs in this office, and that the Secretary will see that the disbursements of the Navy in a manner as clear and intelligible, as that of the War Department. Not that we would wish to see the compensation allowed our Naval officers reduced, as every one must be convinced, that, considered the nature and hard ship of their duties quite small enough; but, we think they should have a fixed salary, clearly designated by law. Let the whole system of commissions and extra allowances be abolished at once, and suffer no money to be drawn out of the Treasury, either for this or any other Department, except upon a specific appropriation of Congress.

Mount Vesuvius in 1829.

*From the Gerona**

A more than usual interest has been taken in the operations of Mount Vesuvius since the arrival of the Neapolitan exiles at Rome and of the Monte Cave and Albano more especially, have been kept in perpetual alarm by daily earthquakes, for in the minds of the multitude here, all volcanic phenomena are connected with Vesuvius—This opinion, to doubt, would be difficult to maintain by proofs, but it may be excused to a superstitious people, when they find the cinder houses so sensibly shake, the blacks, as for the windows of their chambers, however well fastened, to be thrown from the sash of a window, during the night of the 30th of May. My own long ing to be at Naples was certainly by no means slight, for since the great eruption of ashes in March, 1828, when my impatience to be on the spot made the soil at Rome seem to burn under my feet, the Spirit of the Mountain had been incessantly at work, and since, his operations had this year assumed a peculiar character, and an aspect indeed any thing but peaceable, it seemed not improbable that Vesuvius might be the scene of something extraordinary. It appeared not unlikely, for instance, that so awful an effect had accompanied the extreme drought of the preceding season, so sonorous a rumbling might be expected to follow the perpetual rains of the present spring; for truly I have never yet experienced in Italy a colder or more wet season than since January. For whole months together Vesuvius was rarely to be seen without clouds, and the weather in April and May, in which the sky, in ordinary seasons, is most serene reminded me of a stormy April in England.

Last year I had ascended Vesuvius more than once, and each time found myself amply recompensed for the arduous task of climbing to the mouth of the crater. The inner cone, at intervals, threw up fire which, when I reached the crater's edge, some times it vomited forth clouds of smoke and ashes, which rose to a greater height above the mouth of the volcano than is the summit of the mountain itself above the sea. The stones it cast up reached the hermitage. I had often heard the subterranean thunders in the solitude of Capri. When I ascended the mountain the last time, in October, it sent forth a noise, especially on the side towards the somma, like the thunder of artillery breaking in on volleys of musquetry.

I arrived at Naples at the end of May this year, most anxious to see the state of the mountain; but the ascent was for a long time precluded by the persevering storm which fell, like the character of the man, without ostentation, or at least clothed the summit of the mountain in mist. At last we enjoyed a fine June day, and set off under the sultry heat of a summer sun at Naples.

The rogues of Resina, as usual laid a forcible embargo on our persons, pulled us about, and demanded as much money for mules for their asses. Resolved not to give a grain more than what I had paid on former occasions, we set out on foot rather than submit to the extortionate rabble. I shall not describe our journey up the mountain; every one knows the labor of arriving at the mouth of the crater thro' the loose and slippery footing afforded by the cinders that cover the cone. By four o'clock we were on the top; and although the sirocco's mist imparted the gray of a morning region to the mountains, sea, and islands which form the summit, and sometimes prevented our seeing more than a few paces before us, yet my companions were delighted at beholding the yellow masses projected upwards in the midst of the dense smoke, and the vast streams of flame which occasionally rushed towards the sky from the great opening.

Within the crater the smaller cones of cinders 40 or 50 feet in height, had opened in two places, and from both these mouths vomited forth fire and lava, resembling during certain periods, during others for a long time together uninterruptedly. On the day of our visit it vomited incessantly, only with more or less violence, and at times with a horrible roaring, and with such force that the column of fire reached the rock which formed the ledge of the crater, while the clouds of smoke rushing and whirling with immense rapidity now rolling upwards, expanded through the air, now driven downwards by the wind, filled the whole crater. Heated stones also flew forth, and falling as they descended on the sides of the cone, covering it to the very foot with fiery masses. The cone itself shook with the concealed subterraneous thunder—The lava, flowing from the several orifices, sent forth its highest and most purple flames, and the thickest smoke, which rolled down another more considerable stream of lava, whose vivid flames enabled us, at times, to estimate distinctly, the rapidity of its course as it flowed downwards, forming a small bright stream of fire along the dusky ground.

After my companions, stout, hearty Germans, had enjoyed this spectacle for some time, and had ventured to their strength with a glass of *Lachrymæ Christi*, they prepared to enter the crater. They had been already some weeks before at the summit of Vesuvius, but it was on one of those cloudy days when the prevalence of the vapor renders a sight of the gulph impossible. They were resolved not to lose this opportunity but to take advantage of the favorable state of the weather, and examine the crater in a little detail. I was almost impossible to dissuade them from doing so, as it was possible they might not again visit the south. However, I resolved to accompany them, and the guide to whom I greeted on this occasion as an old acquaintance, as one who I had already held conversation with from the awful domicile, his thunder and fire streams, and discharging his red hot missiles throughout the air, I was unwilling, perhaps, to be clear and as were my companions, to make for their sakes a sacrifice which could in no wise benefit them, but certainly would greatly weary me; besides I have run through so great a portion of my career, have travelled and seen so much, that I have taken the resolution henceforth to spare myself as much as possible, unless where a proportionate adequate, such as some extraordinary excitement or some enjoyment not rarely to be experienced, was to be rewarded. I could ex- pot did I encourage my friends to descend, to the crater, that they might receive a mo. adequate impression of its vast depth, which always appeared more incomprehensible to really is. The same is the case with the circumference, the extent of which is generally underrated by its spectators.

I first saw my friends with difficulty let down the first almost precipice of rock, and then seated myself comfortably on a little platform among the cinders, from which I commanded a view of the whole gulph of the crater, concentrated, beside the group of the sea, islands and mountains and plains. I contemplated the rich colors in this mighty volcano, the green, so pleasing to the eye, and the various gaudy tints of the yellow sulphur which covered its sides, spreading from over the entire surface of the rock; there, although concealed amidst a body of the densest vapour, was the source whence the streams of lava issued, hurling forth in all the brightness of living fire, small and innumerable volumes of smoke were issuing from the sides of the rock, while from the double jaws of the ash-black cone, a vast unbroken mass of thick vapour, resembling a column, was whirled upwards in a thousand spirals, and crisping and crackling in the air.

I turned to the west, and beheld the Bay of Naples spreading before me under the pale and melancholy blue of the sirocco with its promontory and islands rising thickly from out the sea; a second lay apparent through the mist over the fruitful mountains of Surrento; and over the rich and verdant plains of the Campania Felix, a third, the whole engirdled by the boundless element. At my feet lay the Castellamare peninsula projected through the air, and over which, opposite, the beautiful strangely intersected landscape, from Castle d'Uovo to the Cape of Sorrento. Hence the view extended through a wider range, and extended from the island of Ischia to the sea that washes the shores of Sicily, and with these all the associations from the time of Ulysses to Coriolan of Swaina, crowded at once to my mind.

On looking again into the crater, I perceived my friends so many diminutive figures, and the cone of ashes so shrunk, that they beneath, chambering over the many colored soil of sulphur. I saw them approach the mouth of the lava; they stirred it, as I afterwards learnt, with the climbing poles, which ignited, and watched for some minutes the burning, boiling, and flowing mass.

Throwing some pieces of copper money into the liquid fire, the coin soon became surrounded, and, removed from the stream, was in a few minutes to be held in the hand a piece of hard stony lava. Two of the explorers, it seemed, desired to look into the mouth of the cone itself, and tried to ascend it in spite of the lost stones and flakes of fire cast upwards in abundance, of the numerous sulphur vapour ever changing direction with the current of wind which threatened to suffocate them. They had already mounted almost 20 feet when an awful explosion threw up a whole hell's contents of fire and vapour towards the sky, and a shower of crackling stones came showering down upon the cone. The wind carried the clouds of smoke back again into the crater, in such manner that the daring adventurers disappeared from my sight. I did not contemplate this fearful spectacle without anxiety, and full ten minutes passed before I again got a glimpse of my friends and beheld the two standing with their companions at the foot of the cone. I took the flask of Lachrymæ Christi that was by my side, and drank to the health of my friends in the regions below. When they returned to the mouth of the grand crater, they would not be satisfied without making the circuit of it, and the sun had already disappeared below the sirocco haze that hung on the horizon before they again joined me. We descended without adventure, but on driving at Resina could procure no carriage to convey us to Naples. We were obliged to make our way there on foot, and arrived an hour after midnight.

* *Letter from Herr Wahlinger, inserted in the "Abend Zeitung." [Evening paper.]*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

On Tuesday night last, says the Baltimore American, a fire took place in the extensive *Steam Sugar Refinery* of Mr. *D. L. Thomas*, situate on Hillen street, and notwithstanding the most prompt and active exertions of the firemen, the building with all the manufacturing and refining apparatus was in a few hours a heap of smoking ruins. We learn that insurance was effected on the property in three offices in this city to the amount of $10,000 on the building and $30,000 on the stock, making in the whole $40,000. The sum insured will probably cover but little if any more than half of the total loss.

Dr. Scudder, who has devoted his attention to the subject of artificial eyes, and who has met with great success in his profession, states that he has now succeeded in accomplishing what he has long studied to attain—which is, to have the pupil of the eye contract and dilate in the same manner as the human eye; this is done by a discovery purely his own, and is accomplished by the rays of light which are thrown upon it. The artificial eyes put in by Dr. Scudder, move in the head in the same manner as the real, and so nearly resemble the human eye, that it is almost impossible to distinguish one from the other.—*N. Y. D. Adv.*

THE HORNET.

Additional arrivals from various ports of the Gulf of Mexico, leave no doubt as to the melancholy fate of the Hornet. The gale in which she was swallowed up, was one of the most terrible hurricanes ever known in those seas. The captain of a light brig who was in the edge of the tempest, represents it as having been the most appalling spectacle that he ever beheld. The sea was wrought into a foam as the' a thousand water spouts were bursting over as many Whirlpools, while the winds were driving with a fury that mountains only could resist. His own vessel was very light and although but in the edge of the gale, he was borne almost through the air. he knew not how. The Captain thinks that no heavy ship, or ship heavily laden, could have stood that awful tempest.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

MARRIED,

On Thursday the 31st ult. by the Revd. Mr. Melvin, Miss Sarah Polk to Mr. John Stevens, both of this county.

☞ The Orphans Court of Somerset county will sit on next Tuesday.

Baltimore Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 1, 1830.

FLOUR—best white wheat family, 6 00 a 6 50—superfine Howard-st. 4 75 a 4 87 city mills 4 62 a —; Susquehanna, —— CORN MEAL; hhd 2 25—WHEAT, best red, 0 80 a 0 85; best white 0 90 a 0 75; ord. to good 70 a 80—CORN, old 52 a 53 new 52 a 53; RYE, 48 a —OATS, 28 a —BEANS, 1 00 a 1 ——PEAS, 65 a —CLOVER SEED, 4 50—TIMOTHY 2 a 2 50—ORCHARD GRASS 2 00 a 2 —Herd's — a 1 50—Lucerne 37½ a 50 lb—BARLEY 50 a 55—FLAXSEED, 1 12½—WHISKEY, hhds 1st pf. 23½—in hhds 23 a —WOOL, common unwashed, lb 15 a 16—washed 18 a 20—crossed 20 a 22—three quarter 23 a 30—full 30 a 35, according to the quality—FISH, Shad, Susquehanna, No 1, bbl 5 50; do trimmed 6 50; North Carolina, No. 1, 5 50 a — Herrings No 1 bbl 3 75, No 2, 3 50—Mackerel No 1, 6 50; No 2, 6 00; No 3, 4 50—BACON, hams, Baltimore cured, 9 and 9½; FEATHERS lb 32 a —OAK WOOD, by the vessel load, 3 25 to 3 75.

BLANKS,

Of the following descriptions, printed on excellent paper, constantly on hand, and for sale, at low prices for cash, at the Office of the Village Herald:

Warrants,
Fieri Fa.'s before supersedeas
Do. after do.
Ca. Sa.'s before do.
Do. after do.
Narrations,
Appeal Bonds,
Bills of Sale.

ALSO,

Blanks for Insolvent Debtors.

Departed this life at Salisbury, on Saturday evening the 26th December, Mrs. ANN TODD, aged about 74 years.

LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Princess-Anne, 1st January, 1830.

Sarah Ann Anderson 2
Maria Anderson 2
Esther Broughton
Thomas Barbon
Thomas B Brenan
Joshua Brattan 2
Levin B. Blades
John Bowland
Levi Bishop
William Canon
The Commissioners of the Tax
William Colgan
F Chelton
Philip Covington
William Conin, ors
Burtin Cannon
Matthias Dashiell
Francis Dorsey
Peter or Jesse Irving
Matilda Furness
William Gams
Editor Village Herald
Caroline Hillen
Jacob Hunter
James C. Hyland
Levin D. Jones
Francis Jones
Handy H. Irving
Alexander Jones
Robt I H King 2
Thomas Long
The Masters of Sarah Lowe
Robert Lemmon
Robert Lewis
Mary Ann Mitchell
Matthew Mitchell
Eli Milligan
John B. W. Parker
Leah Polk
John Robinson
Elizabeth Spencer
H. Stuart
James Stewart
Mrs Wilson and Mrs Gale
Susan L Weatherly
William Williams
Alexander Wives
Wesley Wishart
Perrygrine Weatherly
William H Wilson
Rev Joseph Wilson

WM. W. JOHNSTON, P. M.

Jan 5, 1830. 57

Quantico Hotel.

WILLIAM COLLIER.

Respectfully begs leave to inform the public and the public generally, that he has taken the house in this place, formerly occupied by Mr. Peter Bounds, where he is prepared to accommodate travellers and others who may favor him with their custom, with such provisions as may be called for; and assures them that he is disposed to provide every possible comfort for the reception and entertainment of customers in his line, and flatters himself that by strict attention to their business he will merit and receive a liberal portion of public patronage.

Quantico, Jan. 5, 1830.

Coach, Gig and Harness Making.

THE Subscribers avail themselves of the present opportunity to inform the public that they have formed a co-partnership, and intend to carry on the above line of business in all its various branches, in the town of Princess Anne, and at the shop formerly occupied by Wm. Jones Harris, where they flatter themselves with good work, to merit a share of the public patronage. Having taught in some of the principal cities with success, they feel assured those who may favor him with their custom, will be pleased with the manner in which their children and wards the fashionable and graceful accomplishment of dancing is taught. Persons in the country desirous of having their children and wards taught, will meet with every attention and despatch in the business and despatch in their line.

From the past encouragement given to the shop, they are fully persuaded of satisfaction has been, and they now pledge themselves to the same attention, assiduity and punctuality and other means that may tend to the gratification of their patrons. The continuance of public favor, is a powerful thing will impel them to use every effort to merit and receive a liberal portion of public patronage.

P. H. ANDERSON respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Princess Anne, and its vicinity, that he will open a Dancing School, in this place, as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained. Having taught in some of the principal cities with success, he feels assured he will be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage. Parents and guardians who wish to instil into their children and wards the fashionable and graceful accomplishment of dancing, are respectfully solicited to subscribe as soon as practicable. ☞ Subscription lists can be left with Mr. H. Jones, or Col. George Dashiell.

Jan 5, 1830.

NOTICE.

In pursuance and by virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Somerset county, will be sold at public sale on the 20th of January, 1830, at the late residence of John McChester, all the

Personal Estate

of Elizabeth McChester, late of Somerset county, deceased, (negroes excepted) consisting of HOGS, SHEEP, CATTLE, COTTON, LUMBER, and a variety of other articles. Credit for double, on a credit of six months on all sums exceeding five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers to give note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, and all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required, and no property to be removed until the terms of sale are complied with. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Adm. of E. McChester, dec'd.

Dec. 29, 1829—Jan 5 w3

THE CORNUCOPIÆ.

"Blending the useful with the sweet."

From the Boston Statesman.

AN HONEST CONFESSION.

Some time ago.
I saw three fellows clever hale and spunky,
Taking a horn, you know;—
Sucking the monkey;—
Or whatsoe'er you call it when we *blow;*
There's nothing strange in drinking,
For all men drink;—
Some till they blink,
But I've a way of thinking,
That more get corned than
parsons dream of,
Who shew long faces with their *steam* off.

One pleasant day in June,
As I was struggling with a fallen bead,
My stomach out of tune,
Calling for something stronger far than mead,
A decent *looking* man
Came shiverin'
Although his liver in-
side were cooking man,
And straight he posted to the bar
Where people go who thirsty are,
"I'll take a glass of gin and water,
Because I'm cold."

Soon as the pence were told,
In came another sweating like a porter,
"I'll take a glass of gin and water,
Because I'm hot;"
Now may I go to pot
Thought I, if this is not a snorter;
Just then a rosy son of Bacchus
Who loved good drink like Horace Flaccus,
Came like a rolling tun.
I'll take a glass of gin and water;
Come, quickly shove it;
For I am one,
That dares to face the mid-day sun,
And say I drink my grog because
I LOVE IT.

From the Democratic Spy.

OLD WINTER IS COMING.

Old Winter is coming again—alack!
How icy and cold is he!
He cares not a pin for a shivering back,—
He's a saucy old chap to white and black—
He whistles his chills with a wonderful knack,
For he comes from a cold countree!

A witty old fellow this Winter is—
A mighty old fellow for glee!
He cracks his jokes on the pretty, sweet miss:
The wrinkled old maiden, unfit to kiss,
And freezes the dew of their lips:—for this
Is the way with old fellows like he!

Old Winter's a frolicsome blade I wot—
He is wild in his humor, and free!
He 'll whistle along, for 'the want of his tho't,'
And set all the warmth of our furs at naught,
And ruffle the laces by pretty girls bought—
A frolicsome fellow is he!

Old Winter is blowing his gusts along,
And merrily shaking the tree!
From morning 'till night he will sing his song:
Now moaning, & short—now howling, & long,
His voice is loud, for his lungs are strong—
A merry old fellow is he!

Old Winter's a tough old fellow for blows,
As tough as ever you see!
He will trip up our *trotters*, & rend our clothes,
And stiffen our limbs from our fingers to toes:
He minds not the cries of his friends or his foes:
A tough old fellow is he!

A cunning old fellow is Winter, they say,
A cunning old fellow is he!
He peeps in the crevices day by day,
To see how we're passing our time away—
And marks all our doings from grave to gay—
I'm afraid he is peeping at me!

NASHUA BARD.

From the Yankee and Boston Literary Gazette.

AMBIGUITIES.

Don't be alarmed my dear, I'm not going to talk to you about the patent or latent ambiguities in speech, whereat a woman is obliged to be offended, even while she is obliged to *not* understand them. Nor do I mean those ambiguities, or fee-traps, that you may find in the orthography or punctuation of papers prepared by counsel, who, if they have a good run of practice for the first ten years after they open shop as *conveyancers*, are pretty secure of the future, as *interpreters* or *expounders* of their own language: every sheet being a sum funded for old age; a deposite in the savings-bank, and [illegible] in the shape of a continual-augmenting annuity.

But what I *do* mean is this—the ambiguity that creeps into our speech, where we are most upon our guard, acting decidedly in good faith, and solicitous *not* to deceive.—Let us begin with a few examples from our own language.

When I was a child, my mother sent me to a man to ask for the *refusal* of a certain thing. I looked at her in astonishment—I could not for the *soul* of me understand why she should trouble herself to obtain the *refusal* of what she wanted. Nor, when it was explained to me, could I make either head or tail of the idea. I knew what [illegible] meant; and had a pretty clear notion of the meaning of the word refusal—but how *refusal* could mean *favor*, puzzled me then, and puzzles me yet.

I beg your pardon, we say to each other every hour in the day. Yet all the while our meaning is, not that we beg *your* pardon—but *our* pardon. To make the affair still pleasanter, however, when we mean to do the very genteel thing we say—*I beg ten thousand pardons.* As if, to grant ten thousand pardons were *easier* than to grant *one*; for if it were not so *easy*, it would appear strange for him who has offended much, to ask *more* than if he had offended little.

We say too, *if you* please: meaning if *it* pleases you. Thus, a man will inform you that he can have any body *he* pleases—meaning no joke neither. Literally, he is safe; because any man may have the woman he *pleases.* Instead of being the vainest fellow alive, as one would imagine, who regarded the *idiom* only, he is uttering no more than the truth.

It is but last month I heard a man say, You remind me of what I have *left;* meaning, you remind me of what I *have* left. By the first mode of speech, the hearer understands that the speaker had *left* something somewhere, as a coat, or an umbrella: but what he wished to have understood was, what he *had* left—his remaining little property. But perhaps we should rank this with ambiguity of emphases, rather than speech—as where the parson, reading the passage, And he said, saddle me an *ass*—and they *saddled* him; contrived to say, Saddle *me*, an ass, and they saddled *him.*

We say natural child—as if marriage were unnatural; or rather as if it were *unnatural* for a child to be born in wedlock.—This may be a degree or two worse than mere ambiguity—it smacks of bad policy, if not of immorality, or licentiousness.

Nothing is more common than to say that such and such a person is a *suspicious* character: meaning, not that he himself is suspicious of others, but that he is *suspected* of others, and therefore that he is a *suspected* character.

So too, we may hear people say of each other, that on such or such an occasion they were exceedingly affected. Before you can find out what they mean, you are obliged to ask if they were at a funeral or a dance, when they were so affected. That ascertained—it may be coquetry, or affectation, or sorrow, a reproach or a compliment.

The testimony *we* have produced to you, gentleman of the jury, said a counsellor not five minutes ago—meaning the testimony we *have*, produced to you, &c. &c. So much for the want of a comma. It converted the testimony of one side into that of the other.

I have a *poor* opinion of my neighbor—a *bad* opinion, or a *contemptible* opinion of you. Why should either of you care? Contemptible, poor or bad opinions are not likely to hurt either you or my neighbor.

What were you after? said a judge to a witness not long ago. After supper, said the witness: yet the witness did not come after supper, meaning *for* supper, that is with a view to get supper: but in order of time he was after supper, and not rightly understanding the judge, his reply attached itself to the word after, just as I have heard a very slow speaker say, that after *words*, such and such a person went to loggerheads together: meaning *afterwards.*

I never came away from that shop, after having made a purchase, without being *satisfied* that I had been cheated. *Satisfied* that I had been cheated! then what do I complain of?

I shall not do so—because you desire me, said a medical practitioner once that I knew! intending to pay a compliment, and show great deference to another; but he contrived so to say it as to insult the other: instead of saying I shall not do so—*because you desire me;* that is, because you desire me not to do so, I shall respect your advice so far, and not do it; or instead of so delivering the same words that they should imply, I shall not do so, *because*, that is, *merely* because *you* desire it; that is—because *you* desire it; he said, I shall not do so—because *you* desire it: that is—because *you* desire me to do so, I shall *not* do so.

I shall not do so for *any* body, another will say, so as to give you an idea that he would not be induced to do so at all, when what he wishes to say is, that he would not do so for *everybody*—ergo that he would do so for *somebody.*

If Shakspeare had written, "If 'twere done when 'tis done, then 'twould be done, when 'twere done," the phrase would have been thought profound or beautiful, or *significant* with a hidden purpose by the critics: it would have been delivered on the stage with great emphasis, and quoted with admiration by the chief writers on the drama. All who could not make meaning of it by any sort of hypothesis or contrivance, would believe either that Shakspeare intended to make no meaning of it—nonsense to suit the character, or the moment—or that the fault was in the transcriber, the printer, or themselves; any thing to save Shakspeare. But our ambiguities are not subject to such charitable interpretations. If we go astray—or appear to go astray—the printer, the amanuensis, the reader, the copier are all discharged, and the author is saddled. Beware of ambiguities, therefore, at least for a century or two.

Shakspeare says in another fine passage, that every body mouths when he gets to it—"The cry is still they come," Now query to the meaning here. Did Shakspeare intend to say—The cry is—(then stopping to listen) *still!*—they come: that is, *hush!* they come? Or did he mean, the cry is *still* they come; that is, the cry is hushed—they come! Or, did he mean, the cry is—*still they come!* that is, the cry we hear, is in these words, *Still they come!* Or did he mean the *cry* is still, they come! that is, the cry continues to be, They come? There critic! thou who pretendest to admire Shakspeare, and to justify Shakspeare, understand thou that if *thou* canst. Fib as thou wilt—a fib of thine cannot help thee, nor hurt another.

You never heard him speak well of himself, nor any body else, says a writer now before me: meaning to be very severe. But what he *says* is, neither you nor any body else ever heard him speak well of himself.

I never called *another* blockhead, in my life, whispered a young man to me, as we sat together, listening to the rough language of a third person; but he so said it as to mean that he never *called* another blockhead, as if he himself were one.

"If I was not a great author," says Hazlitt, On living to one's self, "I could read with ever fresh delight! . . . . —if I could not paint like Claude, I could admire the witchery of the soft blue sky, as I walked out and was satisfied with the pleasure it gave me." Now—query. Did not Mr. Hazlitt mean *although*, and not *if*, in the passage above? By *if* he implies that he *is* a great author, for he says *if* I was *not*: had he used although the meaning would still be rather ambiguous, though not so bad as it now is.

Partout les vins, sont rogues, the French say; but we say, pas tous les vins sont rouges, thereby exactly reversing the sense. Voila mon argent, a Frenchman will say; but we say, in reading the same phrase, Voila mon *agent!* We don't sound the r they do.

I once owned a little bit of a *vessel*, said a law-giver not long ago, where he meant to be on his guard and very explicit. Now query—Was the vessel itself a little bit of one, and did he own her? Or did he own *a small part* of a vessel.

To over-see a thing means to superintend or watch over it; but oversight derived from the same verb, means neglect. We say of a man he has got a good deal of *gumption*—meaning he is acute, clever: but, if he is a blockhead we call him a *gump.* So too, we attach one meaning to the phrase *overlook*, and another to that of look over. To overlook and look over a paper, are strangely different, for no reason that any body can see. Thus too, we say that we are mistaken, where we mean, not that we are mistaken, but that we mistake. And the usage is completely established. By our language we *say* that another mistakes us—but we *mean* that we ourselves have mistook somebody.

"It was to stop an infection which, as they believed, hurried to perdition every soul which it seized, that they employed their fire and steel." Edinburgh Review, XCV. p. 104. Omit the word *as*, and the passage is no longer obscure; but as it now stands, it would appear that the writer himself is of opinion that it *was* as they believed.

Exceptio probat regulam, say the law writers: The exception strengthens the rule, say the translators. If so, the more exceptions there are, the stronger the rule should be.

Speaking of the Rhododendron Maximum, Nuttal says in his Botany, p. 104. "This species unfolds its splendid clusters of flowers about June or July. They are of various shades of pink, and sometimes nearly white, but without fragrance *as in all the other genuine Rhododendrons.*" Now query—By the above language, are we to understand that all the other genuine rhododendrons are without, or with fragrance? If you do not know *the facts* already, it will be impossible for you to say.

"They have no backs to the seats, as in London theatres." Now, *have* they any backs to the seats or *not*, in London.

What time do you breakfast? said A. At half past seven, said B. I should think it was nearer eight, continued A. Now, did he mean to say that he should think it was nearer eight than half past seven *is*; or nearer *to* eight than *to* half past seven? Settle that if you can.

"Thou shalt *not* muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn." Ergo, you *may* muzzle the ox that treadeth *in* the corn! I have known this interpretation to be put upon the passage by a man of excellent common-sense.

He is a person of consideration. Do I mean by this, that he is a person of *consequence:* or a *thoughtful* person.

A thing is of the *last* importance, we say, meaning of the *first* importance.

I wont give more, if I don't have it, you hear said every day in the market. Who would give more, if he *did'nt have* a thing? *If I die*, I can't do that. Of course—who could, if he were to die?

Thank you for a slice of that beef a little *done:* Here you mean a slice *not rare.*—But, if you say, thank you for a slice a *little* done, you mean a slice that *is* rare.

"To say therefore that the common law is never *learned* is almost to utter a truism." Judge Story's Inaugural Address as Dane Professor. Did he mean learn-ed or learn'd? Is the common law never mastered—never learnt; or is it never learned, erudite?

Pickflaw & Co. Solicitors.

On Example.

The most effectual method by which we can promote virtue and religion in others, is by being virtuous and religious ourselves.—The degree in which the vicious man contributes to the general depravity, is not to be estimated merely by his actual vices; nor is he who is considered as adding to his own virtue, only to the public stock. In either case, it is scarce to be conceived previously, how far a little even will extend. The imitative nature of man, does not seem enough considered, even by those whose conduct in most respects, is rarely virtuous. Virtue, to have its full effect, must not only exist, but be rendered visible. Yet many persons, anxious to avoid the imputation of hypocrisy, take pains to appear worse than they are. They treat some things, of which they have in their hearts a just esteem and reverence, with studied contempt and levity, and lightly censure others of which they leave in reality a great and deserved abhorrence. This conduct, though proceeding from a respectable motive, is blameable for its ill effects.—An ostentatious display of good qualities is not, it must be owned, the mark of an amiable character, and is scarcely perhaps consistent with a very considerable portion of them; but it is certainly less pernicious to society, than the opposite extreme. There are occasions on which it is our indispensable duty to make our light shine before men. It should be considered, that many who may be influenced by our sentiments, have no other way of discovering them than by our outward deportment. If they are misled by this, let us take care that it be more from their want of discernment, than from any just occasion we may afford them, and let us ever beware of the guilt which he incurs who wilfully or negligently causes his brother to offend.

"I'm Engaged."—The following is an extract from "The Journal of the Tour of Lafayette in America," written by Mr. Levasseur, his Secretary.

"The American ladies are not more remarkable for their severe congugal fidelity, than the girls are for their constancy to their *engagements.* At parties I have often had young ladies pointed out to me of eighteen or nineteen, who had been *engaged*, and of whose future husbands, one was in Europe, pursuing his studies, another in China attending to his commercial business, and a third dangerously employed in the whale fishery in the most distant seas. Young girls thus engaged, hold the middle place in society between their still disengaged companions and the married ladies. They have already lost some of the thoughtless gaiety of the former, and assumed a slight tinge of the other. The numerous aspirants, designated here by the name of *beaux*, which at first surrounded them, and were received until a choice was made, still bestow upon them delicate attention, but by no means so particular as formerly, and should one of them, either from ignorance or obstinate hopes, persist in offering his heart and hand, the answer "I am engaged," given with a sweet frankness and an indulgent smile, soon destroys all his illusions, without wounding his pride. Engagements of this sort, preceding marriage, are very common, not only in New York, but throughout the United States; and it is exceedingly rare if they are not crowned with religious fidelity. Public opinion is very severe on this point, and does not spare either of the two parties which may dispose of themselves without the consent of the other.

Singular notions of Beauty.—The females of the kingdom of Burmah, in the East Indies, are most distinguished for beauty, when possessed of very *long ears;* for this purpose it is common, when females are very young, to hang weights to their ears, which make them exceedingly long when they attain the age of maturity; and in these they wear a prodigious number of rings and other ornaments.

THE DOCTORS.

By T. Hood, the author of Whims and Oddities.

The honors which to Kings we give
To Doctors also paid:—
We're the king's *subjects* while we live—
The Doctors' when we're dead.

Tho' when in health, and thoughtless mood,
We treat them ill with scoffing;
Yet they, returning ill with good,
Relieve us from our *coughing* (coffin.)

At times they kill us, to be sure,
In cases rather tickle—
But when they've killed—they still can *cure*
Their patients—in a *pickle.*

And when at last, we needs must die—
The Doctors cannot save
From death—they still most kindly try
To *snatch* us from the *grave.*

In a party it was asked, why is woman [illegible] looking glass? it was answered, because she [illegible] speaks without reflecting, and the second reflects without speaking.

[The writer of the foregoing libel ought to have a looking glass smashed on his occiput.]—*Noah.*

Put to shift for an answer.—"Pray Miss Sophia, what are you making?" said Dr. ———, to a certain young lady who was at work upon a garment of a certain description. "A *Sophy* covering, Doctor," was the reply.

A lady consulted St. Francis of Sales on the lawfulness of using rogue. "Why," says he "some pious men object to it; others see no harm in it; I will hold a middle course, and allow you to use it on *one* check."

A Definition.—A schoolboy, in the Literary Emporium, being asked to define the word admission, said it meant twenty-five cents. "Twenty-five cents!" echoed the master, what sort of a definition is that?" "I don't know," sulkily replied the boy, "but I'm sure it says so on the advertisement down here at the show." "Yes, said another boy, and children half price!"

Croup.—For this disorder, so fatal to children, M. Bretonneau, a medical man at Tours, appears to have discovered a certain cure by blowing alum into the throat of the child through an instrument invented for the purpose. In some cases two or three repetitions are sufficient; in others five or six are necessary. Numerous children rapidly falling victims to this frightful disorder, after the exhibition of the antiphlogistic and other supposed remedies, have been cured by M. Bretonneau.

Cologne Water.—Our female readers, who are disposed to practise a little domestic economy, will find the following preparation of Cologne Water, a very cheap substitute for the Cologne Water of the shops, for which they pay three or four hundred per cent. more than the cost of this. The principal ingredient is only worth one dollar per gallon at retail, by the druggists, and the perfumery costs very little. To one pint of alcohol, add 60 drops of lavender, 60 drops bergamot, 60 drops essence of lemon, 60 drops orange water. To one gallon of alcohol, put 240 drops of each of the perfumes.

The Oldest Republic on Earth.

The last American Quarterly Review contains a letter from G. W. Erving, Esq giving a sketch of his visit to San Marino a small republic in Italy, between the Appenines, the Po, and the Adriatic. The territory of this state is only 40 miles in circumference, and its population about 7000. The republic was founded more than 1400 years ago, on moral principles, industry and equality, has preserved its liberty and independence, amidst all the wars and discords, which have raged around it. Bonaparte respected it, and sent an embassy to express his sentiments of friendship and fraternity. It is governed by a Captain Regent chosen every six months by the Representatives of the people, 60 in number, who are chosen every six months by the people. The taxes are light, the farm houses neat, the fields well cultivated, and on all sides are seen comfort and peace, the happy effects of morality, simplicity, liberty and justice. Mr. Erving was received by some intelligent citizens in the most hospitable and affectionate manner; they were delighted with him because he was an American. They professed a profound attachment to our country, and look to it as the preserver of their own pure principles; they were intimately acquainted with our institutions and affairs, and had a library well furnished with books and pamphlets relating to America.

CARD MAKING MACHINE.

The invention of Mr. Amos Whittemore, of West Cambridge formed a new era in the mechanical ingenuity of this country, and the real importance of the machine can hardly be estimated. As a piece of mechanism, it has never been excelled: strips of smooth leather and rolls of wire are placed on one end of the apparatus, and the intricate process of cutting the leather to the exact size and pricking the holes is performed while at the same moment the wire is cut, bent, and the teeth are inserted in their respective places; the card then comes out perfectly formed and completely finished for immediate use, occupying but a few moments in the operation.

We heard the old gentleman, a few months before his death, while confined to his house by disease, relate the particulars of the origin and completion of his design, with an enthusiasm that would awaken youthful ambition to exert itself in something more than a limited sphere. He mentioned that three days as well as nights, were constantly devoted to the making and completion of his model, all of which was done in his own house, and the fear of losing the sight of his plan, prevented every thing like repose, until it was completed; the origin he preserved and exhibited to his friends in his last days, as an evidence of industry, to stimulate the young to perseverence and exertion. For a number of years previous to his disease he was feeble and much debilitated, and the great mental efforts and the intense and close application he made in bringing the machine to perfection, impaired his constitution, and produced a premature death. The proceeds of his ingenuity produced him something, but his wealth was far from being extensive, and little was left as the result of his arduous toil and intense mechanical research.

Berk. Amer.

Official Account of the present state of the French Navy.

	Number of Vessels afloat Jan. 1, 1829.	Vessels which will be building Jan 1, 1830.
Ships of the line	33	20
Frigates	41	22
Corvettes	6	7
Brigs from 20 to 16 guns	25	3
Corvette Avisos of 18 do.	8	1
Brig Avisos of 11 do.	0	4
Schooner Brigs of 16 do.	15	0
Smaller Brigs	2	0
Cannonieres (gun boat) Brigs,	6	0
Schooners,	34	0
Cutters Luggers, Avisos	15	0
Flotilla Vessels	27	0
Steam Vessels	9	7
Corvette Store Vessels	15	5
Gabarre Store Vessels	37	4
Transports	4	0
Yachts	2	0
Total	279	73

Three vessels, one of which is a corvette, have been found sufficient for the protection of the fishery on the Banks of Newfoundland, in which from 250 to 300 vessels are employed every year. The West India station has its head quarters at Port Royal. It is charged with the inspection of the coasts of Central America, of those of Columbia, and the numerous Swedish, Denmark, and Dutch Islands, in the waters of which piracy goes on with increasing audacity. Four vessels are employed in hydrographic surveys on the coasts of France and other parts of the globe. There are 3 steamboats at Toulon, at Rochefort, and at Brest, and one at Rouen. They are kept ready for whatever service they may be required for. The cruisers in the colonies are employed to put down smuggling and the slave trade.

Village Herald.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOL. III. PRINCESS-ANNE, MD., TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1830. NO. 42.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 00 *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months.

Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance.*

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year.*

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the year subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage, to be paid by the subscribers.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1 and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion; those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

Persons advertising must limit the number of insertions, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

All communications addressed to the editor must come post paid.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE,

[Corrected Weekly.]

BANKS	pr. ct. dis	BANKS	pr. ct. dis
U. States Bank	par	Farmers bank and	
Do Branches	par	[illegible]	
MASSACHUSETTS		[illegible]	
Boston banks	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]		[illegible]	

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber deems it opportune to [illegible] to the Public that she has removed [illegible] old stand, [illegible]

(Snow-Hill Hotel,)

[illegible] doors are open for the reception of [illegible] customers, and the public in general [illegible] it a source of gratification to [illegible] he is prepared to accommodate them [illegible] as he has done heretofore, and returns grateful acknowledgements for past [illegible]

The public's ob't. serv't.

C. Farrow.

[illegible] Hill, Dec 22, 1829.

Sheriffalty.

We are authorized to announce Dr. [illegible] STEWART as a candidate for the Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

[illegible] 1829. w3

Public Notice.

BY an Act of Assembly passed in 1817, the Levy Court of Somerset County were directed to levy a sum of money for the purpose of building Offices for the Clerk and Register of Wills—The money was levied in 1818, and before its application was made to the purpose for which it was intended, the law was repealed.

The Levy Court brought suit against William S. Handy, and his securities, to recover back the sum so levied, and obtained judgment against them, [illegible] all of them except Dr. John King, [illegible] became insolvent, the whole judgment was devolved on him to pay, and he is responsible for the same. A large number of the principal holders in the County having generously [illegible] to relinquish all their interest in [illegible] and an Act was passed at the last session in 1829, authorizing the Levy Court to deduct from the [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

This is to give Notice.

TO each of the Creditors of the said HENRY WILSON, to file their claims with proper vouchers, with the Clerk of Somerset county court, within six months from the aforesaid 15th day of January.

JOHN HOPKINS, *Trustee.*

Dec. 29, 1829. w3t

FOUND.

THIS is to make public that a SMALL ROW BOAT has been found by me, just below Cager's Straights, on the 19th day of last November. The owner is requested to come forward, prove his property, pay charges and take it away.

William Evans.

Dec. 22, 1829. 9t

THE

American Recorder.

[illegible] holding Subscriptions to [illegible] are respectfully requested [illegible] the name forthwith to the [illegible] Washington City.

The first number will be issued in a day or two after the meeting of Congress. Its [illegible] will be: President Jackson's [illegible] his first *Message to* [illegible] of the 21st Congress [illegible] as they go; Tables [illegible] exhibiting the *Receipts* of [illegible] from all sources, [illegible] 31st December, 1828; Ex[illegible] upon all objects for the [illegible] of *Imports* for do; Value of [illegible] (Domestic and Foreign) for [illegible] *Tonnage* for do. Value of A[illegible] Commerce with each Power for 1828; [illegible] the *Quantity of Land* in the [illegible] distinguishing what [illegible] by the United States; [illegible] of the States, [illegible] *Population* [illegible] estimated for [illegible] of the *Post* [illegible] &c. &c.

[illegible] subscription, [illegible] I shall, for a sea[illegible] the principal Contents [illegible] previous to its going to [illegible] will contain as [illegible] Details, from the [illegible] and Charts of Bu[illegible] or following) the Pre[illegible] room for— [illegible] the *Public Debt*, [illegible] taken from the [illegible] six compact [illegible] for any [illegible] supplied at 61 [illegible] in proportion.

[illegible] will be printed in [illegible] on a small type, [illegible] principally, [illegible] in *Congress* [illegible] generally, and [illegible] usually found [illegible] at the [illegible] annum.

[illegible] GROUARD.

[illegible] Somerset Coun[illegible]

[illegible] the subscri[illegible] the Orphans Court [illegible] of said [illegible] praying the [illegible] this State, a [illegible] and a list of his cre[illegible] oath as far as he can [illegible] being annex[illegible] the said Fleet being [illegible] the Sheriff of said [illegible] satisfied that the said [illegible] for two years last past [illegible] and he having taken [illegible] act of 1805, chap. [illegible] sufficient security [illegible] the Judges of So[illegible] Saturday in [illegible] and that he give [illegible] of his application for [illegible] insolvent laws of the state [illegible] first Saturday in [illegible] the day appointed for [illegible] the Judges of said [illegible] interrogations and al[illegible] to him rel[illegible] that the said no[illegible] inserted in [illegible] published in Princess[illegible] published in the city of [illegible] published in Norfolk, and [illegible] published in Alexandria, for three [illegible] at least three months [illegible] next May term [illegible] and also by advertise[illegible] court house door, in [illegible] at least three months before [illegible]

GEORGE JONES, of Robt. [illegible] the Orphans Court S. C. [illegible] GEO. HANDY, Clk.

[illegible] 1829. 9t

JOB PRINTING,

SUCH AS

Handbills, Cards, Blanks, PAMPHLETS, &c.

Thankfully received and neatly printed on moderate terms.

At the Office of the Village Herald.

Washington ACADEMY.

The public are hereby informed that the schools of Washington Academy are now open for the reception of students, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. LAIRD, the principal tutor, and ISAAC D. JONES, Esq. the assistant tutor. Students can be accommodated with board in the family of the Rev. Mr. Laird. The charges of the Institution are—

For board and room rent, $1.75 per week
Tuition-ten dollars per session.
Fuel for the in boarders $5.00 } for the winter session.
out boarders, 2 00 }

By order of the Board of Trustees of W. A.

LITTLETON J. DENNIS, Sec'y.

Nov. 17, 1829. wm

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having, at the request of the Trustees, taken into his own hands the Boarding Department of Washington Academy, is willing to accept, after this date, of $1.50 per week, instead of $1.75; provided punctual payment be made, *in advance*, for the whole session. In case this should not be done, the sum of $1.75 will still be demanded.

All articles of room-furniture, as also candles, must be provided by the student.

If washing should be required, a separate, though moderate, charge will be made for it.

Those, who place sons or wards at the Institution, as boarders, may expect, that a strictly parental course of treatment will be, in every case and at all times, pursued.

Robt. M. Laird.

Dec. 29, 1829.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans Court,

Dec. 22nd. 1829.

ON application of ANN HOLLAND, Executrix of JAMES HOLLAND, late of Somerset county, dec'd., it is ordered that she give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. TEST,

JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, has obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Holland, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 22nd day of December, A. D. 1829.

ANN HOLLAND, Executrix of J. Holland, dec'd.

Dec. 29, 1829. wm

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans Court,

Dec. 22, 1829.

ON application of Henry L. Harcum, Adm'r. c. w. a. of Lee P. Harcum, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. TEST,

JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, has obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Lee P. Harcum, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 20th of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 22nd day of December, A. D. 1829.

H. L. HARCUM, Adm. c. w. a. of L. P. Harcum, dec'd.

Dec. 29, 1829. wm

NOTICE.

THE creditors of Noah Wilson, John Powel and William Heath are Hereby notified that they have applied to the honorable George Jones, of Robt. one of the Judges of the Orphans Court of Somerset county, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland, and have received a personal discharge, and that the first Saturday in May term is the day appointed for their appearance before the Judges of Somerset county court to answer such interrogations as may be propounded to them, or either of them, relative to their, or to either of their, said application.

Dec. 22, 1829. 9t

GOV. MARTIN'S

MESSAGE

To the General Assembly of Maryland.

Executive Department, }
Annapolis, Dec. 30th, 1829. }

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Delegates,

The Session of the General Assembly, is an event that loses nothing of its interest by repitition, but, exemplifying the excellence of the institutions under which we live, it annually calls forth all the anxious excitement natural to a free [illegible] over the public concerns, [illegible] most important [illegible]

In meeting you on this occasion, Fellow Citizens, the Executive bid you welcome to the Seat of Government, on the conclusion of a year of peace and plenty, the benefits and bounties of which claim from us all, the most ardent render of our gratitude to that great source, to whose beneficent dispensations we owe all that we enjoy.

Accountable to the Legislature for the discharge of the duties which it has thought proper to confide to the Executive, it becomes proper, in the first place, to render a full account of what we have done in relation to such trusts; and this we shall do in the order in which they were assigned.

In pursuance of a resolution of the last General Assembly, directing certain records in the Land Office of the Western Shore, to be re-bound, the Executive have examined the several record books in that office, and have directed such to be bound, as appeared to them to require it for their preservation.

In compliance with the resolution requiring the Executive to contract with some competent person to make two copies of the Plot of the Public Lands, Westward of fort Cumberland, a contract has been made with John Duvall, Esquire, Surveyor of Anne Arundel county, for the performance of that work, who expects to complete it during the winter.

The resolution directing the Governor to cause head and foot stones to be planted at the graves of William Pace and Peter Rich, late members of the House of Delegates, with an appropriate enclosure around each, has been duly attended to, and the work properly accomplished.

The resolution directing the Executive to give notice, by advertisement, that sealed proposals would be received by them for executing the public printing of the state, has been complied with, and the proposals received, are here with submitted.

The Executive caused the public acts designated by resolution No. 73, to be published in the Maryland Republican, immediately upon receiving notice of the passage of said resolution, and we required of the Editor to send a copy of his paper,* containing the acts, to every Editor of a Newspaper, within the State. Copies of said acts, properly certified, were also forwarded to the County Court Office, in each County, and to the Office of the City Court of Baltimore.

As directed by resolution of the last General Assembly, lists of the Arms distributed by the State, with the names of the persons to whom they were delivered, and of those who have, or have not, passed bonds for the same, designating each, have been [illegible] ted to the several [illegible] have been required to perform the duties enjoined by the said resolution. The several returns received from them, are herewith presented.

Conformably to the act of December Session, 1825, we now submit a statement of the whole expense incurred in the purchase of Warehouses and Lots, and in the erection of additional buildings, for the reception, inspection and storage of Tobacco in the city of Baltimore. The new building erected on the premises purchased of Cumberland Dugan, and others, was completed early in the last spring. And in March last, the Tobacco stored in Calhoun's Warehouse gave up, on the first day of April. The new Warehouse is constructed of the best materials and the work is believed to be faithfully executed.

The swords directed by a resolution of the General Assembly to be procured and presented to those distinguished officers of our Navy, captain Ballard and lieutenants Mayo and Cross, were received at the Council Chamber in May last. They are considered fine specimens of American Art, and the Governor had the gratification of presenting

*We never received a copy at this office.

V. Herald.

THE CORNUCOPIÆ.

"*Blending the useful with the sweet.*"

From the Boston Statesman.

AN HONEST CONFESSION.

Some time ago,
I saw three fellows clever hale and spunky,
Taking a horn, you know;—
Or, 'long the monkey;—
Or, whatsoe'er you call it when we *blow;*
There's nothing strange in drinking,
For all men drink;—
Some till they blink,
But I've a way of thinking,
That more get corned than
parsons dream of,
Who shew long faces with their *steam* off.

One pleasant day in June,
As I was straggling with a fallen head,
My stomach out of tune,
Calling for something stronger far than mead,
A decent *looking* man
Came shiverin'
Although his liver in-
side were cooking man,
And straight he posted to the bar
Where people go who thirsty are,
"I'll take a glass of gin and water,
Because I'm cold."

Soon as the pence were told,
In came another sweating like a porter,
"I'll take a glass of gin and water,
Because I'm hot;"
Now may I go to pot
Thought I, if this is not a snorter;
Just then a rosy son of Bacchus
Who loved good drink like Horace Flaccus,
Came like a rolling tun,
I'll take a glass of gin and water;
Come, quickly shove it;
For I am one,
That dares to face the mid day sun,
And say I drink my grog because
I LOVE IT.

From the Democratic Spy.

OLD WINTER IS COMING.

Old Winter is coming again—alack!
How icy and cold is he!
He cares not a pin for a shivering back,—
He's a saucy old chap to white and black—
He whistles his chills with a wonderful knack,
For he comes from a cold countree!

A witty old fellow this Winter is—
A mighty old fellow for glee!
He cracks his jokes on the pretty, sweet miss:
The wrinkled old maiden, unfit to kiss,
And freezes the dew of their lips:—for this
Is the way with old fellows like he!

Old Winter's a frolicsome blade I wot—
He is wild in his humor, and free!
He 'll whistle along, for 'the want of his tho't,'
And set all the warmth of our furs at naught,
And ruffle the laces by pretty girls bought—
A frolicsome fellow is he!

Old Winter is blowing his gusts along,
And merrily shaking the tree!
From morning 'till night he will sing his song:
Now moaning, & short—now howling, & long,
His voice is loud, for his lungs are strong—
A merry old fellow is he!

Old Winter's a tough old fellow for blows,
As tough as ever you see!
He will trip up our *trotters*, & rend our clothes,
And stiffen our limbs from our fingers to toes:
He minds not the cries of his friends or his foes:
A tough old fellow is he!

A cunning old fellow is Winter, they say,
A cunning old fellow is he!
He peeps in the crevices day by day,
To see how we're passing our time away—
And marks all our doings from grave to gay—
I'm afraid he is peeping at me!
NASHUA BARD.

From the Yankee and Boston Literary Gazette.

AMBIGUITIES.

Don't be alarmed my dear, I'm not going to talk to you about the patent or latent ambiguities in speech, whereat a woman is obliged to be offended, even while she is obliged to *not* understand them. Nor do I mean those ambiguities, or fee-traps, that you may find in the orthography or punctuation of papers prepared by counsel, who, if they have a good run of practice for the first ten years after they open shop as *conveyancers*, are pretty secure of the future, as *interpreters* or *expounders* of their own language: every sheet being a sum funded for old age; a deposite in the savings-bank, and [illegible] in the shape of a continual-augmenting annuity.

But what I *do* mean is this—the ambiguity that creeps into our speech, where we are most upon our guard, acting decidedly in good faith, and solicitous *not* to deceive.— Let us begin with a few examples from our own language.

When I was a child, my mother sent me to a man to ask for the *refusal* of a certain thing. I looked at her in astonishment—I could not for the *soul* of me understand why she should trouble herself to obtain the *refusal* of what she wanted. Nor, when it was explained to me, could I make either [illegible] or tail of the idea. I knew what [illegible] meant; and had a pretty clear notion of the meaning of the word refusal—but how *refusal* could mean *favor*, puzzled me then, and puzzles me yet.

I beg your pardon, we say to each other every hour in the day. Yet all the while our meaning is, not that we beg *your* pardon—but *our* pardon. To make the affair still pleasanter, however, when we mean to do the very genteel thing we say—*I beg ten thousand pardons.* As if, to grant ten thousand pardons were *easier* than to grant one; for if it were not so *easy*, it would appear strange for him who had offended much, to ask *more* than if he had offended little.

We say too, if *you* please: meaning if *it* pleases you. Thus a man will inform you that he can have any body *he* pleases—meaning no joke neither. Literally, he is safe; because any man may have the woman he *pleases.* Instead of being the vainest fellow alive, as one would imagine, who regarded the *idiom* only, he is uttering no more than the truth.

It is but last month I heard a man say, You remind me of what I have *left;* meaning, you remind me of what I *have* left. By the first mode of speech, the hearer understands that the speaker had *left* something somewhere, as a coat, or an umbrella: but what he wished to have understood was, what he *had* left—his remaining little property. But perhaps we should rank this with ambiguity of emphases, rather than speech—as where the parson, reading the passage, And he said, saddle me an *ass*—and they *saddled* him; contrived to say, Saddle *me*, an ass, and they saddled *him.*

We say natural child—as if marriage were unnatural; or rather as if it were *unnatural* for a child to be born in wedlock.— This may be a degree or two worse than mere ambiguity—it smacks of bad policy, if not of immorality, or licentiousness.

Nothing is more common than to say that such and such a person is a *suspicious* character: meaning, not that he himself is suspicious of others, but that he is *suspected* of others, and therefore that he is a *suspected* character.

So too, we may hear people say of each other, that on such or such an occasion they were exceedingly affected. Before you can find out what they mean, you are obliged to ask if they were at a funeral or a dance, when they were so affected. That ascertained—it may be coquetry, or affectation, or sorrow, a reproach or a compliment.

The testimony *we* have produced to you, gentleman of the jury, said a counsellor not five minutes ago—meaning the testimony we *have*, produced to you, &c. &c. So much for the want of a comma. It converted the testimony of one side into that of the other.

I have a *poor* opinion of my neighbor—a *bad* opinion, or a *contemptible* opinion of you. Why should either of you care? Contemptible, poor or bad opinions are not likely to hurt either you or my neighbor.

What were you after? said a judge to a witness not long ago. After supper, said the witness: yet the witness did not come after supper, meaning *for* supper, that is with a view to get supper: but in order of time he was after supper, and not rightly understanding the judge, his reply attached itself to the word after, just as I have heard a very slow speaker say, that after *words*, such and such a person went to loggerheads together: meaning *afterwards.*

I never came away from that shop, after having made a purchase, without being *satisfied* that I had been cheated. *Satisfied* that I had been cheated! then what do I complain of?

I shall not do so—because you desire me, said a medical practitioner once that I knew! intending to pay a compliment, and show great deference to another; but he contrived so to say it as to insult the other: instead of saying I shall not do so—*because you desire me;* that is, because you desire me not to do so, I shall respect your advice so far, and not do it; or instead of so delivering the same words that they should imply, I shall not do so, *because*, that is, *merely* because *you* desire it; that is—because *you* desire it; he said, I shall not do so—because *you* desire it: that is—because *you* desire me to do so, I shall *not* do so.

I shall not do so for *any* body, another will say, so as to give you an idea that he would not be induced to do so at all, when what he wishes to say is, that he would not do so for *everybody*—ergo that he would do so for *somebody.*

If Shakspeare had written, "If 'twere done when 'tis done, then 'twould be done, when 'twere done," the phrase would have been thought profound or beautiful, or *significant* with a hidden purpose by the critics: it would have been delivered on the stage with great emphasis, and quoted with admiration by the chief writers on the drama. All who could not make meaning of it by any sort of hypothesis or contrivance, would believe either that Shakspeare intended to make no meaning of it—nonsense to suit the character, or the moment—or that the fault was in the transcriber, the printer, or themselves; any thing to save Shakspeare. But our ambiguities are not subject to such charitable interpretations. If we go astray—or appear to go astray—the printer, the amanuensis, the reader, the copier are all discharged, and the author is saddled. Beware of ambiguities, therefore, at least for a century or two.

Shakspeare says in another fine passage, that every body mouths when he gets to it—"The cry is still they come." Now query to the meaning here. Did Shakspeare intend to say—The cry is—(then stopping to listen) *still!*—they come: that is, *hush!* they come? Or did he mean, the cry is *still* they come; that is, the cry is hushed—they come! Or, did he mean, the cry is—*still they come!* that is, the cry we hear, is in these words, *Still they come!* Or did he mean the *cry* is still, they come! that is, the cry continues to be, They come? There critic! thou who pretendest to admire Shakspeare, and to justify Shakspeare, understand thou that if *thou* canst. Fib as thou wilt—a fib of thine cannot help thee, nor hurt another.

You never heard him speak well of him self, nor any body else, says a writer now before me: meaning to be very severe. But what he *says* is, neither you nor any body else ever heard him speak well of himself.

I never called *another* blockhead, in my life, whispered a young man to me, as we sat together, listening to the rough language of a third person; but he so said it as to mean that he never *called* another blockhead, as if he himself were one.

"If I was not a great author," says Hazlitt, On living to one's self, "I could read with ever fresh delight! . . . .—if I could not paint like Claude, I could admire the witchery of the soft blue sky, as I walked out and was satisfied with the pleasure it gave me." Now—query. Did not Mr. Hazlitt mean *although*, and not *if*, in the passage above? By *if* he implies that he *is* a great author, for he says *if* I was *not:* had he used although the meaning would still be rather ambiguous, though not so bad as it now is.

Partout les vins, sont rogues, the French say; but we say, pas tous les vins sont rouges, thereby exactly reversing the sense. Voila mon argent, a Frenchman will say; but we say, in reading the same phrase, Voila mon *agent!* We don't sound the *r* they do.

I once owned a little bit of a vessel, said a law-giver not long ago, where he meant to be on his guard and very explicit. Now query—Was the vessel itself a little bit of one and did he own her? Or did he own *a small part* of a vessel.

To over-see a thing means to superintend or watch over it; but oversight derived from the same verb, means neglect. We say of a man he has got a good deal of *gumption*—meaning he is acute, clever: but, if he is a blockhead we call him a *gump.* So too, we attach one meaning to the phrase *overlook*, and another to that of look over. To overlook and look over a paper, are strangely different, for no reason that any body can see. Thus too, we say that we are mistaken, where we mean, not that we are mistaken, but that we mistake. And the usage is completely established. By our language we *say* that another mistakes us—but we *mean* that we ourselves have mistook somebody.

"It was to stop an infection which, as they believed, hurried to perdition every soul which it seized, that they employed their fire and steel." Edinburgh Review, XCV. p 104. Omit the words *as*, and the passage is no longer obscure; but as it now stands, it would appear that the writer himself is of opinion that it *was* as they believed.

Exceptio probat regulam, say the law writers: The exception strengthens the rule, say the translators. If so, the more exceptions there are, the stronger the rule should be.

Speaking of the Rhododendron Maximum, Nuttal says in his Botany, p. 104. "This species unfolds its splendid clusters of flowers about June or July. They are of various shades of pink, and sometimes nearly white, but without fragrance *as in all the other genuine Rhododendrons.*" Now, query—By the above language, are we to understand that all the other genuine rhododendrons are without, or with fragrance? If you do not know *the facts* already, it will be impossible for you to say.

"They have no backs to the seats, as in London theatres." Now, *have* they any backs to the seats or *not*, in London.

What time do you breakfast? said A. At half past seven, said B. I should think it was nearer eight, continued A. Now, did he mean to say that he should think it was nearer eight than half past seven, or nearer *to* eight than *to* half past seven? Settle that if you can.

"Thou shalt not muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn." Ergo, you *may* muzzle the ox that treadeth *in* the corn! I have known this interpretation to be put upon the passage by a man of excellent common sense.

He is a person of consideration. Do I mean by this, that he is a person of *consequence;* or a *thoughtful* person.

A thing is of the *last* importance, we say, meaning of the *first* importance.

I wont give more, if I don't have it, you hear said every day in the market. Who would give more, if he *didn't have* a thing? *If I die*, I can't do that. Of course—who could, if he were to die?

Thank you for a slice of that beef a little *done:* Here you mean a slice *not* rare—But, if you say, thank you for a slice a *little* done, you mean a slice that *is* rare.

"To say therefore that the common law is never *learned* is almost to utter a truism" Judge Story's inaugural Address as Dane Professor. Did he mean learned or learn'd? Is the common law never mastered—never learnt; or is it never learned, erudite?

Pickflaw & Co Solicitors.

On Example.

The most effectual method by which we can promote virtue and religion in others, is by being virtuous and religious ourselves.— The degree in which the vicious man contributes to the general depravity, is not to be estimated merely by his actual vices; nor is he who is considered as adding to his own virtue, only to the public stock. In either case, it is scarce to be conceived previously, how far a little even will extend. The imitative nature of man, does not seem enough considered, even by those whose conduct in most respects, is rarely virtuous. Virtue, to have its full effect, must not only exist, but be rendered visible. Yet many persons, anxious to avoid the imputation of hypocrisy, take pains to appear worse than they are. They treat some things, of which they have in their hearts a just esteem and reverence, with studied contempt and levity, and lightly censure others of which they leave in reality a great and deserved abhorrence. This conduct, though proceeding from a respectable motive, is blameable for its ill effects.— An ostentatious display of good qualities is not, it must be owned, the mark of an amiable character, and is scarcely perhaps consistent with a very considerable portion of them; but it is certainly less pernicious to society, than the opposite extreme. There are occasions on which it is our indispensable duty to make our light shine before men. It should be considered, that many who may be influenced by our sentiments, have no other way of discovering them than by our outward deportment. If they are misled by this, let us take care that it be more from their want of discernment, than from any just occasion we may afford them, and let us ever beware of the guilt which he incurs who wilfully or negligently causes his brother to offend.

"*I'm Engaged.*"—The following is an extract from "The Journal of the Tour of La Fayette in America," written by Mr. Levasseur, his Secretary.

"The American ladies are not more remarkable for their severe conjugal fidelity, than the girls are for their constancy to their *engagements.* At parties I have often had young ladies pointed out to me of eighteen or nineteen, who had been *engaged*, and of whose future husbands, one was in Europe, pursuing his studies, another in China attending to his commercial business, and a third dangerously employed in the whale fishery in the most distant seas. Young girls thus engaged, hold the middle place in society between their still disengaged companions and the married ladies. They have already lost some of the thoughtless gaiety of the former, and assumed a slight tinge of the other. The numerous aspirants, designated here by the name of *beaux*, which at first surrounded them, and were received until a choice was made, still bestow upon them delicate attention, but by no means so particular as formerly, and should one of them, either from ignorance or obstinate hopes, persist in offering his heart and hand, the answer "I am engaged," given with a very frankness and an indulgent smile, soon destroys all his illusions, without wounding his pride. Engagements of this sort, preceding marriage, are very common, not only in New York, but throughout the United States; and it is exceedingly rare if they are not [illegible] with religious fidelity. Public opinion is very severe on this point, and does not spare either of the two parties which may dispose of themselves without the consent of the other.

Singular notions of Beauty.—The females of the kingdom of [illegible], in the East Indies, are most distinguished for beauty, when possessed of *very long* [illegible]: for this purpose it is common, when [illegible] are very young, to hang weights to [illegible] years, [illegible] to make them exceedingly long [illegible] they attain the age of maturity; and [illegible] these they wear a prodigious number of [illegible] rings and other ornaments.

THE DOCTORS.

By T. Hood, the author of Whims and Oddities

[illegible] which [illegible] songs we give
To Doctors [illegible] paid.—
[illegible] the king's *subjects* while we live—
The Doctors' when we're dead.

Tho' when in health, and thoughtless mood,
We treat them oft with scoffing;
Yet they, returning ill with good,
Relieve us from our *coughing* (coffin.)

At times they kill us, to be sure,
In cases rather fickle—
But when they've killed—they still can cure
Their patients—in a *pickle.*

And when at last, we needs must die—
The Doctors cannot save
From death—they still most kindly try
To *snatch* us from the *grave.*

In a party it was asked, why is woman [illegible] it was answered, [illegible] speaks without reflecting, and [illegible] reflects without speaking.

(The writer of the foregoing libel ought to have a looking glass smashed on his occiput!—*Nash.*

Not to shift for an answer.—"Pray Miss Sophia, what are you making?" said Dr. ———, to a certain young lady who was at work upon a garment of a certain description. "A *Sophy* covering, Doctor," was the reply.

A lady consulted St. Francis of Sales on the lawfulness of using rogue. "Why," says he "some pious men object to it; others see no harm in it; I will hold a middle course, and allow you to use it on *one* cheek."

A Definition.—A schoolboy, in the Literary Emporium, being asked to define the word admission, said it meant twenty-five cents. "Twenty five cents!" echoed the master, what sort of a definition is that?" "I don't know," sulkily replied the boy, "but I'm sure it says so on the advertisement down here at the show, " "Yes, said another boy, and children half price!"

Croup.—For this disorder, so fatal to children, M. Bretonneau, a medical man at Tours, appears to have discovered a certain cure by blowing alum into the throat of the child through an instrument invented for the purpose. In some cases two or three repetitions are sufficient; in others five or six are necessary. Numerous children rapidly falling victims to this frightful disorder, after the exhibition of the antiphlogistic and other supposed remedies, have been cured by M. Bretonneau.

Cologne Water.—Our female readers, who are disposed to practise a little domestic economy, will find the following preparation of Cologne Water, a very cheap substitute for the Cologne Water of the shops, for which they pay three or four hundred per cent. more than the cost of this. The principal ingredient is only worth one dollar per gallon at retail, by the druggists, and the perfumery costs very little. To one pint of alcohol, add 60 drops of lavender, 60 drops bergamot, 60 drops essence of lemon, 60 drops orange water. To one gallon of alcohol, put 240 drops of each of the perfumes.

The Oldest Republic on Earth.

The last American Quarterly Review contains a letter from G. W. Erving, Esq giving a sketch of his visit to San Marino a small republic in Italy, between the Appenines, the Po, and the Adriatic. The territory of this state is only 40 miles in circumference, and its population about 7000. The republic was founded more than 1400 years ago, on moral principles, industry and equality, has preserved its liberty and independence, amidst all the wars and discords, which have raged around it. Bonaparte respected it, and sent an embassy to express his sentiments of friendship and fraternity. It is governed by a Captain Regent chosen every six months by the Representatives of the people, 66 in number, who are chosen every six months by the people. The taxes are light, the farm houses neat, the fields well cultivated, and on all sides are seen comfort and peace, the happy effects of morality, simplicity, liberty and justice. Mr. Erving was received by some intelligent citizens in the most hospitable and affectionate manner; they were delighted with him because he was an American. They professed a profound attachment to our country, and look to it as the preserver of their own pure principles; they were intimately acquainted with our institutions and affairs, and had a library well furnished with books and pamphlets relating to America.

CARD-MAKING MACHINE.

The invention of Mr. Amos Whittemore, of West Cambridge formed a new era in the mechanical ingenuity of this country, and the real importance of the machine can hardly be estimated. As a piece of mechanism, it has never been excelled: strips of smooth leather and rolls of wire are placed on one end of the apparatus, and the intricate process of cutting the leather to the exact size and pricking the holes is performed while at the same moment the wire is cut, bent, and the teeth are inserted in their respective places; the card then comes out perfectly formed and completely finished for immediate use, occupying but a few moments in the operation.

We heard the old gentleman, a few months before his death, while confined to his house by disease, relate the particulars of the origin and completion of his design, with an enthusiasm that would awaken youthful ambition to exert itself in something more than a limited sphere. He mentioned that three days as well as nights, were constantly devoted to the making and completion of his model, all of which was done in his own house, and the fear of losing the sight of his plan, prevented every thing like repose, until it was completed; the origin he preserved and exhibited to his friends in his last days, as an evidence of industry, to stimulate the young to perseverance and exertion. For a number of years previous to his disease he was feeble and much debilitated, and the great mental efforts and the intense and close application he made in bringing the machine to perfection, impaired his constitution, and produced a premature death. The proceeds of his ingenuity produced him something, but his wealth was far from being extensive, and little was left as the result of his arduous toil and intense mechanical research.

Berk. Amer.

Official Account of the present state of the French Navy.

	Number of Vessels afloat Jan. 1, 1829.	Vessels which will be building Jan 1, 1830.
Ships of the line	33	20
Frigates	41	22
Corvettes	6	7
Brigs from 20 to 16 guns	25	3
Corvette Avisos of 18 do.	8	1
Brig Avisos of 14 do.	0	4
Schooner Brigs of 16 do.	15	0
Smaller Brigs	2	0
Cannonieres (gun boat) Brigs,	6	0
Schooners,	34	0
Cutters Luggers, Avisos	15	0
Flotilla Vessels	27	0
Steam Vessels	9	7
Corvette Store Vessels	15	5
Gabarre Store Vessels	37	4
Transports	4	0
Yachts	2	0
Total	279	73

Three vessels, one of which is a corvette, have been found sufficient for the protection of the fishery on the Banks of Newfoundland, in which from 250 to 300 vessels are employed every year. The West India station has its head quarters at Port Royal. It is charged with the inspection of the coasts of Central America, of those of Colombia, and the numerous Swedish, Denmark, and Dutch Islands, in the waters of which piracy goes on with increasing audacity. Four vessels are employed in hydrographic surveys on the coasts of France and other parts of the globe. There are 3 steamboats at Toulon, at Rochefort, and at Brest, and one at Rouen. They are kept ready for whatever service they may be required for. The cruisers in the colonies are employed to put down smuggling and the slave trade.

Village Herald.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOL. III. PRINCESS-ANNE, MD., TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1830. NO. 42.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 00 *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months.

Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance.*

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year.*

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage, to be paid by the subscribers.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

Persons advertising must [illegible] the [illegible] their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

All communications addressed to the editor must come post paid.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

[Corrected Weekly.]

[illegible]

[illegible]

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber deems it opportune to [illegible] to the Public that he has removed [illegible] stand,

(Snow-Hill Hotel,)

[illegible] doors are open for the reception of [illegible] customers, and the public in general. He feels it a source of gratification to [illegible] he is prepared to accommodate them [illegible] as he has done heretofore, and returns grateful acknowledgments for past [illegible].

The public's ob't. serv't.

C. Farrow.

Snow Hill, Dec 22, 1829.

Sheriffalty.

We are authorized to announce Dr. [illegible] STEWART as a candidate for the Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

[illegible] 1829.

Public Notice.

BY an Act of Assembly passed in 1817, the Levy Court of Somerset County were directed to levy a sum of money for the purpose of building Offices for the Clerk and Register of Wills—The money was levied in 1818, and before its application was made to the purpose for which it was intended, the law was repealed.

The Levy Court brought suit against William S. Handy, and his securities, to recover back the sum so levied, and obtained judgment against them. But all of them except Dr. [illegible] King, [illegible] become insolvent, the whole judgment was decreed on him to pay, and he is responsible for the same. A large number of [illegible] in the County having generally [illegible] to relinquish all [illegible], an Act was passed at the [illegible] 1826, authorizing the Levy Court to [illegible] from the [illegible] Levy [illegible]. A great number have already [illegible] their [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible]

This is to give Notice,

TO each of the Creditors of the said HENRY WILSON, to file their claims with proper vouchers, with the Clerk of Somerset county court, within six months from the aforesaid 15th day of January.

JOHN HOPKINS, *Trustee.*

Dec 29, 1829. wm

FOUND.

THIS is to make public that a SMALL ROW BOAT has been found by me, just below Cager's Straights, on the 19th day of last November. The owner is requested to come forward, prove his property, pay charges and take it away.

William Evans.

Dec. 22, 1829. 9t

THE

American Recorder.

[illegible] holding Subscriptions to [illegible] are respectfully requested to [illegible] forthwith to the [illegible].

The first number will be issued in a day or two after the meeting of Congress. Its [illegible] will be President Jackson's first *Message to* [illegible] of the 21st Congress [illegible] as they go; Tables [illegible] the *Receipts* of [illegible] from all sources, [illegible] December, 1828; [illegible] upon all objects for the [illegible] Value of *Imports* for do; Value of [illegible] Domestic and Foreign) for [illegible] Value of American [illegible] each Power for 1828; [illegible] *Quantity of Land* in the [illegible] distinguishing what [illegible] by the United States; [illegible] in each of the States, [illegible] *Population* [illegible] estimated for [illegible] View of the *Post* [illegible] &c. &c.

[illegible] subscription, [illegible] I shall, for a season [illegible] the principal Contents [illegible] its going to [illegible] will contain as [illegible] Details, from the [illegible] Clerks of Bureaus [illegible] the President [illegible] the *Public Debt,* [illegible] taken from the [illegible] six compact [illegible] Orders for any [illegible] supplied at 6 [illegible] proportion.

[illegible] will be printed in [illegible] on a small type, [illegible] principally, [illegible] in *Congress* [illegible] generally, and [illegible] usually found [illegible] at the [illegible].

[illegible] GODDARD.

[illegible]

Somerset County [illegible]

[illegible] the subscriber [illegible] the Orphans Court [illegible] of said [illegible] praying the [illegible] of this State, a [illegible] and a list of his creditors [illegible] as far as he can [illegible] being annexed [illegible] of Fleet being [illegible] the Sheriff of said [illegible] that the said [illegible] for two years last past [illegible] he having taken [illegible] the act of 1805, chap. [illegible] sufficient security [illegible] the Judges of Somerset [illegible] Saturday in [illegible] said court, and at such [illegible] said court may direct [illegible] and at [illegible] against him [illegible] complied [illegible] executing [illegible] the said trustee [illegible] approved seen [illegible] trust, and [illegible] he was in possession [illegible] the said petitioner [illegible] therefore ordered [illegible] be discharged [illegible] and that he give [illegible] his application for [illegible] insolvent laws of the state [illegible] the first Saturday in [illegible] the day appointed for [illegible] the Judges of said [illegible] interrogations and allegations [illegible] propounded to him relative [illegible] that the said notice [illegible] advertisement inserted in [illegible] published in Princess-Anne [illegible] published in the city of [illegible] published in Norfolk, and [illegible] published in Alexandria, for three [illegible] at least three months [illegible] Saturday in next May term [illegible] court, and also by advertisement [illegible] at the court house door, in [illegible] at least three months before [illegible].

GEORGE JONES, of Robt.

[illegible] Court S. C.

[illegible] GEO. HANDY, Clk.

[illegible] 1829. 9t

JOB PRINTING,

SUCH AS

Handbills, Cards, Blanks,

PAMPHLETS, &c.

[illegible] received and neatly printed on moderate terms.

At the Office of the Village Herald.

Washington

ACADEMY.

The public are hereby informed that the schools of Washington Academy are now open for the reception of students, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. LAIRD, the principal tutor, and ISAAC D. JONES, Esq. the assistant tutor. Students can be accommodated with board in the family of the Rev. Mr. Laird. The charges of the Institution are—

For board and room rent, $1.75 per week
Tuition-ten dollars per session.
Fuel for the in boarders $5.00 } for the winter session.
out boarders, 2 00 }

By order of the Board of Trustees of W. A.

LITTLETON J. DENNIS, Sec'y.

Nov. 17, 1829. wm

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having, at the request of the Trustees, taken into his own hands the Boarding Department of Washington Academy, is willing to accept, after this date, of $1.50 per week, instead of $1.75; provided punctual payment be made, *in advance*, for the whole session. In case this should not be done, the sum of $1.75 will still be demanded.

All articles of room-furniture, as also candles, must be provided by the student.

If washing should be required, a separate, though moderate, charge will be made for it.

Those, who place sons or wards at the Institution, as boarders, may expect, that a strictly parental course of treatment will be, in every case and at all times, pursued.

Robt. M. Laird.

Dec. 29, 1829.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans Court,

Dec. 22nd, 1829.

ON application of ANN HOLLAND, Executrix of JAMES HOLLAND, late of Somerset county, dec'd., it is ordered that she give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. TEST,

JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, has obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Holland, late of said county, deceased.— All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 22nd day of December, A. D. 1829.

ANN HOLLAND, Executrix of J. Holland, dec'd.

Dec. 29, 1829. wm

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans Court,

Dec. 22, 1829.

ON application of Henry L. Harcum, Adm'r. c. w. a. of Lee P. Harcum, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. TEST,

JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, has obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Lee P. Harcum, late of said county, deceased.— All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 20th of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 22nd day of December, A D. 1829.

H. L. HARCUM, Adm. c. w. a. of L. P. Harcum, dec'd.

Dec. 29, 1829. wm

NOTICE.

THE creditors of Noah Wilson, John Powel and William Heath are Hereby notified that they have applied to the honorable George Jones, of Robt. one of the Judges of the Orphans Court of Somerset county, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland, and have received a personal discharge, and that the first Saturday in May term is the day appointed for their appearance before the Judges of Somerset county court to answer such interrogations as may be propounded to them, or either of them, relative to their, or to either of their, said application.

Dec. 22, 1829. 9t

GOV. MARTIN'S

MESSAGE

To the General Assembly of Maryland.

Executive Department, }
Annapolis, Dec. 30th, 1829. }

Fellow Citizens of the Senate,
and of the House of Delegates,

The Session of the General Assembly, is an event that loses nothing of its interest by repitition, but, exemplifying the excellence of the institution under which we live, it annually calls forth all the anxious excitement natural to [illegible] over the public concerns, [illegible] most important [illegible].

In meeting you on this occasion, Fellow Citizens, the Executive bid you welcome to the Seat of Government, on the conclusion of a year of peace and plenty, the benefits and beauties of which claim from us all, the most ardent render of our gratitude to that great source, to whose beneficent dispensations we owe all that we enjoy.

Accountable to the Legislature for the discharge of the duties which it has thought proper to confide to the Executive, it becomes proper, in the first place, to render a full account of what we have done in relation to such trusts; and this we shall do in the order in which they were assigned.

In pursuance of a resolution of the last General Assembly, directing certain records in the Land Office of the Western Shore, to be re-bound, the Executive have examined the several record books in that office, and have directed such to be bound, as appeared to them to require it for their preservation.

In compliance with the resolution requiring the Executive to contract with some competent person to make two copies of the Plot of the Public Lands, Westward of fort Cumberland, a contract has been made with John Duvall, Esquire, Surveyor of Anne Arundel county, for the performance of that work, who expects to complete it during the winter.

The resolution directing the Governor to cause head and foot stones to be planted at the graves of William Pace and Peter Rich, late members of the House of Delegates, with an appropriate enclosure around each, has been duly attended to, and the work properly accomplished.

The resolution directing the Executive to give notice, by advertisement, that sealed proposals would be received by them for executing [illegible] printing of the state, has been complied with, and the proposals received are herewith submitted.

The Executive caused the public acts designated [illegible] No. 75, to be published in the [illegible] Republican, immediately upon receiving notice of the passage of said resolution, and we required of the Editor to send a copy of his paper,* containing the acts, to every Editor of a Newspaper, within the State. Copies of said acts, properly certified, were also forwarded to the County Court Office, in each County, and to the Office of the City Court of Baltimore.

As directed by resolution of the last General Assembly, lists of the Arms distributed by the State, with the names of the persons to whom they were delivered, and of those who have, or have [illegible] the same, designating each, have been [illegible] to the several [illegible] have been required to perform the duties enjoined by the said resolution. The several returns received from them, are herewith presented.

Conformably to the act of December Session, 1828, we now submit a statement of the whole expense incurred in the purchase of Warehouses and Lots, and in the erection of addition buildings, for the reception, inspection and storage of Tobacco in the city of Baltimore. The new building erected on the premises purchased of Cumberland Dugan, and others, was completed early in the last spring. And in March last, the Tobacco stored in Calhoun's Warehouse given up, on the first day of April. The new Warehouse is constructed of the best materials and the work is believed to be faithfully executed.

The swords directed by a resolution of the General Assembly to be procured and presented to those distinguished officers of our Navy, captain Ballard and lieutenants [illegible] and Cross, were received at the Council Chamber in May last. They are considered fine specimens of American Art, and the Governor had the gratification of presenting

*We never received a copy at this office.
V. Herald.

to cap [illegible] Lieutenant Mayo, the [illegible] of their country's adm[illegible] own gallantry. Lieut. Cross [illegible] in the United States, on [illegible] presented to him, in presence of the Council Chamber.

In accordance with the directions of the General Assembly, we applied to the President of the United States for a deputation from the corps of Engineers, to connect the route for a lateral canal, to connect the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, with the Chesapeake Bay, at this city, and to ascertain whether such lateral canal can be constructed without injury to the said Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. We received a like application at the same time from the Commissioners appointed by the [illegible] of the General Assembly to examine and survey the route for a canal to connect the Patapsco river, with the Chesapeake Bay and Tangier Sound, for an [illegible] to aid them in the performance of the duties. But we got that such was the pressure [illegible] on the Engineers, as to render it impossible for the President to comply with our request; as appears by the reply of the Secretary of War, of which copies and abstracts of our applications are herewith submitted.

We lay before you a list of the deaf and dumb that have been selected under the act of December session, 1827, to be sent to the Pennsylvania Institution to be educated at the expense of the State. The law provides, that there shall be one deaf and dumb person selected from each county and from the city of Baltimore, and that in case of reports nothing made from some of the counties, additional selections shall be made from the counties reporting the highest numbers, until the number of 20 shall have been selected. under this proviso, two have been selected from each of the counties of Talbot, Caroline and Anne Arundel, and from the city of Baltimore. The one selected from Frederick, and the only one reported from that county, we have been informed died before being sent to the institution, so that there are five yet to select, to complete the number provided for by the act of the General Assembly. The amount expended for this object within the present year, is for education $255 62; for expenses of conveying pupils to the institution $56 00.

We herewith submit, for your consideration, a communication from his excellency the late Governor of Louisiana, covering a resolution of the Legislature of that State, proposing so to amend the constitution of the United States, that the President and Vice President of the United States shall hold their offices for a term of six years, and that the President shall be ineligible afterwards. Also, a communication from his excellency the Governor of Missouri, with a report and resolution of the Legislature of that State, expressing the opinion (in concurrence with the State of Georgia,) that the Congress of the United States has no right to appropriate monies to aid the Colonization Society, and another resolution of said Legislature, declaring it expedient "to so amend the constitution of the United States as to provide a uniform mode of electing the President and Vice President, throughout the several States, and to give to the people of the United States the privilege of voting directly for the President and Vice President, without the intervention of electors; so that in relation to said elections, as is now guaranteed to them by the constitution of the United States, and that the election of President and Vice President shall not occasion whatever, be submitted to the decision of the House of Representatives of the United States." Also, a communication from his excellency the Governor of Mississippi, with a resolution of the Legislature of the State, declaring that a portion of 1828 is contrary to the spirit of the constitution of the United States, impolitic and oppressive in its operation on the southern States, and ought to be resisted by all constitutional means."

The several resolutions being the expression of resources of sister States, are entitled to respectful attention, and being upon subjects peculiarly interesting to the whole country, we do not will refrain from their respectful consideration.

At the last session of the General Assembly, the office of Register of Wills for Prince George's county became vacant by the death of Mr. Tyler. The Executive appointed Tilghman Chew, Esq. to fill the vacancy.

Not required by the constitution or any statute, to submit views of State concerns for the consideration of the General Assembly, we might forbear to intrude further on your time than has already been done in the recitation of the second given; but the examples of those who have preceded us, have established a custom, from which it would be a [illegible] and might appear arbitrary to us to depart: and preferring to follow the established course, rather than to [illegible] in conflict with custom, or [illegible] we submit to the [illegible] of the Legislature such views upon subjects connected with the interests of the State, as appear to us calculated to promote it.

Nothing has more engrossed the public attention than the improvement of our internal resources, and the facilities of intercourse, as regards commerce among ourselves, and the introduction, within our borders, of the abundant and growing products of neighboring territories, which are there to seek a market and exportation. The tendency of this system to increase capital, to excite to industry and to enterprize, to extend trade, to augment population and to promote consumption, are the obvious inducements to look to it with anxious expectation." That a diversity of opinion should have existed at first upon this subject, might reasonably have been expected. The citizens in the interior, inhabiting that portion of the State, the surface of which is superabundantly spread over with rock, hill and mountain, that oppose the greatest obstacles of intercourse, would naturally approve of a system that would remove such obstructions, whilst those who live on a smoother surface, delightfully intersected by innumerable navigable waters, where almost every farm has a landing within its own precincts, from which to transport its productions by water to a market, would as naturally, at first, want faith in the utility of such costly artificial conveniences. But when future reflection brought to the view of all that rail roads and canals were calculated, not only to identify the interests of this extensive country, and strengthen the union of the States, but to be the means of drawing to our great emporium, situated in the very midst of the state, the redundant productions of the fertile west, and that the necessary result of this would be the augmentation of the wealth and prosperity of the whole State, first impressions have gradually yielded to more salutary convictions; and the Executive feel themselves authorized to believe that the sentiment in favor of improvement is growing among the people.—The vesting the funds of the State in these undertakings created a fear, least in the ultimate failure of works in which our country had hitherto had, comparatively, but little experience, the loss might fall upon the people of the State, or in any event, that a recourse would be had to taxes to enable the State to pay up its subscription.! Hitherto these fears have been groundless, and we hope will continue to be so. Upon this, however, and upon such subjects, the people have a just reliance upon their representatives, whose wisdom, fidelity and vigilance, will be, as they ought to be, sure pledges for their protection; and feeling as the representatives must do, a common interest with their constituents, successive Legislatures are but successive safeguards so to guard these and other important trusts, confided to their care.

The accompanying Reports from the respective Presidents of the Baltimore and Ohio, and the Susquehannah Rail Roads, and from the clerk of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal company, will give you all necessary and useful information in relation to those important and public enterprises.

The Executive cannot dismiss this subject without offering their congratulations to the General Assembly, and through them to their fellow citizens of Maryland, upon the completion of navigable intercourse between the Bays of Chesapeake and Delaware, by the Cross Cut Canal. This stupendous work of nature in the strongest light, the science by which it has been directed, and the energy and perseverance with which it has been executed; and it now bids fair to realize every convenience, profit and natural utility that have been anticipated.

No topic has been more frequently or more earnestly pressed upon the attention of the General Assembly, than that of public education. Such repetition is due to the importance of the subject, and an Executive can scarcely feel that it has fully discharged its duty without continuing to recommend it, until the final accomplishment of the object. A government of opinion like our own, must be directed by the sentiment of its citizens. It is presumed to be founded on public virtue and public intelligence, and will, inevitably be rendered ineffectual, or subjected to perpetual danger, without them.

To enlighten the public mind is the first step to chasten it, and moral sentiment can alone, be inculcated through the medium of Education. Every constituent in this State is a constituent part of the efficient controlling sovereignty; to leave any portion of that sovereignty destitute of the necessary means usefully to discharge the duties required of it, would be an omission in the exercise of that paternal care which such a government owes to such a people. When we consider that in Maryland every citizen of competent age and residence, is endowed, as he should be, with the elective franchise, it appears to us to be the imperative duty of the Legislature, to place the means of education, within the convenient attainment of all. This the people have a right to claim at your hands, and to none can they apply with better assurance of being gratified, than to those who have been selected by their favour to watch over their interests.

If there be danger in popular elections, as has been conceived by some, the sure correction is to be found in moral instruction. Vice cannot be corrected by law—the severity of punishment has but a momentary influence, and native flagitiousness turns from the victim of the statute, forgetful of its monitions and terrors, to indulge the disposition of a mind pregnant with crime because unlimbued with any thing that could lead to virtue. Nothing could so eminently become a beneficent legislature as to lay the foundation of general education, and moral instruction; it would be the fulfilment of the most exalted charity from man to man; it would be the highest duty, and ought to hand its authors down to future ages, and next in rank of worth to the founders of the Government, as they would secure perpetuity to a work, which had been so nicely planned and so fearlessly executed.

The progressive improvements made in the State Penitentiary are good evidence of great attention in the management of an institution which is regularly gaining upon public approbation. Nothing at present seems to be more satisfactory than a proper classification of criminals in the disposition of them at night. Mingled together, as they now are, the most atrocious and hardened, with those guilty of less crimes, and more accessible to the feelings of humiliation and contrition, reformation, one of the objects of the institution, seems to be rendered almost impossible.

The act of criminal justice are, to protect society, by preventing a repetition of injury; to deter others by the force of example, and, as far as practicable to reform the wicked. The exposure of those on whom an humble sense of penitence begins to operate, to the debased association of hardened wretches, a communication with whom, would greatly tend to frustrate one of the great objects of the system, is inconsistent with the beneficence which a wise government is ever desirous of intermingling with the strictest schemes of criminal punishment. The addition recently made to the building, will enable such regulations on this subject, to be carried into effect as the Legislature in their wisdom may think fit to order. Until very recently, the State Penitentiary has been a considerable cost to the public treasury; but the expectation is not out, that when completed it would annually produce revenue, it likely to be realized, nor can it be considered in the least degree ailmatic with the strictest sense of justice, or of policy, that those who violate the laws, the peace, and the rights of society should be restrained from such violence by the deprivation of their liberty, and made to labor for the benefit of that community, of which it was unsafe that they should be permitted to remain members, and against which they had committed the wrong. The better to fulfil this expectation, some future change may be found necessary in the present periods of confinement. The graduation of punishment to the offence committed, is a desirable object, that punishment consists in confinement and regular daily labor, to which in cases of greatest atrocity, is added an extended portion of solitary confinement—Those who are sentenced for short periods are, almost uniformly an entire cost to the institution, as it generally takes some time for each individual to acquire sufficient skill in the labor to which he is subjected, to enable him to repay the cost of his keeping: in all time after that, his labor is productive to the establishment. Reformed criminals are a great public manufactory under rigid discipline, in which convicts are placed at labor as a punishment for crimes, and restrained according to their respective transgressions, from committing further injuries, by being prohibited from going at large in society, scarcely an instance would occur of any one being restored to the Penitentiary, when an extension of some of the shortest periods of time would become an act of injustice. No instance it is believed has ever been known, where a prisoner who merited itself has not readily found a pardon, nor is it likely in time to come, that any of those unfortunate beings, who shall be brought to a proper sense of shame, contrition and justice, would be considered on act of security to the community, and must inevitably prove beneficial to society. Forbearing to present more specific views of this subject to the Legislature, with whom, if thought expedient, they will more properly and naturally originate, the suggestion is most respectfully made, believing it altogether consistent with the soundest policy, to perfect an institution so far as possible, which is so entirely adapted to the sentiments of the enlightened age in which we live.

The annual report required by law from the Directors is herewith submitted and affords a gratifying view of the concerns, management and future prospects of the institution.

The great reduction in the prices of agricultural products, by which the income of such individual in an agricultural community, is much diminished, causes every requisition made upon them to defray the public charges, to be sensibly felt, and demands a diligent enquiry, how far the public expenditures can be safely and usefully curtailed.—The assessment for county charges, are most onerous upon the people, and as these are imposed upon each county levy, it will become necessary to enter into the consideration of each to establish a general system. The officers and agents employed by Government should be reduced to the smallest number that can discharge the public duties; a greater number than this is a formidable evil. Exclusive of the increase of expense, the public business is often not so well done by many as by a few, and the patronage of the higher, and inferior branches of the Government ought to be limited.

No maxim is more sound than that the fewer officers we have, the more distinct we render responsibility, and the less are the incentives to those combinations, intrigues, and corruptions, which a lust for office and a multiplicity of officers occasion. Where the number of county officers appointed by the Executive is left to the Executive discretion, and where the number of other county officers, appointed by other tribunals, is left to the discretion of other tribunals, it is submitted to the Legislature, how far it would be expedient to do away such discretion, and to limit the number in every case, by statute. An enquiry, how far it would be useful to substitute for the tribunal (as has now in existence in most of the counties,) in relation to the county assessments, how far greater accountability and economy could be introduced, in the support of the county charges, and how far a reduction could be made in those expenses of our courts of justice, which fall upon the respective counties, would be worthy of your attention, and might produce the most salutary results. The statements annually made to the Legislature from the county court offices, would give much aid in this enquiry; and these, together with the general information possessed by each member, might lead to an investigation, and an improved system of things, that would facilitate the discharge of the public business and greatly reduce the burthens upon the people.

Applications are, occasionally, made to the Executive by the deputies of the chief law officers of the State, to employ auxiliary counsel, in important criminal prosecutions, to vindicate and force the penal statutes; and in cases are not wanting, where the Executive, in the exercise of his discretion, has yielded to such requests. A doubt has arisen how far this practice may be considered as an interference with the official duties of the Attorney General, and as the employment of such counsel has uniformly been a considerable charge upon the public treasury, have for it is proper to set such general direction to the Executive to meet emergent cases, but cases of emergency are but few, and in the exercise of this discretion is the exercise of a species of despotic power, that power ought always to be regulated with jealousy. It is salutary to govern all obeying in the discharge of official duties, of all public officers, and the diminution of Executive patronage and influence is not only a great relief to that branch of the government, but may be a high protection to the people against possible abuse.

The office of Attorney General is one of the highest honors and remunerations in the State. It is also a station conferred to it, it is an office of authorized patronage, and ought to be regarded as one of special confidence; it is certainly a station directly leading the incumbent into the way of fame and wealth. Whether the act to be given to the deputies appointed by the Attorney General, is to proceed from the Executive at their discretion, from whom large additional fees are always expected, or upon fees, from the attorney general, who is represented in the several Courts by his own deputies, is a subject, it is suggested, in deputations, not altogether unworthy the attention of the Legislature.

The condition of the public arms in their several locations is a matter that needs the continued and vigilant enquiry of the Legislature. The public has expended a large sum of money in arms; and, exclusive of the pecuniary interest this, these arms constitute an important and necessary appendage to the State, shall always be in the best state of preservation and readiness.—Once in good order they are easily kept so, with but little cost and trouble; but if neglected, the injury and loss may be very extensive. Nothing less than frequent inspections and reports, with the continually renewed attention of the Legislature, can preserve the good interest of the State.

The Militia System of the State has become generally inactive, as the public sense and public convenience seems to decide against it. Militia musters, so directed by law, have had little effect to make soldiers, or instruct the citizens in military knowledge. The days appointed for them are rather a burthen to the time, the labor and the money of the community. Such is our situation in relation to all foreign powers, and which has been the pecuniary wisdom of the Federal Government in erecting fortifications and defences on our extensive frontier, that force is little danger of sudden invasion. Enjoying a government of mild and of wholesome rule, where laws emanate from the immediate representatives of the great body of the people, who justly hold an effectual check over them; and devoted as we are to the principles of obedience to constitutional power, the danger of such supposition to the laws, we should require the interposition of the military, so happily, not to be anticipated. Nor does there exist to any demand for a disciplined militia, except in the possible event of "insurrection" for which the volunteer corps that might be encouraged, in the cities and country towns, would be amply sufficient. The low cover on existence, imposing penalties for neglect of military duties, and upon those who are conscientiously scrupulous of performing such duties, having become inoperative, it is with great respect submitted, whether it ought not to be repealed, with such a substitution of voluntary corps, and such a general organization of the militia as would usually give a view of the effective force of the State, without the imposition of unnecessary and useless taxation upon the time and industry of the people.

The annual statement from the Treasury will present to you, an account of the finances of the State,—a complete view of the receipts and expenditures of the year. The department of the Treasury being entirely unconnected with the Executive, we can give no other account of its condition, than what we have received from the chief officer who presides over it, and he has informed us that the deficit is not so great as it was the last year. That there should be any deficiency in the Treasury is a matter deeply to be deplored, and is a subject that will press most importantly upon the attention of the Legislature. The public credit it is valuable and ought to be cherished and maintained with the most scrupulous care.

The necessary expenditures of the Government, and those appropriations which the patriotic forethought of the Legislature may have considered as essential to the great interests of the State, ought to be provided for out of permanent funds. Nor is it enough this plain yesterday on his way to the Seat of Government.

In the choice of this distinguished gentleman, to fill the first office in the State, the Jackson Delegates at Annapolis have performed an act, which not only evinces their intelligence, but a disposition to subserve the best interests of the People, which will most assuredly tend to strengthen our party, as well as elevate Maryland in the estimation of her sister States.

It is unnecessary for us to enter into a detail of Mr Carnaby's qualifications to the high trust to which he has been called; for whatever he is known, his talents, integrity, and amiability of character, are acknowledged as eminently calculated to expectate him for the office of Governor. Indeed, altho' we reside in what was an Adams county, and have heard many gentlemen of that party as well as of our own express themselves as this subject, we have yet to hear the first word disapprobating his election. They know his character is unexceptionable—his capability unimportable.

The following letter will be interesting to our readers. It adverts to a subject which, however much regretted by our friends in this county, could not well be evaded as thing circumstances.

From the Baltimore Republican.
From our Correspondent.

Annapolis, Jan. 4, 1830.

My Dear Sir—I congratulate you, and the people of Maryland, and the Jackson republicans of the United States, upon the triumphant election of THOMAS KING CARROLL, Esq. to be Governor of the State of Maryland—a gentleman of unblemished integrity, high literary and classical attainments, of liberal and enlightened views upon matters of public policy; and at times, though you and I, and a great relation, an undisguised and zealous friend of the "patriot hero, first in the hearts of his countrymen." It is my honest and sincere conviction, that no individual within the limits of the State could have been selected, better calculated to do honor to the office and to the party that selected him, than honorable Carroll.

At one o'clock this day, the two Houses in conformity with the requisitions of the constitution, after an interchange of messages upon the subject, proceeded to ballot for Governor. Mr. Gantt, of Prince George county, nominated Daniel Martin, and the Bucan republican of Allegheny, Wm. McDaniel, Esq., nominated Thomas K. Carroll.

Messrs. Gantt and McMahon, of the House of Delegates, in conjunction with Messrs. Heath and Forrest, of the Senate, were appointed a joint committee to count the ballots, and report to their respective Houses—and their report was in substance, that twenty-three members had voted, and for Governor, Thomas King Carroll, had received votes, and Daniel Martin had received forty-three votes; and that Thomas King Carroll having received a majority of the votes, he was therefore declared to be duly elected Governor of the state of Maryland.

Our State is thus disenthralled and regenerated, and let us hope, that by a course of strict party justice, tempered with liberality and discretion, we may convince our adversaries throughout the State, that their interests are committed to the best hands, and in those that are reasonable and honest, feel the honner of opposition.

It is known here at this time, that the gentleman who were defeated upon the Jackson ticket for the Council last year, will be elected to-morrow with the exception of one or two respectable gentleman, (A. E. Jones, for whose name has been omitted merely by the circumstance of the Governor's being a resident of the same county in which Mr. Jones resides, (i.e. Somerset) Mr. Mackall of Cecil, will supply the vacancy upon the old ticket occasioned by the withdrawal of Mr. Jones's name. The following are the names of the individuals alluded to:—For Western Shore, Mr. M. Elderry, of Baltimore city, Mr. Scott, of Harford, Mr. Thomas, of Washington. For the Eastern Shore, Mr. Wright of Queen Anne, Mr. Mackall, of Cecil.

The spirits of harmony and mutual concession have presided over the deliberations of our friends, and the result may be considered a harbinger of future prosperity. Our victory is complete—*Esto perpetua.*

Annapolis, Jan. 5, 1830.

ELECTION OF GOVERNOR.

By an interchange of Messages the two branches of the Legislature agreed to proceed to the choice of Governor of this State for the ensuing year yesterday at one o'clock. The Honorable Daniel Martin and Thomas King Carroll, Esquires, were nominated in the Message of the House, who named Messrs. Gantt and McMahon, tellers on their part, Messrs. Heath and Forrest, were named tellers by the Senate.

The ballots being counted it appeared that ninety three votes were taken, of which,

Thomas King Carroll, Esq. received 50 votes,

Daniel Martin, Esq. 43 votes.

Whereupon, it was declared that *Thomas King Carroll*, Esq. was duly elected as Governor of Maryland for the ensuing year.

A joint letter from the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Delegates, has been forwarded to the Governor elect by express, apprising him of his election and requesting his attendance at the Seat of Government.

Annapolis, Jan. 5, 1830.

"The two Houses balloted this day at twelve o'clock for an Executive Council, and the result was as follows:—

For Hugh McElderry,	51 votes
Robt. D. C. Wright,	50
Otho Scott,	50
Robert Wasgo,	50
Benj. F. Mackall,	50

"No candidates were run in opposition, on account of a difficulty which occurred between the late Governor and one of the late Council, and with a view to avoid any public expression of opinion upon the subject.

"An order was passed this morning in the House of Delegates, directing the Committee on Courts of Justice to report a bill for the state of the 5th Judicial District. No other business of importance was transacted."—*Balt. Gaz.*

Standing Committees of the House of Delegates.

Annapolis, Jan. 4, 1830.

1. On Ways and Means, Messrs. Groton, Done, Nicholas, Dorsey, M'Mahon, Hughlett and Sellman.

2. On Claims, Messrs. Boyer, Wright, Keene, Sweeter, Hungerford, Hicks and Harding.

3. On Elections and Privileges, Messrs. Hawkins, Groom, Gale, Bucklick, Smith and Hyman.

4. On Grievances and Courts of Justice, Messrs. Bucklick, Blackiston, Brawner, Wright, Johns, Irving and Yeo.

5. On Military Pensions and Revolutionary Claims, Messrs Rogerson, Hope, Roach, Brown, Evans, Wilmer and Kinzer.

6. On Internal Improvements, Messrs. Thomas, of St. Mary's, Nicholas, Wooten, Turner, of Balt. county, Swan, McPherson and Sellman.

7. On Education, Messrs. Steele, Teackle, Isaac, Hitch, Creswell, Keene and Osborn.

8. On Militia, Messrs. Hood, Ely, Bockett, Hutchison, Crawford, Orrell and Gettinger.

9. On Insolvencies, Messrs. Wright, Ely, Bowdle, Jones, McPherson, Henrix and Wells.

10. On Crimes and Punishments, Messrs. Nicholas, Turner of Calvert, Goldsborough, Wells, Stewart, Denny, and Wallis.

11. On Divorces, Messrs. Buchanan, Sadler, Sutton, Clarke, Olison, Comegys, and White.

12. On County Pensions to indigent Persons, Messrs. Seamens, Turner, of Baltimore county, Dorsey, Beechenal, Hitch, Hardcastle and Dudley.

13. On Manufactures, Messrs. Ely, Stewart, Hicks, Kinzer, Edelin, Sutton and Wilson.

14. On Lotteries, Messrs. Done, Hand, Swan, Brawner, Hawkins, Hutchison and Crawford.

15. On Inspection, Messrs. Turner, of Balt. county, Hunt Gale, Sadler, Wooten, Teackle and Brookhart.

16. On Agriculture, Messrs. Johnson, Thomas, Gantt, Done, Smith Boyer and Moores—*Balt. Repub.*

Annapolis Jan. 2, 1830

Mr Dear Friend,—Before you receive this letter, you will have received a list of the Committees appointed by the Speaker of the House of Delegates. I believe the nominations have given very general satisfaction, and furnish a pretty fair indication of the future course of the party with respect to state and local appointments; you will observe that whilst he has been just to his friends, he has not been illiberal to his opponents. * * * *

Gov. Martin, left this place for the Eastern Shore, on New Year's day, and has taken a last farewell of those honors, which, if he had never enjoyed them, it had been better for the State of Maryland. Personally respectable, and naturally honest, I am willing to believe that his political errors were rather those of the head than of the heart. That he lacked ability and vacillation, firmness, will not and cannot be disputed, and it was his misfortunes to have been organized by a party, whose political devotions had an inevitable tendency, in our opinions, to undermine and subvert the fundamental principles of the Republic, and the liberties of the people.

The Baltimore Gazette says, "We are informed that in order to gratify the general wish manifested by the citizens, to enjoy a ride on the Rail Road, the Directors are making arrangements to have horses established daily with careful drivers to convey all persons desirous of riding from Pratt street to the Carrollton Viaduct, for which a moderate charge will be made—notice will be given where tickets of admission to the Cars may be obtained.

Convictor Statistics—It appears by a publication in the Hartford Times, that there are in Connecticut

41,416 dwelling houses,	
2,607,369 acres of land,	
1,597 mills,	
1,527 stores,	
1,101 distilleries,	
1,211 manufactories,	
92,358 horses, asses, &c.	
219,783 neat cattle,	
201,056 sheep.	

And that the whole value of taxable property in that state is over eighty-seven millions of dollars.

The "leading article" of a recent number of a Western paper ran in this style:

"*Editorial.*—Having nothing to say, we say nothing—which is much the easiest way to get along in the world."

If all the people, who have nothing to say would say nothing, many a tedious speech in our legislative assemblies would be avoided, and a public, now and then, there would be less "*editorial*" in the newspapers.

PITTSBURG, Pa. Dec. 30, 1829.

A melancholy event occurred on Christmas morning. Miss Rachel Johnson was shot, and expired in a short time. It is the general belief, that she has been made the victim of that foul-hardy or mock-courage disposition, which we often find exhibited by men professing sense, judgment and discretion—we mean that tantalizing disposition, the prevading folly of which is to try to alarm and intimidate females. The person who discharged the gun, is John Harrison, and his said he is now suffering all that mental agony, that a mind of sensibility, and the author of such an occurrence must be supposed to feel. He was intimately acquainted with the deceased, and in a bantering, or rather in a swaggering braggart manner, raised his gun and said that he would shoot her—while it was levelled, it fired, and its contents lodged in her head. From all that we can hear it was entirely accidental. Harrison evinced the utmost distress on the event. We are told that there will be an investigation of the matter and he is now in jail awaiting the result.

USE OF MECHANISM.

A machine has lately been invented in Paris for threading needles. It operates so certainly and readily, that a blind man can use it.

TRAVELLING TITLES.

The Washington Chronicle, speaking of titles, says, that some time since, twenty-five gentlemen, strangers to each other, assembled together at dinner, on board a steam boat on the Ohio. They were principally from the states of Ohio and Kentucky. At dinner the captain of the boat said, addressing one of the company—"General! shall help you to a piece of roast beef?" upon which, twenty-three out of the whole number, replied to his civility, affirmatively or negatively.

A NEW UNIVERSITY.

The last New York Enquirer states that it is in contemplation to establish a University, in that city, upon a plan so comprehensive, as to embrace the whole circle of literature and the sciences, and also for the education of youth, who are intended for the more active duties of life.

The President's Message was received at New Orleans in six days from Washington City. The distance, as laid down on the table of Post Offices, is one thousand two hundred and sixty miles.

A JOB FOR PRINTERS.

Gov. Ray of Indiana has sent a message to the Legislature of that State, measuring sixteen columns in length! and that body has ordered 1300 copies of it to be printed.

From the New York Mercantile Advertiser.

A Modern Blue Beard.—We give to-day one of the most extraordinary accounts of the manner in which a *fond* husband contrived in Paris, to amuse himself with his wives, (for he tickled two to death,) that has ever fallen under our notice. Those who have had the experiment of tickling their feet tried upon them, can easily imagine the refinement of that torture which a person must endure, when so bound as to be unable to resist. What pleasure the demon could have taken in the ecstatic agonies of a lovely woman, no *human* mind can fancy; but that he did revel in them the narrative renders but too certain.

EFFECTS OF TICKLING.

From the "Petit Courier des Dames" of November 15, 1829.

Mrs. de L** mixed much with the fashionable world last winter, accompanied by her daughter Emily. Young and handsome, the latter was the object of general attention. Although without fortune, she received many advantageous proposals for her hand—but as her heart remained unaffected, she selected from the crowd of her admirers Mr. de V** as the one best suited to gratify her *amour propre*; he was about forty, rich and respected—he adored her and would thus make her happy. Emily made a confidante of her mother, who could not avoid expressing her surprise at the selection.—Mr. de V** had already lost two wives—there was a majority in favor of his being an invincible union. Emily thought so good an opportunity of securing a rich establishment might not again present—her mother yielded, and she was married to Mr. de V**. Some time after, Emily's brother urged her frankly to confess to him, whether she had realised the happiness which she had anticipated from the union. I have, indeed, (said she,) my husband anticipates me every with, and would render me fully happy, but for a single request which he has made, and which as I cannot understand the object troubles me, and I have to refuse it. It must be very serious said Edmund. Oh no, it is quite simple, replied his sister—you would never imagine what. Only think of a request to bind myself with linen bandages—in a word, to be a living copy of an Egyptian mummy.

So extraordinary a caprice, surprised Edward fully as much as it had his sister.

His curiosity was too strongly excited to be spent in imaginings, and he urged his sister to yield, but with the condition, that he should, unknown to her husband, be stationed during the operation in an adjoining room.

Thus placed, his sister informed her husband that she determined to yield to his request. Edward by all this information, the husband found not words to express his gratitude, yet promptly commenced his operations. Edward listened attentively. Profound silence reigned for some minutes in the room. his sister broke it by saying in a trembling tone, "mind the arms too!" He involuntarily trembled as if they were to be the last words of his sister. Yes my dear sister, replied the husband gaily, I beg you—hold feet only, lest, just like a Mummy you know. All was again quiet—the silence lasted so long as again to frighten Edward, and he was upon the point of entering the room, when his sister commenced laughing most immoderately—he felt assured and listened. Emily stopped, and all was again silent. Again she laughed, and more immoderately than before, and again all was silent. This tomb like repose, broken by loud and immoderate laughter and silence succeeding the laughter was alarming—he knew not what to think of it, and burst into the room. At his appearance M. de V** fled, and Edward found his unfortunate sister stretched on the floor, cold and motionless. Her husband had bound her, that he might freely *tickle her feet*. Another fit of laughter, and Emily would have followed the two other wives of Mr. de V**. The best attentions have been recalled her to existence, a *perfect idiot*. The nervous system being entirely destroyed.

This adventure has been in all Paris for a few days, is too well proved to be doubted. We suppose the names, solely out of regard to a highly respected family.

A reward of $20,000 has been offered by the Consul of the Netherlands, residing in New York, for the recovery of the jewels stolen from the palace of the Prince of Orange.

SILK.—$50,000 worth of sewing silk said to be made annually in the county of New Haven. Come Yankees the Mulberry grows in great abundance.

Baltimore Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 8, 1830.

FLOUR—best white wheat family, 5 50 a 6 50—superfine Howard st 4 75 a 4 87 city mills 4 62 a —; Susquehanna, —. CORN MEAL; hhd 2 25—WHEAT, best red, 0 80 a 0 85; best white 0 90 a 0 95; ord. to good 70 a 80—CORN, old 30 a 31 new 30 a 31; RYE, 48 a —OATS, 30 a —BEANS, 1 10 a 1 —PEAS, 65 a —CLOVER SEED, 4 50—TIMOTHY 2 a 2 50—ORGRARD GRASS 2 00 a 3 —Herdfs — a 1 50—Lucerne 37 a 50—BARLEY 50 a 55—FLAXSEED, 1 12; WHISKEY, hhds 1st pf. 23—in hhds 25 a —WOOL, common unwashed, lb 15 a 16—washed 18 a 20—ressed 20 a 22—three quarter 23 a 30—full do 30 a 35, according to the quality.—FISH, Shad, Susquehanna, No 1, bbl 5 50; do trimmed 5 50, North Carolina, No. 1, 5 50 a —Herrings No 1 bbl 3 75, No 2, 3 50—Mackerel No 1, 6 50; No 2, 6 00; No 3, 4 50—BACON, hams, Baltimore cured, 9 and 94; FEATHERS lb 32 a —OAK WOOD, by the vessel load, 3 25 to 3 50.

Last Notice.

THE Subscriber earnestly requests those persons who may be indebted to him upon note or book account, to settle the same immediately, otherwise he will be constrained to resort to a legal process without respect to persons.

SEVERN TEACKLE.

Jan. 12, 1830.

PRO PATRIÂ LIBERTATE.

VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, JAN. 12, 1830.

Agreeably to a joint letter from the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Delegates of Maryland, THOMAS K. CARROLL, Esq. the Governor elect, accompanied by several of his friends, passed through this place yesterday on his way to the Seat of Government.

India Blow Pipe in Colombia

The pipe is made of two pieces of reed each forming a circle; these being place together leave a small hole, just large enough for the admission of the arrow. The reeds which are about twelve feet long, found round with green hide, cut into lengths, when dry, covered with a coat of varnish from the lancelin tree, which does not any air, from entering. The arrows are about eighteen inches long, formed of the grained wood, the point very sharp, and like a corkscrew for an inch up, sharpened and hardened in the fire, and the barbed

THE CORNUCOPIÆ.

"Blending the useful with the sweet."

From Hood's Comic Annual.

'Tis very hard! and so it is,
To live in such a row,
And witness this that every miss
[illegible] has got a beau;
For love goes calling up and down,
But here he seems to shun:
I'm sure he has been asked enough
To call at Number One!

I'm sick of all the double knocks
That come to Number Four;
At Number Three I often see
A lover at the door;
And one [illegible] at Number Two,
[illegible] like a dun,—
It's very hard they come so near,
And not at Number One!

Miss [illegible], I hear, has got a dear
Exactly to her mind,
By [illegible] at the window pane
Without a bit of blind;
But I go in the balcony,
Which she has never done,
Yet arts that thrive at Number Five
Don't take at Number One!

'Tis hard with plenty in the street;
And [illegible] passing by,—
There's [illegible] young men at Number Ten,
But only rather shy;
[illegible] Mrs. Smith across the way
Has got a grown-up son,
But lal he hardly seems to know
There is a Number One!

There's Mr. Wick at Number Nine,
But he's intent on pelf,
And though he's pious, will not love
His neighbor as himself.
At Number Seven there was a sale—
His goods had quite a run!
And here I've got my single lot
On hand at Number One!

Once only when the flue took fire,
One Friday afternoon,
Mr Long came kindly in
And told me not to swoon.
Why can't he come again without
The Phœnix and the Sun?
We cannot always have a flue
On fire at Number One!

I am not old! I am not plain,
Nor awkward in my gait—
I am not crooked like the bride,
That went from Number Eight;
I'm sure white satin made her look
As brown as any bun—
But even beauty has no chance
I think at Number One.

At Number Six they say Miss Rose
Has slain a score of hearts,
And [illegible] has been
[illegible] of darts.
[illegible] show with bended bow—
[illegible] a gun!
[illegible] had he'd never deign
To shoot with Number One!

It's very hard and so it is,
To live in such a row!
And here's a ballad singer come
To aggravate my wo!
Oh! take away your foolish song
And tones enough to stun—
There is nae luck about the house,"
I know at Number One.

A PICTURE.

While seated in the "chair editorial," (after po[illegible] for some time over a smutty proof sheet) indulging in a reminiscence of by-gone times and halcyon seasons, "tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep," stole [illegible] press our senses. We saw a lovely [illegible] reader—one which we will [illegible] partially to describe. The door gent[illegible] and a venerable gentleman po[illegible] advanced, and with a graceful inclination of the head, said, "Mr. Printer, I have called to pay for my paper!" While engaged in overhauling our paste-bedaubed and ink-bespattered list of subscribers, in search of his honest name, in popped another, and [illegible] and again another, and yet [illegible] of our dear patrons, until, to [illegible] amazement and inexpressible [illegible] the office was crowed with those [illegible] the fruit of our labor, and [illegible] to pay for hard earned [illegible] us for having addled [illegible] whole year in contributing [illegible] amusement. After ten[illegible] one receipt, he bade a "good [illegible] another—'Mr. Printer, [illegible] three dollars for your paper.' Thank [illegible]—"Dear Mr. Printer, I will [illegible] my subscription," articulated another and "Good Mr. Printer, I will pay you the balance of my account," said a fourth. Here then, we were performing the most agreeable part of our duty in dealing out our receipts and taking in the comfortable [illegible]. Our countenance lighted up with a smile as we thought of a paper maker. Just at the moment, in stepped a gentleman and [illegible] us with a good morning. "Mr. Printer, said he "three or four of my neighbors together with myself, have concluded to subscribe for your paper; our hurrying out on a business is nearly closed—the evenings are growing long, and we wish to take the papers to amuse us while gathered round the [illegible] faggot on the blazing hearth."

"I [illegible] a paper to be very useful in a family where there are a number of children. It gives them a taste for improving their minds, and instructs them in the ways, manners and customs of the world." Your [illegible] of the great utility of a newspaper [illegible] quite [illegible] sir, we responded, they must certainly have a tendency "To teach the young idea how to shoot." and instil into the minds of youth a relish for literary productions; at the same time informing them of all that transpires in the world around. Newspapers certainly have a powerful influence in informing the mind, and we are truly surprised that so many families neglect taking them, while the expense is so trifling. The gentleman appeared pleased with our remarks, and said he would use his exertions in procuring a number of subscribers—took out his pocket book, and from it a two dollar bill, which he generously tendered us in advance for the ensuing year. Ever willing to receive the *ready*, we most politely extended our hand to take the same—when, woful mishap, we thrust our fingers into the half closed eyes of our sleepy *devil* who had brought us a second *proof;* his piteous cry aroused us, courteous reader, from a *dream.* *Anonymous.*

Mrs. Royall writes from Washington to Maj. Noah—

"The Senate has adopted a rule *excluding females from the floor,* and (would you believe it?) I am included in the interdiction. I give the Senators fair warning of my intentions. If they don't repeal that rule—that odious law—that Gothic mandate, I mean to appeal to the people that made them, and by the blood of the Royalls, we shall unmake them—undo them—unfrock them and unsenate them. What right have a set of musty old bachelors, as some of them are, and others merely led by their wives, to exclude from their carpet, the Madame de Stael of the age? I have got some pickle in preparation."

From the Pawtucket Chronicle.

YANKEE ENTERPRISE.

The inhabitants of New England are proverbial for untiring and successful enterprise. They are frightened by no rival—stopped by no obstacle—subdued by no competition.—Wherever interest calls them, upon land or water, under a zone torrid or frozen, there do they go, with a determination to be successful, if success be possible. Nor is the spirit which influenced them, crushed at a failure—it may be bent but it is not broken; if successful, they look for a cause and try again, adding perseverance to the attempt.

What people are the most often to be found on the fishing ground? The yankees. What people in the Pacific in pursuit of oil or furs? The yankees. Who is he, who barters lumber and onions with the West Indian, beads and red cloth with the Otcheitan, rank oil with the Hollander, corn with the Greek, rum, tobacco, snuff and cast iron muskets with the African, cotton with the English and French, pickled fish with the Russians and Danes, flour with the South Americans, opium with the Chinese, and dry knocks with the Algerine? Why, the yankee. If a freight is to be carried from one foreign port to another, who takes it for a farthing less in a pound than any other man? Why Jonathan is there, his coat is off, he is ready for a job, and his ship for a freight; so he whisks it up and is off, before the Frenchman can make a bow to the shipper, or John Bull finish his roast beef. He is every where if a prospect of gain opens that way, and a few days of hard labor is no task for him, if money is to be found at their close.

"What long legged brig is that?" said the Captain of an English merchantman, who was entering the port of Leghorn as he peeped over the taffrail, and beheld a vessel which hove in sight some twelve hours before now close on board of him. "I don't know," replied the mate, "but the fellow must be crazy, who'd ever think of putting cloth on tooth pick spurs with this breeze—studding sails fore and aft!" "What brig is that?" shouted the captain through his trumpet, "Ten Sisters of Dennis, Shubo Nickerson, master," "Where the deuce is Dennis?" "Oh, down east."—"What cargo?" "Lumber and stone ware." "Now who but an infernal yankee would think of bringing stone ware to Leghorn," muttered the captain as he threw down his trumpet." And sure enough who but a yankee would think of it. Yet these eastern vessels poke their bowsprit into almost every port in the known world, with an outward cargo that costs them nothing but the demolition of their own forests, and a freight home that builds towns and cities where those forests grew. With truth they may be called the most enterprising portion of an enterprising people. The state of Maine, has, for the last 15 years, carried on a trade with the Spanish West India Islands, to a greater extent than any nation in the world; and during the first five years, exchanged a cargo of lumber, for a cargo of molasses, without the aid of a single dollar in cash. They have crossed every Ocean—traversed every sea—visited every people in search of a market. And during the war their sailors were the best that could be found in the American Navy. Educated in the school which is taught upon the banks of Newfoundland, where the first lesson taught is to learn to fish three months without knowing the luxury of a dry jacket, they were appalled by no danger, subdued by no hardships, intimidated by no foe, and after seeing many a brush upon the Atlantic, they took, "their land tacks on board," crossed the country to the lakes, gave Perry and McDonough a lift, and then returned to their homes again to peddle lumber and fish and become wealthy.

EXTRAORDINARY DOG.

After what we have seen of learned pigs and military birds, we can believe almost any thing about animals; however, the following anecdote, told us by a Spanish gentleman, who himself witnessed the facts, are more singular than any thing we have ever heard. Gen. Octavian, one of Napoleon's officers taken by the Spanish, was for a long time kept prisoner at Ceuta garrison, on the Straits of Gibraltar. His favorite companion was a remarkable water-dog.—One day the General attempted to escape by swimming—he was discovered and pursued. The dog having received instructions from his master, seized his hat, and holding it up in his teeth, swam at a distance from his master, and in this way actually decoyed his pursuers for some time. The dog being caught, the deception was, of course, discovered; and both were carried back to prison. Here this remarkable animal continued to be his friend and factor. If he was ordered to carry a note and bring back an answer, it was done. He understood whatever was said in his presence; and when the General wished for the attendance of his barber, or other persons accustomed to serve him, the dog would go for him. If money was given him to buy bread, he would go straight way to the baker's and bring just as much as he was ordered, and no more. One day the General gave him four cents done up in a silk handkerchief, and told him to go to the market and buy one pound of fish. The dog went directly to the fish stall, and having patted his paws on the bench and laid down the money, waited patiently while the fish was weighing. The fishmonger, thinking it easy to deceive such a customer, ordered his boy to give him but three quarters of a pound. Whether the dog knew the weights by sight, or saw any suspicious expression in the man's face, or actually understood the meaning of his words is uncertain; but nothing could induce him to take the fish, after it was weighed; when ordered to do so, he perpetually answered with a short, angry growl; and the man was obliged to give him good weight before he could force him away. This extraordinary animal attracted so much notice, that his master was induced to teach him to write, by holding a pen with both his paws. He succeeded wonderfully in the attempt; and perhaps this dog might have produced a popular book, (as other puppies have done,) had not the accursed ignorance of the Spanish priests condemned the interesting animal to death, from the very philosophic conclusion that no dog could possess so much more intelligence than they did, without the devil helped him." General Octavian still remained in prison at the peace in 1814, and it is not known to us what became of him.

Indian Bible.—An officer in the U. S. Army at Sault de st. Marie, has translated the greater portion of the Bible into the language of the Indians (Chippeways.) The narrations in Genesis are said to have excited great interest among the Indians from [illegible] striking accordance, in many particulars, with their own most cherished traditions.

From the Springfield (Mass.) [illegible]

A loud call to [illegible]—[illegible] ker and Ansel Ely, of Chester, [illegible] and made *thirty* pairs of [illegible] boots in *one week.* The work [illegible] without the assistance of ardent spirits.

From the Geo[illegible]

Hoodee-ell.—[illegible] into the [illegible] and [illegible] Messrs. [illegible] and [illegible] deserves [illegible] and made [illegible] a workmanlike manner, and [illegible] drance of ardent spirits. [illegible] made the first day, and seven [illegible] five succeeding days. Beat this, and they will try again!

The enterprise of our country is ever on the *qui vive.* A vessel is already advertised in the Boston paper for Constantinople. The remarks of [illegible] if a bag of coffee were [illegible] which shall be nameless, an American [illegible] go after it, was [illegible] tion of the character of our traders, [illegible] though uttered as a sarcasm, ex[illegible] strongest light their activity and their enter prise.—*Savannah Georgian.*

The "*Torch Light,*" a paper so called [illegible] printed in Hagerstown, Md. has the following paragraph:

"We shall in future, publish the names of every subscriber who [illegible] the county without either notifying us of his intention, or paying off his account.

And that we may not subject ourselves to the charge of partiality, we will begin with THOMAS LEARY, who [illegible] his residence indebted to us $12.75.

Verily it appears that a [illegible] make a man's name a conspicuous [illegible] more refulgent luminary. Lord Byron observes that it "is pleasant to see one's name in print;"—and the truth of the observation is sufficiently evident. For this species of notoriety, one tortures his brain to bring forth that "masterpiece of human intellect," an *epic poem.* Another vexes the language, his mistress, the public and himself with an *acrostic.* Others produce essays and pamphlets, sermons, and fourth of July orations, for the accommodation of store keepers and tobacconists; and may sometimes enjoy the exquisite pleasure of seeing twisted fragments of their labors round a pound of coffee or a plug of the best Virginian." But the good natured editor of the Torch Light points out an easier method to acquire celebrity:—viz. to run in debt at his office, and then depart without discharging the account. We congratulate Mr. Thomas Leary as the first who has aspired to enter by this new portal into the temple of fame.

E. Post.

Contents of the American Farmer

Of January 1, 1830.

Washington's Agricultural Notes; Directions to the Managers of his Farm; Particular Directions for Cultivating a farm near Mount Vernon, for the year 1801, 1802, 1803, and so on—The Sugar Cane, Description of it, Manner of Culture and Mode of Making Sugar—Wine Grapes, Pineau France, Gray Burgundy, Bourgunnon Blanc, Auvernat Rouge Clair—Importation of Foreign Plants from South America—New Plants from Western Coast of North America—Silk Worms—Veterinary, the Staggers or Inflammation of the Brain—On Beds—"I'm Engaged"—Hydrophobia—Finances of Pennsylvania—New Year's Ode to Rural Life—Editorial, Proceedings of Mayrland Agricultural Society; New Grapes; American Almanac.—Latest Foreign News and Prices in the Boston, New York and Baltimore Markets—Almanack, of the week

LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office at Princess-Anne, 1st January, 1830.

Sarah Ann Anderson 2	John Jones
Maria Anderson 2	Henry H. Irving
Esther Broughton	Alexander Jones
Thomas Barbon	Robt. H. King 2
Thomas B Brenan	Thomas Long
Joshua Brattan 2	The Master of Somerset Lodge
Levin B. Blades	
John Bowland	Robert Leatherbury
Levi Bishop	Robert Lewis
William Canon	Mary Ann Miles
The Commissioners of the Tax	Matthew Marian
	Eli Milligan
William Colgan	John B. W. Parsons 2
F Chelton	Leah Pick
Philip Covington	John Robinson
William Covington	Elizabeth Sasser
Burtin Cannon	H. Stuart
Matthias Dashiell	James Stewart
Francis Dorsey	Mrs Wilson and Mrs
Peter or Jesse Irving	Gale
Matilda Furniss	Susan L. Weatherly
William Game	William Wilkins
Editor Village Herald	Alexander Waters
Caroline Hilton	Wesley Wishart
Jacob Hunter	Perrygrine Weatherly
James C. Hyland	William R Warwick
Levin D. Jones	Rev Joseph Wilson
Francis Jones	

W. W. JOHNSTON, P.M.

Jan 5, 1830.

Quantico Hotel.

[illegible] begs leave to [illegible] his friends and the public [illegible] that he now resides at the old tavern [illegible] at Quantico, formerly occupied by [illegible] R. Davis, where he is prepared to accommodate travellers and others who may favor him with their custom, with such [illegible] as may be called for, and assures [illegible] that he feels disposed to provide every [illegible] convenience for the [illegible] of customers in his [illegible] flatters himself that by [illegible] he will merit [illegible] a liberal portion of public patronage.

[illegible]

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans Court.

[illegible]

That the subscriber [illegible] county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of JOHN DOUGHERTY, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the twentieth of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand [illegible] 1829.

LETTY [illegible] Ex'r.

of J. [illegible] dec'd.

Dec. 29, 1829. wm

[illegible]

Spinning Wheels,

Made of good materials and workmanship,

ALSO,

Brushes, Slays and Shuttles.

And for sale at No. 104, Baltimore street between South and Calvert sts. by

[illegible] URQUHART.

Baltimore, [illegible] 1829.

Of the [illegible]

[illegible] superseedeas

Do. [illegible] do.

Ca. Sa's before do.

Do. after do.

[illegible]

Appeal Bonds,

Bills of Sale.

ALSO,

Blanks for Insolvent Debtors

NOTICE.

HAVING associated Mr. John W. Done in my mercantile business at Princess-Anne, it will, after the 1st day of January, 1830, be continued under the firm of

William Done & Company.

All persons indebted to the subscriber on open account, at Princess-Anne, will please to settle their respective accounts with John W. Done immediately after said 1st of January, either by cash or note.

William Done.

Princess-Anne, Dec. 22, 1829.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

TRADING UNDER THE FIRM OF

William Done & Company,

Have on hand and will always keep a general assortment of

All kinds of Goods

suitable for the market, which they will sell at the lowest prices for cash, or country produce, and to punctual customers on a reasonable credit—And they hope by their attention and exertions, to merit a share of public patronage.

WM. DONE,
JOHN W. DONE.

Princess-Anne, Dec. 22, 1829.

NOTICE.

THE firm of WILLIAM DORSEY & COMPANY, will dissolve on the 31st day of December, (instant) by mutual consent—after which the business at Back Creek, will be continued under the firm of

WM. DONE & DORSEY,

who will relax no effort, to merit from their friends and the public a continuance of that favor and confidence for which they have every reason to be grateful.

All persons indebted to WM. DORSEY & CO. will be expected, and are earnestly requested, to come forward as soon as possible after the first of January, 1830, and settle their respective accounts, either by cash or note.

Back Creek, Dec. 22, 1829.

Coach, Gig and Harness Making.

THE Subscribers avail themselves of the present opportunity to inform the public that they have formed a co-partnership, and intend to carry on the above line of business in all its various branches, in the town of Princess-Anne, and at the shop formerly occupied by William Quinn. Having supplied themselves with a good stock of suitable materials they are now prepared to supply, with neatness and despatch any kind of work in their line.

From the past encouragement given to the shop, they are led to believe general satisfaction has been afforded to customers and they now pledge themselves that the same attention, assiduity and care shall be continued and every effort used to meet the approbation of their patrons. They solicit a continuance of public favor, hoping that nothing will transpire on their part to make a forfeiture of that confidence which may be reposed in them.

They have also opened a *Blacksmith Shop,* back of their Coach maker's, for country work, and will thankfully receive any thing in that line of business. Farmers in the adjoining neighborhood would do well to give them a call.

WILLIAM QUINN,
TEACKLE TOWNSEND.

Princess Anne, Jan 1, 1830.

N. B. Those persons who are indebted to the subscriber will confer a particular favor by calling and closing their accounts, present circumstances making it absolutely necessary that he should complete his collections, a failure of which will compel him, though reluctantly, to deposite them in the hands of a proper officer for collection.

WILLIAM QUINN

Jan. 5, 1830.

NOTICE.

In pursuance and by virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Somerset county, will be sold at public sale on Wednesday the 20th of January, 1830, at the late residence of John McClester, all the

Personal Estate

of Elizabeth McClester, late of Somerset co. deceased, (legacies excepted) consisting of

HOGS, SHEEP, CATTLE, CORN, FODDER, and a variety of other articles too tedious for detail, on a credit of six months on all sums exceeding five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers to give note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, and all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required and no property to be removed until the terms of sale are complied with. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Adm. of
E. McClester, dec'd.

Dec. 29, 1829—Jan 5 wm

Dancing School.

P. H. ANDERSON respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Princess Anne and its vicinity, that he will open a Dancing School, in this place, so soon as a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained. Having taught in some of the principal cities with success, he feels assured he will be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage. Parents and guardians who wish to bestow upon their children and wards that fashionable and graceful accomplishment, will please call and subscribe as soon as possible. Subscription lists containing terms, &c. are left with Mr. H. L. [illegible] Col. George Dashiell.

Jan 5 1830. w?

Village Herald.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOL. III. PRINCESS-ANNE, MD., TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1830. NO. 43.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 00 *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months.

☞ Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance.*

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year.*

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞ Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage, to be paid by the subscribers.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

☞ Persons advertising must limit the time of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

☞ All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE,

[Corrected Weekly.]

BANKS	pr. ct. dis.	BANKS	pr. ct. dis.
U. States Bank	par	*Farmers bank and branches*	1
Do Branches	par	*Wilmington and Brandywine*	
MASSACHUSETTS		*Commercial bank*	10
Boston banks	1	*Branch of do. at Milford*	10
Other Mass. notes	2	*Bank of Smyrna*	1
RHODE-ISLAND		MARYLAND	
Providence banks	3	*Frederick c'y bank*	
Other R. Island notes	1	*Havre-de-Grace*	
CONNECTICUT		*Farmers bank at Annapolis*	
Middletown bank	1	*Branches at Frederick & Easton*	do
Phœnix bank at Hartford	1	*Hagerstown*	do
Bridgeport bank	1	*Westminster*	
Eagle bank of New Haven	no sale	*Elkton*	50
Hartford bank	1	DISTRICT OF COL.	
NEW YORK		*Bk of Washington*	do
N Y city banks (except Lombard)	par	*Bk of the Metrop.*	do
Albany		*Patriotic bank*	do
Other N. York notes	1	*Central bank*	do
NEW-JERSEY		*Bk of Columbia*	
Jersey bank	no sale	*Union bk Georgetn*	
Bank in Newark	1	*Farmers & Mechan*	
Bank of N Brunswick		*ics bank*	do
Trenton Ins Co	1	*Bk of Alexandria*	do
Farmers bank at Mount Holly	1	*Bk of Potomac*	do
Cumberland bk	1	*Farmers bk of Alexandria*	do
State bk Camden	1	*Union bk of Alexandria*	do
At Elizabethtown	1	*Mechanics bk of Alexandria*	do
At N Brunswick	1	VIRGINIA	
At Patterson	sus	*Richmond & bran's*	1
At Trenton	no sale	*Bk of the Valley*	do
At Morristown	1	*Br at Leesburg*	do
Sussex bank	1	*Br at Charlestown*	do
PENNSYLVANIA		*Br at Romney*	1
Philadelphia banks	par	*N W bank of Virginia*	
Easton	1	*at Wheeling*	3
Germantown	do	N. CAROLINA	
Montgomery county	do	*State bk at Raleigh*	
Chester "	do	*and branches*	4
Delaware "	do	*Cape Fear*	4
Lancaster bank	1	*Newbern*	4
Farmers bk of Lan'r	1	S. CAROLINA	
Harrisburg	1	*State banks generally*	2
Northampton	1	GEORGIA	
Farmers bank of Bucks c'y	1	*State bank*	2
York bank	1	*Planters*	2
Chambersburg	1	*Augusta*	2
Farmers bank at Reading	1	*Darien*	3
Gettysburg	do	*Augusta Ins Co*	no sale
Carlisle bk	1	KENTUCKY	
Swatara at Harrisb'g	1	*Bank of Kentucky & branches*	no sale
Pittsburg	2	OHIO	
Greensburg	75	*Specie banks*	3
Brownsville	4	LOUISIANA	
DELAWARE		*Banks at N Orleans*	1
Bank of Delaware	1		

FOR RENT,

For the ensuing year, the HOUSE and LOT, in Princess-Anne, on the corner opposite the store of T. Jones & Co. For terms apply to Isaac F. Williams, of Dorchester, or the subscriber.

JAMES POLK.

Princess-Anne, July 21. w?

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber deems it opportune to mention to the Public that the has removed to the old stand,

(Snow-Hill Hotel,)

where his doors are open for the reception of his former customers, and the public in general. He feels it a source of gratification to say that he is prepared to accommodate them as well as he has done heretofore, and returns his grateful acknowledgements for past patronage.

The public's ob't. serv't.

C. Farrow.

Snow-Hill, Dec 22, 1829.

Sheriffalty.

☞ We are authorized to announce Dr. JAMES STEWART as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Dec 15, 1829. w?

Cash in Market.

I will give the highest prices in

CASH FOR YOUNG SLAVES,

from 12 to 25 years old, on application, at Mrs. Disharoon's, Princess Anne, or L. D. Collier's, Salisbury. Information by letter to the subscriber, at either of the above places, will be strictly attended to.

R. C. Woolfolk.

July 21, 1829. w?tf

LAST NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the subscriber for County Levy and Officers' Fees are requested to make immediate payment, otherwise they will find their property exposed to sale for the payment of the same.

Joshua Brattan,

Sheriff and Collector of S. C.

August 11, 1829. w?

SHERIFFALTY.

☞ We are authorized to announce SAMUEL G. HOLBROOK, Esq. as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

June, 1829. tf

☞ We are authorized to announce HENRY LANKFORD, Esq. as a Candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

July 7, 1829. wtf?

Washington ACADEMY.

The public are hereby informed that the schools of Washington Academy are now open for the reception of students, under the direction of the Rev. Mr LAIRD, the principal tutor, and ISAAC D. JONES, Esq. the assistant tutor. Students can be accommodated with board in the family of the Rev. Mr. Laird. The charges of the Institution are—

For board and room rent. $1.75 per week

Tuition ten dollars per session.

Fuel for use in boarders 5 00 } for the winter session.
out boarders, 2 00 }

By order of the Board of Trustees of W. A.

LITTLETON J. DENNIS, Sec'y.

Nov. 17, 1829. wm

NOTICE.

THE [illegible] aber having, at the request of the Trustees, taken into his own hands the Boarding Department of Washington Academy, is willing to accept, after this date, $1 79 per week instead of $1.75, provided punctual payment be made, *in advance,* for the whole session. In case this should not be done, the sum of $1 75 will still be demanded.

All articles of room-furniture, as also candles, must be provided by the student.

If washing should be required, as a separate, though moderate, charge will be made for it.

Those, who place sons or wards at the Institution, as boarders, may expect, that a strictly parental course of treatment will be, in every case and at all times, pursued.

Robt. M. Laird.

Dec. 29, 1829.

Public Notice.

BY an Act of Assembly passed in 1817, the Levy Court of Somerset County were directed to levy a sum of money for the purpose of building Offices for the Clerk and Register of Wills—The money was levied in 1818, and before its application was made to the purpose for which it was intended, the law was repealed.

The Levy Court brought suit against William S. Handy, and his securities, to recover back the sum so levied, and obtained judgment against them. But all of them, except Dr. John King, having become insolvent, the whole judgment has devolved on him to pay, and he is responsible for the same. A large number of the property holders in the County having generously offered to relinquish all their interest in the sum due; an Act was passed by the Legislature in 1820, authorizing the Levy Court to deduct from the debt any amount that might be thus relinquished. A great number have already released their claims, and it is presumed that others would do so if called on.

The Levy Court, in the discharge of their duty to the public, have taken the necessary steps to secure the payment of the money, and it only requires that they should know who among the citizens of the County intend to claim their proportion of it, to enable them to collect it and to close the business.

As the only means of acquiring the necessary information, the Levy Court have resolved to give this public notice to all persons who intend claiming their respective proportions, of their addition of the fund, and their desire to [illegible] the concern. They therefore hereby notify all such persons who have any claims against the Levy Court for County Levy, paid by them respectively, in the assessment of the year 1817, to leave their names either with Granger Handy, Esquire, Clerk of the Levy Court, or with WILLIAM DONE, their Attorney, on or before the FIRST day of MAY next, otherwise they will be considered, by the Levy Court, as having relinquished all right and claim thereto.

Feb. 15, 1829. ctf

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans Court,

Dec. 22nd, 1829.

§§§§§§§§§§ On application of ANN HOLLAND, Executrix of JAMES HOLLAND, late of Somerset county, decd., it is ordered that she give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. TEST,
JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills
for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, has obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Holland, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 22nd day of December, A. D. 1829.

ANN HOLLAND, Executrix
of J. Holland, dec'd.

Dec. 29, 1829. wm

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans Court.

Dec. 22, 1829.

§§§§§§ ON application of Henry L. Harcum, Adm'r. c. w. a. of Lee P. Harcum, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. TEST,
JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills
for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, has obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Lee P. Harcum, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 20th of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 22nd day of December, A. D. 1829.

H. L. HARCUM, Adm. c. w. a.
of L. P. Harcum, dec'd.

Dec. 29, 1829. wm

THE

American Recorder.

GENTLEMEN holding Subscriptions to the *American Recorder* are respectfully requested to return the names forthwith to the Editor, at Washington City.

The first number will be issued in a day or two after the meeting of Congress. Its principal contents will be: President Jackson's *Inaugural Address;* his first *Message to Congress;* List of *Members* of the 21st Congress, and *Proceedings,* as far as they go; Tabular Statements exhibiting the *Receipts* of the Government annually, from all sources, from 1789 up to 31st December, 1828; *Expenditures* of do. upon all objects for the same period, Value of *Imports* for do; Value of *Exports* (Domestic and Foreign) for do, Amount of *Tonnage* for do. Value of American *Commerce* with each Power for 1828; Table shewing the *Quantity of Land* in the States and Territories, distinguishing what proportion is owned by the United States; Quantity of Land *Sold* in each of the States, and amount of Purchase money; *Population* of the States in 1800, 1820 and estimated for 1830 and 1860; Statistical View of the *Post Office Establishment,* &c &c &c.

If I am enabled, by a liberal subscription, to continue the publication, I shall, for a season as now, advertise the principal Contents of each number previously to its going to press. The second number will contain as many of the Reports and Details, from the Heads of Departments and Chiefs of Bureaux, accompanying (or following) the President's Message, as I can find room for—and a full and lucid view of the *Public Debt,* annually from 1789 to 1829, taken from the official records, making five or six compact rule and figure pages. ☞ Orders for any particular number will be supplied at 6¼ per 100 copies—10 for $1, and in proportion, if applied for in season.

☞ The "Recorder" will be printed in large octavo size, 16 pages, on a small type, once a week, and will contain, principally, *Official Documents, Proceedings in Congress Leading Speeches, Statistics* generally, and such other select articles as are usually found [illegible] with a copious *index* at the end of the year. Price $5 per annum.

GEO. M. GROUARD.

Washington, Nov. 12, 1829

JOB PRINTING,

SUCH AS

Handbills, Cards, Blanks,

PAMPHLETS, &c.

Thankfully received and neatly printed on moderate terms,

[illegible] the Village Herald.

NOTICE.

HAVING associated Mr John W. Done in my mercantile business at Princess-Anne, it will, after the 1st day of January, 1830, be continued under the firm of

William Done & Company.

All persons indebted to the subscriber on open account, at Princess-Anne, will please to settle their respective accounts with John W. Done immediately after said 1st of Jan. uary, either by cash or note.

William Done.

Princess-Anne, Dec. 22, 1829.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

TRADING UNDER THE FIRM OF

William Done & Company,

Have on hand and will always keep a general assortment of

All kinds of Goods

suitable for the market, which they will sell at the lowest prices for cash, or country produce, and to punctual customers on a reasonable credit—And they hope by their attention and exertions, to merit a share of public patronage.

WM. DONE,
JOHN W. DONE.

Princess-Anne, Dec. 22, 1829.

NOTICE.

THE firm of WILLIAMDORSEY & COMPANY, will dissolve on the 31st day of December, (instant) by mutual consent—after which the business at Back Creek, will be continued under the firm of

WM. DONE & DORSEY,

who will relax no effort, to merit from their friends and the public a continuance of that favor and confidence for which they have every reason to be grateful.

All persons indebted to WM. DORSEY & CO. will be expected, and are earnestly requested, to come forward as soon as possible after the first of January, 1830, and settle their respective accounts, either by cash or note.

Back Creek, Dec. 22, 1829.

Coach, Gig and Harness Making.

THE Subscribers avail themselves of the present opportunity to inform the public that they have formed a co-partnership, and intend to carry on the above line of business in all its various branches, in the town of Princess-Anne, and at the shop formerly occupied by William Quinn. Having supplied themselves with a good stock of suitable materials they are now prepared to supply, with neatness and despatch any kind of work in their line.

From the past encouragement given to the shop, they are led to believe general satisfaction has been afforded to customers and they now pledge themselves that the same attention, assiduity and care shall be continued and every effort used to meet the approbation of their patrons. They solicit a continuance of public favor, hoping that nothing will transpire on their part to make a forfeiture of that confidence which may be reposed in them.

They have also opened a *Blacksmith Shop,* back of their Coach maker's, for country work, and will thankfully receive any thing in that line of business. Farmers in the adjoining neighborhood would do well to give them a call.

WILLIAM QUINN,
TEACKLE TOWNSEND.

Princess Anne, Jan 1, 1830.

N. B. Those persons who are indebted to the subscriber will confer a particular favor by calling and closing their accounts, present circumstances making it absolutely necessary that he should complete his collections, a failure of which will compel him, though reluctantly, to deposite them in the hands of a proper officer for collection.

WILLIAM QUINN

Jan. 5, 1830.

NOTICE.

In pursuance and by virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Somerset county, will be sold at public sale on Wednesday the 20th of January, 1830, at the late residence of John McClester, all the

Personal Estate

of Elizabeth McClester, late of Somerset co. deceased, (legacies excepted) consisting of

HOGS, SHEEP, CATTLE, CORN, FODDER, and a variety of other articles too tedious for detail, on a credit of six months on all sums exceeding five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers to give note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, and all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required and no property to be removed until the terms of sale are complied with. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Adm. of
E. McClester, dec'd.

Dec 29, 1829 Jan 5 wm

LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office at Princess-Anne, 1st January, 1830.

Sarah Ann Anderson 2	John Jones
Maria Anderson 2	Henry H. Irving
Esther Broughton	Alexander Jones
Thomas Barbon	Robt H King 2
Thomas B Brenan	Thomas Long
Joshua Brattan 2	The Master of Somerset Lodge
Levin B. Blades	
John Bowland	Robert Leatherbury
Levi Bishop	Robert Lewis
William Canon	Mary Ann Miles
The Commissioners of the Tax	Matthew Marian
	Eli Milligan
William Colgan	John B. W. Parsons 2
F Chelton	Leah Pick
Philip Covington	John Robinson
William Covington	Elizabeth Sasser
Burtin Cannon	H. Stuart
Matthias Dashiell	James Stewart
Francis Dorsey	Mrs Wilson and Mrs
Peter or Jesse Irving	Gale
Matilda Furniss	Susan L. Weatherly
William Game	William Wilkins
Editor Village Herald	Alexander Waters
Caroline Hilton	Wesley Wishart
Jacob Hunter	Perrygrine Weatherly
James C. Hyland	William R Warwick
Levin D. Jones	Rev Joseph Wilson
Francis Jones	

W. W. JOHNSTON, P.M.

Jan 5, 1830.

Quantico Hotel.

WILLIAM C. [illegible]

[illegible] begs leave to [illegible] his friends and the public [illegible] that he now resides at the old tavern [illegible] at Quantico, formerly occupied by [illegible] R. Davis, where he is prepared to accommodate travellers and others who may favor him with their custom, with such [illegible] as may be called for, and assures [illegible] that he feels disposed to provide every [illegible] convenience for the [illegible] of customers in his [illegible] flatters himself that by [illegible] his business he will [illegible] a liberal portion of public patronage.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans Court,

[illegible]

[illegible] late of Somerset [illegible] it is ordered that he [illegible] for creditors [illegible] against the said deceased [illegible] published once in [illegible] weeks in a paper [illegible]

True copy [illegible] Reg. of Wills [illegible] Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber [illegible] county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of JOHN DOUGHERTY, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the twentieth of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand [illegible] 1829.

LETTY [illegible] Ex'r.

of J. Dougherty, dec'd.

Dec. 29, 1829. wm

[illegible]

[illegible] just rec'd

[illegible] Prints, do.

[illegible] Wicks,

[illegible] do.

Spinning Wheels,

Made of good materials and workmanship,

ALSO,

Brushes, Slays and Shuttles.

And for sale at No. 104, Baltimore street between South and Calvert sts. by

[illegible] URQUHART.

Baltimore, 11th mo. [illegible] 1829.

Contents of the American Farmer

Of January 1, 1830.

Washington's Agricultural Notes; Directions to the Managers of his Farm; Particular Directions for Cultivating a farm near Mount Vernon, for the year 1801, 1802, [illegible] The Sugar Cane, Description [illegible] Culture and Mode of [illegible] Burgundy, Bourgunnon Blanc, [illegible] Importation of Foreign [illegible] America—New [illegible] North America [illegible] the Staggers [illegible] Brain—On Beds [illegible] Hydrophobia—Finances [illegible] New Year's Ode to Rural Life—Editorial, Proceedings of Mayrland Agricultural Society; New Grapes; American Almanac.—Latest Foreign News and Prices in the Boston, New York and Baltimore Markets—Almanack, of the week.

THE SOMERSET HERALD.

PRINCESS-ANNE, MARYLAND.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 19, 1830.

Legislature of Maryland.

In making extracts of legislative proceedings we usually copy among editors of country papers a preference to whatever is transacted in that body by the members from the counties; and of course should we publish first what is done from this county, it will not very frequently may relate to this or the adjoining counties, or to the State in general.

We make this notice because there are some who expect us to publish every thing that is done in the Legislature, when it ought to be obvious to every one that it can be of but little interest to this county what law is made or repealed, so long as it does not affect their part of the State.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Mr. Teackle proposed the following order:

Ordered, That the committee on inspections be instructed to report a bill, to be entitled, An act for the inspection and counting of staves in the City of Baltimore, in which the dimensions of each denomination shall be as follows: the short hundred; and that an inspector shall be appointed annually by the Governor and Council. Which lost by a vote of 34 to 37.

Mr. Hy moved to amend the same in the third line, by striking out the words "the City of Baltimore," and inserting in lieu thereof, "of the state."

The proposed amendment was accepted by Mr. Teackle, and adopted by the house.

Mr. Sellman asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill to be entitled, An act to alter and change so much of the constitution and form of government as relates to the manner of electing the Governor and Council, and to introduce in lieu thereof the viva voce system.

And on his motion it was Ordered, That a select committee of seven members be appointed by the speaker to prepare and report said bill.

Messrs. Sellman, Smith, Irving, Hunt, Buchanan, Wilson and McMahon, were appointed the said committee pursuant to the order.

Mr. Teackle presented a petition of Joseph Bishop and others, of Somerset county, praying a amendment of the laws in relation to the manufacture of shoes, and that a tax may be imposed on free negroes and mulattoes for the state, which was referred to the committee of grievances and courts of justice.

Mr. Dorsey obtained leave to bring in a bill to give notices to quit given by landlords to their tenants.

And on his motion it was Ordered, That a select committee of three members be appointed by the speaker to prepare and report said bill.

Messrs. Tuck, Nicholas and Irving were appointed the said committee pursuant to the order.

Mr. Hebbert submitted the following order:

Ordered, That a committee of five members be appointed by the Chair to report a bill, abolishing such parts of the constitution as relate to the present mode of electing the clerks and registers, and regulating the choice of those officers, and the terms of their service.

When it being twice read, the question was taken on the adoption thereof, and resolved in the affirmative.

Messrs. Brookhart, Brawner, Sellman, Wright and Swan, were appointed the said committee pursuant to the order.

Mr. Carroll asked for leave to bring in a bill to alter and change all such parts of the constitution and form of government of this state, as relate to the organization of the legislative body thereof, so as to reduce the number of delegates to three from each county, and to the city of Annapolis, and to one from the city of Baltimore; and also to vest the state immediately by the people.

A long debate ensued. Will the house grant the bill leave? It was resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. Carroll, it was Ordered, That a select committee of seven members be appointed by the speaker to prepare and report said bill.

Messrs. Carroll, Hughlett, Irving, Gantt, Sellman, Dorsey and McMahon, were appointed the said committee pursuant to the order.

Mr. Teackle presented the petition of sundry citizens of Somerset county, praying that the province of the Levy Court may be extended to the people—Referred to a select committee.

Thursday, Jan. 7.

Mr. Irving presented the petition of John Rider, Thomas Hooper, and others, citizens of Somerset and Worcester counties, praying that an act may be passed for the establishment of a Bank at the Town of Salisbury, in said counties; which petition was referred to a select Committee, consisting of Messrs. Irving, Done, Hitch, Boyer and Jones.

Mr. Burchenal, from the Select Committee appointed on the subject, reported a bill, entitled an act to authorize the issuing attachments by Justices of the Peace, for the recovery of small debts.

On motion of Mr. Goldsborough, it was

Ordered, That the Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice, enquire into the expediency of amending the act of Descents, passed at December Session, 1820, so as to invest a discretion in the commissioners appointed for the division of the Real Estate of intestates, relative to the laying down and surveying of the whole of the Estates thus to be divided: And

That the same Committee enquire into the expediency of extending the jurisdiction of the Orphans Courts of this State, so as to vest in those Courts the right to apportion the expenses incurred in the improvement of Real Estate of intestates undivided, making the Widows dower answerable for a just proportion of such expenses and improvement.

Mr. Done asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill to confirm the title to property purchased at sales made by Sheriffs, Coroners, Constables and Elisors.

On motion by the same gentleman, it was

Ordered, that the Committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of passing a law to authorize equitable assignees to sue in their own names.

Friday, Jan. 8.

Mr. Hitch presented the petition of Joshua Brattan, George Maddux and others, citizens of Somerset and Worcester counties, praying the passage of an Act of Incorporation for the establishment of a Banking Institution at the town of Salisbury, in said counties; which. Petition was referred to the Select Committee already appointed upon that subject.

Mr. done, the Chairman of the committee of the whole house, delivered the following report:

The Committee of the whole house, to which was committed the report of the standing committee on Elections and Privileges, made on the 5th inst.; also the order, then submitted by Mr. Steele, proposing to admit John McNeill, jr., to a seat in this house, as a delegate, duly elected, for Allegany county, and the amendment to said order, offered at the same time by Mr. Grason, proposing to vacate the seat, in this house, of Hugh Wallis, and admit in his stead, Philip B. Travilla, as a delegate, duly elected, for Kent county; report:

That the said Committee, having taken the subjects, so committed to them, into serious consideration beg leave to recommend the adoption, by the house, of the following amendment, viz:

1st. Strike out from the last paragraph of the said report of the committee on elections and privileges, the following words: "have not been able to come to any satisfactory conclusion thereon; and, therefore they beg leave to be discharged from any further consideration on the subject," and insert in their place these words: "do recommend the adoption of the following order:

Ordered, that the seat of Hugh Wallis be vacated, and that John McNeill, jr., of Allegany county, be admitted a member of this house, and that he qualify and take his seat as such."

2d. And the said committee of the whole house do also recommend the rejection by or withdrawal from, of both the order submitted by Mr. Steele, and the amendment proposed thereto by Mr. Grason, above mentioned: inasmuch as the proposition to admit Philip B. Travilla to a seat as a member of this house, in the place of Hugh Wallis, was rejected by the said committee; and the other objects sought for by said order and amendment will be attained by the adoption of the proposed amendment of the said committee as a substitute therefor.

The said report was read the first time,

And on the second reading thereof, by a special order the question was stated on concurring in the amendment recommended by the said report of the Committee of the Whole House to the said report of the Committee on Elections and Privileges? When,

Mr. Steele called for a division of the question on the said proposed amendment, in accordance with the twenty fifth rule of the House.

And the question being accordingly put on concurring in so much of the said amendment as proposes to strike out the words, above recited, from the last paragraph of the said report of the Committee on Elections and Privileges, it was resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Brawner then proposed to amend the said amendment recommended by the report of the Committee of the Whole House, by inserting in lieu of the word so stricken out, and as a substitute for so much of said amendment as proposes to vacate the seat of Hugh Wallace the following, viz: "do recommend the adoption of the following preamble, resolutions, and order.

Whereas, the constitution of the State of Maryland provides that the legislature consist of two distinct branches, a Senate and House of Representatives, which shall be styled the General Assembly of Maryland; and in prescribing the manner in which the House of Delegates should be chosen, directed, that "upon the final closing of the polls, the four persons who shall appear to have the greatest number of legal votes, shall be declared and returned duly elected for their respective counties;" and by an amendment of the constitution, it is provided, that "the judges, place, time and manner of holding the several elections for delegates, electors of the Senate, and sheriffs of the several counties, shall thereafter be regulated by law." And whereas by an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed in pursuance of said amendment, entitled An act to reduce into one the several acts of Assembly respecting elections, and to regulate the same," it was enacted, that "every voter shall deliver to the judge or judge of election, in the district in which he offers to vote, a ballot on which shall be written or printed, the name or names of the persons voted for, and the purpose for which the vote is given, plainly designated; and that if more than four of the said ballots, there be found any more names written or printed on any of them than there ought to be, or if any two or more of such ballots or papers be deceitfully folded together, or if the purpose for which the vote is given, be not plainly designated, as within directed, such ballots shall be rejected and not counted.

1. Therefore, Resolved, That every member of this house derives his right to a seat from the constitution and laws of this state, as now in force, and in judging of the elections and qualifications of delegates, this house is bound to decide the same according to said constitution and laws; and to declare any person entitled to a seat in this house, when the votes or ballots upon which his claim is based, were not prepared and delivered to the judge or judges of election, in the manner and form prescribed by law, is a departure from the constitution, and in violation of that obligation which each member is solemnly bound to observe.

2. Resolved, That every voter or ballot delivered to the judge or judges of election, on which, there shall not have been written or printed, the name or names of the person or persons voted for, and the purpose for which the vote is given, plainly designated, is not a legal vote, and ought not to be counted.

3. Resolved, that it appears to this house by the memorial of Philip B. Travilla, of Kent county, who claims a right to a seat on this floor, in the place of Hugh Wallis, who was returned by the judges of election in said county, as one of the four who had received the largest number of legal votes, that several votes or ballots were delivered to said judges, printed in manner and form following, viz.

"The legitimate source of all political power is of the people.

For Representative to Congress,
George E. Mitchell.

Edward Freeman,
James Hosier,
Philip B. Travilla,
Jonathan Harris."

Which said ballots where rejected by said judges, and which, if allowed, would entitle him to his seat: that it is the opinion of this house, that on these ballots, was not written or printed the purpose for which the votes votes were given, plainly designed.

4. Resolved, that those votes cannot be held, considered and adjudged to have been legal votes, and were properly rejected by the judges of election, and that Philip B. Travilla, not being one of the four persons who obtained the greatest number of legal votes, cannot be declared and adjudged duly elected a delegate to the General Assembly of Maryland, for Kent county.

It is, therefore, ordered that the said Philip B. Travilla, have leave to withdraw his memorial.

The said preamble, resolutions and order being twice read,

Mr. Brawner required a division of the question on his motion,

And, after considerable discussion,

The question was accordingly put on the first member thereof, *i. e.*

"Will the House assent to the said preamble and the first of the series of said resolutions, contained in the proposition for amendment?

And it was determined in the negative—

Yeas—
Messrs. Thomas of St. M. Done
Hawkins Tuckle
Gough Irving
Blackistone Jones
Brown Hicks
Bynum Steele
Osborn Goldsborough
Kent Wootton
Stewart Gantt
Hood Eccleston
Beeler Wells
Smith Claude
Hengerford Masters
Turner, of Calvert Burchenal
Brawner Orrell
Rogerson Harding
Hughlett Billings
Dulkey Wilson
Denny White—38

Nays—
Messrs. Thomas, (Speaker) Hutchesson
Sellman Hitch
McPherson, Dorsey
Ely Kanzer
Turner, of Balt. Co. Shriver
Buchanan Jones
Henrix Hope
Hardcastle Sutton
Evans Keener
Gale Crawford
Comegys, Hunt
Creswell Nicholas
Somers Yer,
Groom Brookhart
Wright Witmer
Olison Donnelly
Seller McMahon
Rosch Swan
Boyer Buckrie—39

The question then recurred, and was put on the said question for amendment, that the House assent to the second of the series of said resolution?

It was negatived——38 yeas, 39 nays.

The question was then put, "Will the house assent to the 3d of the series of said resolutions, contained in Mr. Brawner's proposition for amendment?

It was negatived——38 yeas, 39 nays.

The question was then put, will the House assent to the fourth of the series of said resolutions?

And it was decided in the negative.

And on the question will the House adopt the order contained in the said proposition for amendment?

It was determined in the negative.

The question then recurred and was put on concurring with that part of the amendment recommended by the said report of the committee on elections and privileges, which proposes to vacate the seat of Hugh Wallis, the sitting member.

It was resolved in the affirmative, and the yeas and nays being called for there appeared—yeas 39, nays 38.

Whereupon Mr. Wallis left his seat, and retired from the House.

Mr. Hawkins then moved for an adjournment.

This motion was negatived.

Another motion for adjournment was immediately made by Mr. Hood;

And again negatived.

Mr. Buckrie then proposed to amend the amendment recommended by the report of the committee of the whole house, by inserting after the words, Ordered, that the seat of Hugh Wallis be vacated, the following: "And it is further ordered that Philip B. Travilla, of Kent county, be admitted as a member of this House, in the stead of the said Hugh Wallis, and that he qualify and take his seat as such."

Which proposition for amendment being twice read;

Mr. Hughlett moved that the same do lie on the table:

This motion was negatived.

On motion of Mr. Blakistone the house was called and the absent members sent for—

When, Mr. Steele moved for an adjournment.

This motion was also negatived.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the Mr. Buckrie's amendment;

It was resolved in the affirmative; 39—37.

The question then recurred and was put on concurring in the residue of the amendment to the report of the committee on elections and privileges, recommended by the report of the committee of the whole house, which proposes to admit John McNeill, Jr. as a member of the house, and that he qualify and take his seat as such.

It was resolved in the affirmative.

The question was then put on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the committee of the whole house to the report of the committee on elections and privileges, as amended.

Resolved in the affirmative.

On the question being stated, Will the House concur in the recommendation of the committee of the whole house, as stated in the last paragraph of their report?

Leave was granted for the withdrawal from the further consideration of the house, of both the order and amendment, mentioned in said report.

And the report of the Committee on elections and privileges, as amended, being then again read;

The question was put, will the house concur in the said report, as amended?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

The House adjourned.

Saturday, Jan. 9.

Philip B. Travilla and John McNeill, Jr. appeared and took their respective seats as members of the House of Delegates,

Monday, Jan. 11.

The clerk of the senate delivered a letter from the Hon'ble Thomas King Carroll, the governor elect, received to the consideration of this house, which was read and is as follows:

Kingston Hall, Jan. 7, 1830.

Gentlemen—Your joint letter informing me that I have been elected Governor of the State of Maryland, has been received.

I accept the distinguished honour, which the Legislature has been pleased to confer upon me, and will attend at the seat of government, as early as practicable, to assume the duties of the station.

For the manifestation of their confidence, I beg you to convey to the Senate and House of Delegates, over whom you preside, the expression of my respectful acknowledgment.

I have the honour to be with highest consideration, your ob't. serv't.

THOMAS KING CARROLL.

To the Hon. William H. Marriott, President of the Senate, and the Hon. Francis Thomas, Speaker of the House of Delegates.

Wednesday, Jan 13th.

Mr. Sutton asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill, to be entitled, An act to abolish all such parts of the constitution and form of government, as relate to the time and manner of electing the Senate, and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body, so that each county and the city of Baltimore may have one Senator, to be elected immediately by the people; whereupon Messrs Sutton, Nicholas and Brawner, were appointed a committee to prepare the same.

His excellency, *Thomas K. Carroll*, Governor of Maryland, arrived at Annapolis on Wednesday, and qualified on Thursday last. The members of Council qualified on Friday.

The Baltimore Republican speaking of the contested election of Kent county, observes that "it was conceded on all hands that a majority of the legal votes intended that Mr. Travilla should be their representative, and Wallis himself declared at first to present himself for a seat; but his honest impressions were overthelmed, and he permitted himself to be made the dupe of political designers. There were some ten or fifteen of Tuck's votes, upon the face of which the printer, a partisan Editor, erposed to T's. election, had omitted to print the words 'for assembly,' and this they contended vitiated the ballot.

What a gratifying and consolatory contrast does the conduct of our friends afford, in their acts and votes upon the Allegany election. They are willing to allow to John McNeill junior, (an Adams man) the votes given to John McNeill without the junior, although there is a man in Allegany, the father of McNeill the younger, whose name is John McNeill also and who has been on former occasions a candidate for the House of Representatives. It is very possible, that some of the people of Allegany might have supposed that McNeill the elder, was the candidate and therefore have voted for him; it is utterly impossible there could have been such a mistake in Kent, for there was only one man of the name of Travilla who had ever been a candidate, and that one was a candidate for the House of Delegate and nothing else Our friends, however, with the magnanimity which characterizes their party have contented to waive this forcible distinction, believing that the presumptions of fact are in favor of McNeill the younger, and they are therefore willing to admit him to his seat.

From the Baltimore Republican.
From our Correspondent.

Annapolis, Jan. 9, 1830.

The protracted discussion upon the contested elections was terminated yesterday by the admission of both Mr. Travilla and Mr. McNeil. I hope the Jackson men of this state will never forget the course of the Adams party upon these questions. Although they admitted, and indeed could not deny that the will of the people of Kent county was clearly expressed in favor of Mr. Travilla, yet upon mere formal and unimportant objections, they resisted his application, and but for the union and firmness of the people's party, the popular voice would have been set at defiance and publicly and contemptuously disregarded.

This year's returns of the Militia in the United States, not yet returned to Congress, gives a total of 1,211,716 men.

UNITED STATES' SENATOR.

The Del. Gazette says, we learn from Dover, that Dr. Arnold Naudain has been chosen a Senator in Congress, in the room of Louis McLane, Minister in England.—The vote was for A. Naudain 18, and for H. M. Ridgely 8. The appointment of Bank Directors has also been made, and we learn that every man of them is opposed to the National Government. Our opponents have, in these appointments, given a fine practical exposition of their views on the subject of party appointments. While they are open-mouthed in condemning it, they rigidly adhere to it in their own conduct.

Natural Curiosity.—The editor of the Rochester Gem states, from personal knowledge, that there are two Creeks in Cattaraugus county, which cross each other at right angles, and each holds its course!

The West India Trade.

Considerable alarm, real or affected, seems to prevail among the journalists, both of this and another country, and in some of her colonies, at our neighbors, lest the West India trade, which was lost to this country, by the diplomatic administration of Adams and Clay, should again be opened to American vessels and American produce. To give our readers some idea of the feeling on this subject, we have copied a paper of to-day, two articles, one from the London Morning Chronicle of Monday last, the other from the Montreal Gazette of last Monday; and we hope we may be pardoned if we say, we are inclined to think that neither of the writers speaks from facts, or knows the views, of the government on this subject. One thing is certain, they are ignorant of the sensations which have been submitted to deliberation, discussion, and arrangement, and which have been the contemplation of the evening of the 21st Nov., as stated in the Montreal paper, but have not been able to say a single word on the subject of the negotiations going on between the American minister, lord Aberdeen, and the Duke of Wellington, except that they have frequently made suggestions of a very useful character.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

From the Montreal Gazette, Dec. 21.

Some letters were received in town by the packet, dated in London the 7th of November, which state, that it was the opinion of the American Minister, Mr. Gallatin, was using every exertion with the Duke of Wellington, to induce the British market thrown open to American corn. We call the intelligence unofficial, because very extensive preparations have lately been made by several of our merchants, and individuals of Upper Canada, in order to enter deeply into that branch of the British business whose object is the supply of provisions, and the West Indians in the ports of Upper Canada were beginning to look to Canada for their supplies. We cannot but admire the generosity of the Americans to obtain a change, but we are sorry that the moment a spark of Mr. Canning's commercial spirit should be obscured, even a little, by a cloud.

The West India trade is now becoming of great importance to the British North American Colonies, as is evinced by the measures made and now making to afford facilities to the Islands, and great loss would be sustained, if that trade is opened to American vessels, to the positive injury of our own Colonial carriers. The number of vessels employed in trade is not the criterion of its extent, the West India cargo exceeds in value several employed in the Lumber trade. We are not to look to the West Indies for the disposal of our produce, which treaties are made with the Americans enable them to enter that market on favorable terms than the Colonists, whose cargo outlays now made by the government in promoting internal navigation and communications, will be nugatory, if instead of coming from Upper Canada, and also indirect to Quebec from the United States, is to be supplied through the United States direct. But if the present prospect were to be, we have British manufactures and West India produce coming up, and Flour and Ashes coming down, in those outlays.

The matter is of so much importance to the candid interests of the Canadas, that some of our friends will favor us with observations on the subject.

London Morning Chronicle, Nov. 2.

From a Correspondent.

In the minutes in circulation, it is stated that McLane's negotiation is prospering with a degree of success that threatens, if not of absolute ruin to the Colonies, at least of the failure of Mr. Canning's positive promise to invested capital in making repairs for supplying our West India Islands with articles formerly furnished by us. While the Non intercourse Measures were under consideration, at a conference of the merchants interested in our American Colonies it was specially stated to Mr. Canning, whether the contemplated measure was to be considered as prospective, or as a temporate measure, only of the blue mentioned by the Ministers of the United States against British ships. The Minister begged, in reply, to be informed on what ground a question so directly indicating doubt of the fidelity of Government had suggested itself; to which it was answered that a transit intercourse between the West Indies of the United States to the British American Colonies, would occasion a great investment of capital in shipping yards, ships for building warehouses, and various other accommodations, incidental to commerce in India. In such investment, the British colonial merchants would cheerfully embark, common prudence dictated the propriety, as to the permanency of the benefit, at any future period, should it be convenient to retract, and resume relations with the United States. Capitalists interested by the British colonies, in every consequent improvement, would totally lost, both to the suffering colonies and to the country, seeing that state of the United States to our Canadas would heat our lumber and provisions of the market. Mr. Canning expressed satisfaction that the grounds of question had been explained, as it afforded an opportunity of declaring that, for himself and those with whom he was in measure in contemplation was the deliberate conviction, of the political necessity of restricting the supply of West Indies to the British colonies. He conceived that no future Ministry would venture to disturb an arrangement, the permanency of which would be the welfare of those colonies, and their affection to the Parent Country.

As the substance of the assurances of Mr. Canning, and on the faith of which there is a very large amount of capital invested in property, of which destruction must be inevitable, if, without relaxation of the Navigation Bill be prohibited. Yet, in defiance of the extent to which a trade, alike to the colonist, the merchant, and the seaman, had already been carried, the agent of Mr. McLane are said to have found a reception utterly inconsistent with every principle of sound policy. The longing eye with which the North American government gloats on the British Colonies, the insolent avowals issuing from the President of the United States, preclude all doubt that the Canadas, and everyother British possession in North America, are viewed as necessary component parts of the Federal Republic—inevitably to be incorporated eventually in the Union.

"The question is within narrow bounds—are these Colonies of value to England? Would they be of equal value, if forming parts of the American Union? If their value, as parts of the British empire be admitted, on what possible ground of policy, could Mr. McLane's proposition be met with any thing short of a direct positive negative? America, in her wild determination to destroy British manufactures, aims a blow by her tariff which, adroitly parried by the Non-intercourse Bill, recoils against herself. The Republic thus caught in her own net, now seeks to tempt her rival to the commission of an act of suicide, as regards the interests of colonies which are more rapidly advancing in value and importance than any external possession of Great Britain.

Nova Scotia possesses that which the United States have hitherto vainly sought throughout their widely extended surface.—The coal of Picton is equal in quality and abundance to that found in any part of England. She possesses also, iron of equal value—the two great productions of nature on which is founded the pre-eminence of Great Britain, in every art and manufacture conducive to the comfort of man in the social state. Shall we, then, for any consideration, compromise the welfare and interests of the Colony at present bound by the closest ties of affection to the parent country?"

In the same paper we find the following article:—

"We have seen an intelligent gentleman just returned from an extensive tour thro' the northern and eastern provinces of France. He describes that country as in a state of fermentation, of which it is difficult to form any conception. At all the *tables d'hotes* the obstinacy and bigotry of the king, and the bad intentions of the Bourbons, are the constant subject of conversation. There was no disguise. If the Government do not take warning in time, he thinks the consequence may be serious. The hatred borne to Ultras is intense."

The Colonial Trade.—Our prospects for adjusting the Colonial Trade are certainly brightening. Mr. McLane, as we learn on the authority of letters from a source of the highest respectability, has already gained a great reputation in England. The main impediment in the way of a speedy and satisfactory settlement of the question arises, as we are enabled to state on the same credible authority, from the number of merchants, shippers, &c. who have vested capital in the Canadas and neutral islands.—These persons are now incessantly active, and clamorous in proportion to the prospect of an adjustment, having poured over the public press of London to an unexampled degree, and counterfeiting the public voice; while the great planting interest of the islands, to which a direct and unfettered trade would be unquestionably an immense benefit, is distant, sluggish, and silent. This statement of the real truth of the matter accounts for the multitude of paragraphs which have lately appeared in the London papers, attacking with great zeal and vehemence the project of restoring the Colonial Trade to the United States.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

At Galena (Illinois) on the 23d November, the cold was so intense that the thermometer fell to twenty-one degrees below zero.

The Galena Advertiser says that on that day three men set out from Col. Wm. S. Hamilton's Furnace for Dodgeville, and lost their way. Night came upon them, and they wandered about in search of some road, a path which would lead them to their destined place. Finding none, they all became very and so benumbed with cold, that their senses seemed nearly to have left them; and one of the three, more exhausted than the others, having lost all sensation of cold, began to feel sleepy, and resolved to lie down and rest till morning, when he expected to be revived and refreshed, and that he would then soon find his way to some house. The attempts of the other two to persuade him to proceed further, were in vain; and being nearly exhausted themselves, they were compelled to leave him to drop into an eternal sleep, unless they should soon arrive at a place where they could get help.

The man they left was entirely unconscious that he was in the least danger of freezing or suffering. They proceeded onward until so much overcome by cold and fatigue, till they also came to the like conclusion, of lying down till morning; when they soon heard the sound of a cow bell, at Mr. Carroll's near Hoard's Furnace. This gave them new energy, and they shortly found the house where they met Col Hamilton, who immediately went out with others in search of the man they had left; but they found him too late—he was dead and frozen stiff, lying on his face. It appeared that he had not struggled much, as he was found in a position which has compunctious say he assumed to beat his feet together.—They brought him in and buried him. His name was Joseph W. Foster, from Albany, in the State of New York.

An act has been passed by the Legislature of Georgia, to prevent the introduction of free persons of color into the ports of that state. The Savannah Georgian says:—It imposes quarantine of 40 days upon vessels having on board persons of the class referred to—this clause to take effect upon vessels from ports of the United States, in three months; from all other ports in six months. The act also prohibits all intercourse with such vessels by free persons of color on shore, and compels captains of vessels to convey back such persons on board; renders capital the circulating of pamphlets of evil tendency among our domestics; makes penal the teaching of free persons of color or slaves to read or write; and prohibits the introduction of slaves into this state for sale. It is perhaps proper to state, that the act referred to was passed in the present form (another having been previously on its passage,) in consequence of a message of Governor Gilmer, on the last day of the session, founded upon a pamphlet of an insidious character, introduced into, and detected in this city; a copy of which was forwarded to the Executive Department."

The Revised Statutes of the State of New York have gone into operation. Extensive reforms are introduced by them in the criminal, as well as civil jurisprudence. One change that has been made strikes us as a very proper one, viz: The old form of asking prisoners whether they are guilty or not guilty, is superseded by the query of "Do you demand a trial upon this indictment?"

The Millennium.—An English paper states that a Mr. Edward Caird, of Arbroath, has publicly announced, that the Millennium is to take place on the 29th Feb. 1832, at 55 minutes and 30 seconds past 11 p. m!

Appointment by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Henry Baldwin, to be an associate judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, vice judge Washington, deceased,

---

On Saturday the 9th inst. the Legislature proceeded to the election of Governor of Virginia, when General JOHN FLOYD was elected. The votes were—

For Floyd,	140
F. V. Daniel,	66
Scattering,	4

A man by the name of Gravely who resides in the village of Havana, in Tioga county, N. Y. was, on the evening of the 23d inst. seized by a number of persons in disguise, *tarred and feathered*, and ran from the village *on a rail*. The cause assigned for this outrage is repeated acts of severity and cruelty towards his wife, the last of which was an attempt to cut her throat.

It is now believed that a second & more powerful expedition against Mexico, is preparing by Spain, and what renders the circumstance the more alarming, is that it will have the aid of some of the other powers of Europe. The London papers state that 8,000 stand of arms had been ordered in Holland on account of the Spanish Government, for this expedition.

That part of the President's message which speaks of the limitations upon the power of the General Government, and his anxious desire to preserve entire the sovereignty of the States, has been hailed enthusiastically by the Republican Party throughout the Union, as a pledge of the return of the Federal Administration to the principles of the Constitution.

[Communicated.]

MARRIED.

On Wednesday the 13th inst. Mr. *Thomas C. Dorsey* to Miss *Harriet B. Wilkins*, both of this place.

"She is *his own*;
And *he as* rich in having such a jewel,
As twenty seas, if all their sand were pearl,
The water nectar, and the rocks pure gold."

On Thursday the 14th inst. Mr. *Ebenezer H. Dashiell* to Miss *Maria Hall*.

On the same day, Mr. *William Carter* to Miss *Sally Bozman*.

DIED, on last Sunday night Mr. DAVID BARNES of this county.

☞We are indebted to the politeness of a friend for the following notice, and publish it for the benefit of those who may need its information:

NOTICE.

Somerset County Court stands adjourned to the 3d Tuesday of next February, for the purpose of attending to Chancery business.
Jan. 19, 1830.

Executor's Sale.

BY virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Somerset county, will be exposed at public sale on Tuesday the 2nd day of February next, at the late residence of SAMUEL HOWAR, deceased, the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

STORE GOODS,

And a variety of other articles too numerous for detail.

Terms of Sale—A credit of six months will be given on all sums amounting to, and above three dollars, by the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; and for all sums under five dollars the cash will be required.

Sale to commence at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES WILSON, Ex'tor of
Jan. 19, 1830. S. Brown, dec'd.

BLANKS,

Of the following descriptions, printed on excellent paper, constantly on hand and for sale, at low prices for cash, at the Office of the Village Herald:

Warrants,
Fieri Fa.'s before supersedeas
Do. after do.
Ca. Sa.'s before do.
Do. after do.
Narrations,
Appeal Bonds,
Bills of Sale.

ALSO,
Blanks for Insolvent Debtors.

Baltimore Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 15, 1830.

FLOUR—best white wheat family, 6 00 a 6 50—superfine Howard-st. 4 75 a 4 87 city mills 4 62 a —; Susquehanna, —

CORN MEAL, hhd 2 25—WHEAT, best red, 0 00 a 0 80; best white 0 80 a 0 85; ord. to good 70 a 80—CORN, old white — 58 a 00; RYE, 48 a — OATS, 30 a —BEANS, 1 10 a 1 ——PEAS, 65 a —CLOVER SEED, 4 75—TIMOTHY 2 a 2 50—ORCHARD GRASS 2 00 a 2 — — a 1 50—Lucerne 87½ a 50 lb—BARLEY 50 a 55—FLAXSEED, 1 12—WHISKEY, hhds 1st pf. 23½—in bbls 25 a —WOOL, common unwashed, lb 15 a 16—washed 18 a 20—crossed 20 a 22—three quarter 23 a 30—full do 30 a 35, according to the quality—FISH, Shad, Susquehanna, No 1, bbl 5 50; do trimmed 6 50; North Carolina, No 1, 5 50 a —Herrings No 1 bbl 3 75, No 2, 3 50—Mackerel No 1, 6 50; No 2, 5 00; No 3, 4 50—BACON, hams, Baltimore cured, 8 a 9; FEATHERS lb 32 a —OAK WOOD, by the vessel load, 5 25 a 5 50.

Sheriffalty.

☞We are authorized to announce JAMES GOSLEE, Esq. as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
Jan. 19, 1830. wtf

COACH, GIG AND

Harness Making,

AT QUANTICO.

PURNELL B. CAREY respectfully returns thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage he has received at this place, and wishes to acquaint them that, having associated in a copartnership with Mr. CYRUS NICHOLS, the above business, in all its various branches, is now carried on by them, at the village of Quantico, under the firm of

CAREY & NICHOLS.

Having in their possession a stock of first rate materials, admirably adapted to the business, new work as well as for repairing Coaches, Gigs, &c. and having obtained the very best of workmen from different parts of the Union, they hesitate not to say that they are completely prepared to dispatch any work in their line, in a most neat and durable manner.

They are also aware of the pressure of the times, and will reduce their prices accordingly.

From these considerations, and their present run of custom, they incline to think that the expectations of those who patronize this establishment have been, and for the future can be, well met, particularly as no exertion shall be wanting on the part of the firm to merit the support of a generous public.

☞All kinds of country produce, or market price, will be received in payment for any kind of work in their line.
Quantico, Jan. 19, 1830. m3t

A CARD.

P. H. ANDERSON respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Princess-Anne and its vicinity, that his Dancing School will be opened for the reception of pupils, at Mr. H. K. Long's dancing room, in this place, on Friday and Saturday the 22nd and 23rd. Parents and guardians who wish to bestow upon their children and wards the fashionable and graceful accomplishment, will please attend on the above named days, with their scholars. Terms, $12 for 36 lessons, payable at the expiration of the term; or if any scholar should fail in learning to dance with elegance and ease, by the expiration of said number of lessons, he pledges himself to make no charge.
Princess-Anne, Jan. 19.

☞N. B. Ladies and gentlemen who may not wish to attend public school, and who may be desired, he waited on at their residences.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.
Somerset County Orphans Court,
Jan. 12th, 1830.

ON application of HENRY LANKFORD, Executor of JOHN CARL HOWAR, deceased, the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

STORE GOODS,

And a variety of other articles too numerous for detail.

Terms of Sale—A credit of six months will be given on all sums amounting to, and above three dollars, by the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; and for all sums under five dollars the cash will be required.

Sale to commence at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES WILSON, Ex'tor of
Jan. 19, 1830. S. Brown, dec'd.

BLANKS,

Of the following descriptions, printed on excellent paper, constantly on hand and for sale, at low prices for cash, at the Office of the Village Herald:

Warrants,
Fieri Fa.'s before supersedeas
Do. after do.
Ca. Sa.'s before do.
Do. after do.
Narrations,
Appeal Bonds,
Bills of Sale.

ALSO,
Blanks for Insolvent Debtors.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.
Somerset County Orphans Court,
Jan. 12, 1830.

ON application of HENRY LANKFORD, Executor of JOHN CARL HOWARD, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in a paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy, Test,
JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills
for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, has obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Howard, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of January, A. D. 1830.

HENRY LANKFORD, Ex'tor
of J. Howard,
Jan. 19, 1830. w3t

Last Notice.

THE Subscriber earnestly requests those persons who may be indebted to him upon note or book account, to settle the same immediately, otherwise he will be constrained to resort to a legal process without respect to persons.

SEVERN TEACKLE.
Jan. 12, 1830. w3

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.
Somerset County Orphans Court,
Jan. 12, 1830.

ON application of HENRY SEMKINS, administrator of MAJOR SEMKINS, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit the claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for six successive weeks, in a paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy, Test,
JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills
for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, has obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Major Howard, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of January, A. D. 1830.

HENRY LANKFORD, Ex'tor
of J. Howard,
Jan. 19, 1830. w3t

NOTICE.

[illegible] Somerset county, [illegible] Court of Land Office, [illegible] administration [illegible] Rudolph Shank [illegible] against the said [illegible] to exhibit the claims against the said deceased, [illegible] be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy, Test,
JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills
for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, has obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Rudolph Shank, late of Somerset county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of January, A. D. 1830.

HENRY LANKFORD, Ex'tor
of J. Howard,
Jan. 19, 1830. w3t

THE CORNUCOPIA.

"Blending the useful with the sweet."

[SELECTED.]

The Star of Bethlehem.

When morn[illegible] on the nightly plain,
The glittering [illegible] behind the sky;
One star alone, of all the train,
Can fix the sinner's wandering eye.

Hark, hark to God! the chorus breaks,
From every lips, from every grove;
But one alone the Saviour speaks,
It is the Star of Bethlehem.

Once on the raging seas I rode,
[illegible] was long—the night was dark;
[illegible] and [illegible] blowed
[illegible] that to end my labouring bark.

Go thou, my vain fears,
[illegible] the side to stem;
[illegible] bade me steer—
It was the Star of Bethlehem.

It was [illegible] my soul,
It bade my [illegible] fears cease;
And, the [illegible] dangers thrall,
It led me [illegible] of peace.

Now [illegible] perils o'er—
[illegible] freedom,
For [illegible] home,
This [illegible] of Bethlehem!

Henry Kirke White.

From the New York Literary Souvenir.

I saw her in the morn of hope, in life's delicious spring,
A radiant creature of the earth, just bursting on the wing;
Elate and joyous as the lark when first it soars on high,
Without a shadow in its path—a cloud upon the sky!

I saw her yet—long flowing—her soft, unbraided hair,
Gleaming like the light upon snow, above her forehead fair;
Her large dark eyes, of changing light, the winning smile that played
In dimpling sweetness round a mouth Expression's self had made!

And light—like a fleet and step, she bounded—[illegible]
Nor dreamed the flowers that round her bloom'd would ever know decay;
She had no sorrow in her hope, but evermore would sing
(What darker season had she proved?) of spring—of only spring!

Alas! alas! that hope like her's, so gentle and so fearless,
The grim fiend raises a happy year, one wayward hour—fearful blight;—
But down her fair, full fragile form, her health and her youth
And make her beauty—like her bliss—a shadow of the past!

Years came and went—we met again—but what a change was there!—
The glossy radiance of the eye, that which[illegible]
The joyful feeling of the cheek,—the lips compressed, I ween—
The cheek of the attenuate hands,—proclaim'd the strife within!

Yet for each ravaged charm of earth, some [illegible]
Beauty, of more than mortal birth—a spell [illegible]
And [illegible] heart, tempest and meek, be[illegible]
[illegible] the chastening blow,
While [illegible] heaven hath her features [illegible]
[illegible] glow!

No will I mourn—no sighs utter word—in the sad tone it was spoken,
For hope—strong, if her face betray'd, and [illegible] pledge broken—
Like hues so far his murderers pray'd,—
[illegible] but did not chide,
And her last [illegible] prayer for him for whom she died!

Thus—thus—so all the traitor man repays [illegible]
That is her [illegible] in life's chequered [illegible]
And [illegible] like these, over visions [illegible]
[illegible] years!

Years came and went—we met again—but what a change was there!—
The glossy radiance of the eye, that which [illegible]
Here learn the lesson to be wise no more.
Yet virtue still, against decay can arm,
And even lend Mortality a charm!

THE GENTLEMAN'S SCULL.

Why start?—the case is yours, or will be soon!
Some ye is—perhaps—perhaps another moon;
Life, at its utmost length, is still a breath,
And those who longest dream, must wake in death.
Like you, I once thought every bliss secure;
And gold, of every ill, the certain cure;
Till steeped in sorrow, and besieged with pain,
Too late I found all earthly riches vain!
Disease, with scorn, threw back the sordid fee;
And Death still answer'd what is gold to me?
Pleasure I courted and obey'd my taste;
The banquet smil'd, and smil'd, the gay repast;
A loathsome carcase was my constant care,
And wounds were ransack'd, but for me to share.
Go on, vain man! to Luxury be firm,
Yet know, I feasted but to feast a worm!
Already, sure less terrible I seem
And you, like me, shall own that Life's a dream.
Farewell remember—nor my words despise;
The only happy are the only wise!

A Romance in Real Life.

Blackwood's Magazine for November contains a narrative of so extraordinary a character, that although we have nothing but our own doubts to allege against its credibility, we know not how to plead an implicit reliance upon its statements. The story is told in a letter from Mr. William Mitchell, a Scotch settler at the Cape of Good Hope, to the Ettrick Shepherd, and bearing the date of October 1, 1826. It is too long to be inserted entire, and we shall therefore publish it in an abridged form, for the amusement of our readers.*

Mr. Mitchell had with him at the settlement a youthful wife, (whose marriage to him at Beattock, in Scotland, he recalls to the recollection of his friend) and one son, named William. At the time William was eleven months old, their little settlement at Vander Creek was invaded at night by a tribe of those baboons called ourang outangs, pongos or wild men of the woods. In driving off the depredators, a youngling, belonging to the monsters was killed; and two mornings afterwards, an ourang outang who had concealed himself in the garden, carried off the child William, swam across the Keys river, and reached the woods in safety with the infant, notwithstanding an instant pursuit. About three months afterwards, Mr Mitchell's wife was missing, and suspicion fell strongly on one of the native chiefs who had made an offer to purchase her, according to the African custom. Lieut. M'Kenzie with three companies of the 72d, were sent to assist in inflicting summary vengeance upon the supposed despoiler, when a Kaffre servant of one of the settlers stopped the expedition by informing Mr. Mitchell he had seen his wife carried across the river by a band of pongos (ourang-outangs;) but he had till then kept it secret, for fear of giving him distress, as they were too far gone for pursuit when he beheld them. He said they had her bound, and were carrying her gently in their arms, but she was either dead or in a swoon, for she was not crying, and her long hair was hanging down.

Two years passed without any tidings of Agnes or her child. About the beginning of 1825 intelligence reached the settlement that two women who had been on the moun tains of Nourowell (in the interior of the country) gathering fruits, had seen a pongo and a white boy together. A force was immediately got in readiness, and after a week's journey the party reached the secluded district in question. There they learnt from the natives that a whole colony of pongos had taken possession of their country, and the belief was that they would soon be master of it all; for the Great Spirit had sent them a queen from beyond the sun, who taught them to do every thing like other people.—The expedition being strongly re-inforced by the natives, the body of pongos was completely surrounded. At the word of command the monsters flee to arms, forming a close circle round their camp and queen, the strongest of the mails being placed outwards, the females inwards, all armed alike, and all having the same demure and melancholy faces. Mr. Mitchell ascended a cliff overlooking the encampment, in order to ascertain if his wife was really there, and called her name several times. In about five minutes the whole circle of brutal warriors flung away their arms and retired backwards, leaving an open space for him to approach their queen—his Agnes. She was standing ready to receive him, with her little William in her right hand, and a chubby daughter in her left, about two years old. The two children looked healthy and beautiful, and wore fur aprons; they were so frightened that they took shelter with their friends the pongos.—Mrs Mitchell told her husband it behoved her to part with her protectors on good terms; and after distributing all her store of fruits, herbs and roots, equally amongst them, in a speech accompanied with violent motions and contortions, made her subjects understand that she was about to leave them.—Great lamentations followed, many of the pongos at the same time laying her and her children's hands upon their heads. Agnes and her children were, however, carried off in safety, although a large body of the tallest pongos followed the steps of the party for three days; and on each day some were deputed to see that she was not being injured.

But the wife's narrative is the most extraordinary part of the story. According to her statement, the creatures' motives for stealing her, appears to have been as follows:—These animals remain always in distinct tribes, and are perfectly subordinate to a prince or ruler, and his secondary chieftains upon its statements. The story is told in a letter from Mr. William Mitchell, a Scotch settler at the Cape of Good Hope, to the Ettrick Shepherd, and bearing the date of October 1, 1826. It is too long to be inserted entire, and we shall therefore publish it in an abridged form, for the amusement of our readers.*

Mr. Mitchell had with him at the settlement a youthful wife, (whose marriage to him at Beattock, in Scotland, he recalls to the recollection of his friend) and one son, named William. At the time William was eleven months old, their little settlement at Vander Creek was invaded at night by a tribe of those baboons called ourang outangs, pongos or wild men of the woods. In driving off the depredators, a youngling, belonging to the monsters was killed; and two mornings afterwards, an ourang outang who had concealed himself in the garden, carried off the child William, swam across the Keys river, and reached the woods in safety with the infant, notwithstanding an instant pursuit. About three months afterwards, Mr Mitchell's wife was missing, and suspicion fell strongly on one of the native chiefs who had made an offer to purchase her, according to the African custom. Lieut. M'Kenzie with three companies of the 72d, were sent to assist in inflicting summary vengeance upon the supposed despoiler, when a Kaffre servant of one of the settlers stopped the expedition by informing Mr. Mitchell he had seen his wife carried across the river by a band of pongos (ourang-outangs;) but he had till then kept it secret, for fear of giving him distress, as they were too far gone for pursuit when he beheld them. He said they had her bound, and were carrying her gently in their arms, but she was either dead or in a swoon, for she was not crying, and her long hair was hanging down.

Two years passed without any tidings of Agnes or her child. About the beginning of 1825 intelligence reached the settlement that two women who had been on the mountains of Nourowell (in the interior of the country) gathering fruits, had seen a pongo and a white boy together. A force was immediately got in readiness, and after a week's journey the party reached the secluded district in question. There they learnt from the natives that a whole colony of pongos had taken possession of their country, and the belief was that they would soon be master of it all; for the Great Spirit had sent them a queen from beyond the sun, who taught them to do every thing like other people.—The expedition being strongly re-inforced by the natives, the body of pongos was completely surrounded. At the word of command the monsters flee to arms, forming a close circle round their camp and queen, the strongest of the mails being placed outwards, the females inwards, all armed alike, and all having the same demure and melancholy faces. Mr. Mitchell ascended a cliff overlooking the encampment, in order to ascertain if his wife was really there, and called her name several times. In about five minutes the whole circle of brutal warriors flung a-

*In a paper entitled "Anecdotes of South African Baboons," from Mr. Pringle in the *Juvenile Keepsake* for 1830, the circumstance on which this narrative is founded, is evidently alluded to, but in a manner that detests it of the marvellous form given to it by the pen of Mr. Mitchell. Mr. Pringle, describing the habits of the large dog-headed baboon as being perfectly harmless and inoffensive, says, "There is, indeed, one story told at the Cape, and said to be quite authentic, of a party of these creatures (after trying off an infant from a farm house in the vicinity of Cape Town, and only resigning it after having been hunted for a whole day, by a numerous party of men and dogs) over the tremendous precipices of the Wynberg mountains. The child, however, when recovered was found perfectly uninjured; and perhaps this extraordinary abduction (the only instance of the sort I ever heard of in the colony,) may have been prompted rather by the erratic affection of some nobleminded female of her own offspring than by any more ferorious or mischievous propensity."*

Liverpool Chronicle.

SERVING A WRIT ON A PARSON.

In one of the eastern towns—no matter precisely where nor precisely when—a gentleman of the bar was committing outrage. The company had assembled, the parson was in attendance, and the bridegroom rose to hand his reverence, the certificate of publication, according to the law, in such cases made and provided. As a lawyer he could do wonders before a bench and jury; but this was a new case, he was sadly embarrassed, and after fumbling awhile in his pocket, handed the parson the wrong paper. His reverence glanced his eye over it, and with a good natured smile, told him he believed he had made a mistake, and handed it back. It happened to be a writ. The poor lawyer was doubly embarrassed, and fumbling again in his pocket, hauled out another paper. After looking at this, the parson smiled again, but seeing the perturbation of the matrimonial candidate, forebore to notice a second mistake, and proceeded to tie the knot. On the morrow the happy bridegroom was much surprised to find the second certificate returned to him, with the request of the parson to forward the true one. He opened it and found it was his *tailor's bill.*

N. Y. Constellation.

From the N. Y. Morning Herald.

"NEWSPAPER" ARTICLE.

"'Tis truth, with deference to the coll-ge, Newspapers are the keys of knowledge."

If newspapers be the mark of a thinking people in England they should indicate a *reading* people in the United States, where there are probably more newspapers printed than in all the world besides, and consequently, in that respect, a *newspaper* nation. After reading the article below in a late English paper, a little reflection and examination led to the conclusion we have made, and which will be found by comparing the two statements, and keeping in view the following estimates of respective populations.

In England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, 15 to 19,000,000; the United States, 12,000,000; state of New York, 2,000,000; city of London and suburbs, 1,250,000; city of New York; 200,000.

"In *England*," says the editor, "there is perhaps, nothing that has made so much progress, within the last century, as the newspaper press. There was no paper published regularly till after the abdication of James II. and in the reign of Anne there was only one daily paper. In London there are now 15 daily papers, publishing on an average, 3,000 sheets daily. There are 4 published three times a week; 2 twice a week; and 56 once a week. It is estimated that the whole of the London newspapers publish weekly 255,000 sheets. In the country there are 152 weekly papers published. In Scotland there are 37 papers. In Ireland, 53 papers are published. Of these, three are published in Dublin, 4 daily papers; 6 three times a week; and 4 once a week. Of the country papers, 6 are published three times a week; 20 twice a week. The number of papers published throughout the united kingdom is 297, nearly one sixth of which is the production of the London press.

Of the American press, in the city of New York are 10 daily papers, averaging 1800 at each publication, and making a weekly aggregate of 111,000 sheets. 7 published twice a week, of 1,800 each, or 25,000 weekly; and 16 once a week, averaging 3,150 and printing 52,000 copies; making aleeual total of 188,000 sheets in a week. In the State besides weekly and oftener, 140. In the city 23. Total 173. Annually, quarterly, monthlies and semi-monthlies, literary, theological, medical, and miscellaneous, are not here included; nor occasional, irregular and unpublished publications. In the United States in 1828, there were, officially reported, 852 newspapers; another account gave 574, and there is probably now about 1,000 periodicals of every description.

STATIST.

DON'T BE DISCOURAGED

If in the outset of life, things do not go on smoothly. It seldom happens that the hopes we cherish of the future are realized. The path of life, in the prospect, appears smooth and level enough, but when we come to tread it, we find it all rough, and rough enough. The journey is a laborious one, and whether poor or wealthy, high or low, we shall find it to our disappointment, if we have built on any other calculation. To endure cheerfully what must be, and to follow our way as easily as we can, hoping for little, yet striving for much, is perhaps the true. But.

Don't be Discouraged, if occasionally you slip by the way, and your neighbors tread over you a little; or in other words, don't let a failure or two dishearten you—accidents happen, miscalculations will sometimes be made; things will often turn out differently from our expectations, and we may be sufferers. It is worth while to remember that fortune is like the sky in April, sometimes clouded, and sometimes clear and favorable, and it would be folly to despair of an opening the sun, because to day is stormy, so it is equally unwise to sink into despondency when fortune frowns; since, in the common course of things, she may be surely expected to smile again. And again,

Don't be Discouraged if you are deceived in the people you meet with; it often happens that men wear assumed characters, as well as tarnished clothes, and sometimes those who have stood fair before the world, are rotten at the core. From sources such these you may be most unexpectedly deceived; and you will naturally feel sore under such deceptions: but to those you may become used; if you fare as most people do, they will lose their novelty before you grow gray, and you will learn to treat men cautiously, and examine their characters closely, before you allow them great opportunities to injure you.

Don't be Discouraged under any circumstances. Go steadily forward. Rather suffer in your own conscience than the opinions, though the last is not to be disregarded. Be industrious—be frugal—be honest—deal in perfect kindness with all who come in your way, exercising a neighborly and obliging spirit in your whole intercourse; and if you do not prosper as rapidly as some your neighbors, depend upon it you will be happy.—*Trenton Emporium.*

It is somewhat singular that the fashion for dress, amongst males, is almost exclusively confined to tradesmen and persons in lower ranks of life. There are no people the world who dress so plainly as our lawyers of Peers and our House of Commons. And there are but few members of the good boiters whom a Fleet-street shopkeeper would not turn his nose up at in the city. There are many people who are not yet aware that in good society it is considered a mark of vulgarity to be dressed partially well.—*London Weekly Times.*

The following is an extract from one of the numerous articles on the subject of the West India trade that have recently appeared in the London Morning Herald:—"If our Government wish to carry into effect the benevolent views of the Americans, by driving the Canadians into the Union, they cannot do it more effectually than by paralyzing their trade. The position and climate of Canada prevent the inhabitants from competing on equal terms in trade with the United States. The proximity to the ocean, and the more favorable climate of the latter, give them a decided advantage. The ports of the one are always open—those of the other are shut by frost six months in the year. But we are quite convinced that, if the West India question is again opened to negotiation and if Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald is the agent for England, Yankee management or Yankee cunning will get the better of us. The President of the Board of Trade is altogether unfit to contend with shrewd clever man like Mr. Vesey Lane. The Americans have ways over-reached us in diplomacy, except in the West India trade business with Mr. Canning. If the pretended settlement of the boundary question, they tricked us out of what ought to have been a valuable part of Upper Canada, and yet managed to leave it as unsettled as ever, and still open to cavils and quarrelling whenever Jonathan thinks fit to make it the bone of contention. Again, with regard to our Newfoundland fisheries, we granted the United States privileges of the greatest value to them, to our own severe injury, accepting some fancied reciprocity of no more value than the paper on which the treaty was written. Exactly similar results will follow the negotiation now on foot with regard to the West India trade, if persevered in.

The English papers say that one of the effects of Rail Roads in this country, will be to dispense with the use of millions of horses and save their food, which would supply three millions of men.

Derivation of Honey Moon.

It was the custom of the Celtic order of Teutones, a people who inhabited the northern part of Greece, to drink mead or mead wine, a beverage made with honey, for thirty days after every wedding. From this custom comes the expression into spend the honeymoon."

A LENGTHY COURTSHIP.—Married, lately, at Leeds, a courtship of 22 years. Mr. James, of Warwick, to Miss Tyson of Meriden. One thousand hundred and forty-eight years said to have taken place between the lovers previously to their being tied.

Village Herald.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOL. III. PRINCESS-ANNE, MD., TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1830. NO. 41.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 00 *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months.

☞ Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance.*

No subscription will be taken for less than one year.

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞ Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage, to be paid by the subscribers.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

☞ Persons advertising must limit the time of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

☞ All communications addressd to the editor must come post paid.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

[Corrected Weekly.]

BANKS	pr. ct. dis.	BANKS	pr. ct. dis.
U. States Bank par		*Farmers bank and*	
Do Branches par		*branches*	1
MASSACHUSETTS		*Washington and*	
Boston banks	1	*Brandywine*	1
Other Mass. notes	2	*Commercial bank*	10
RHODE-ISLAND		*Howard sy. do. at*	
Providence banks	3	*Milford*	10
Other R. Island notes	5	*Bank of Saugerty*	
CONNECTICUT		MARYLAND	
Middletown bank	1	*Frederick c'y bank*	2
Phenix bank of		*Havre de Grace*	1
Hartford	1	*Farmers bank at*	
Bridgeport bank	1	*Annapolis*	1
Eagle bank of New		*Branches at Frederick & Easton*	do
Haven no sale		*Hagerstown*	1
Hartford bank	1	*Westminster*	1
N'Y'ork banks (except Lombard) par		*Elkton*	50
Albany	1	DISTRICT OF COL.	
Other N' York notes	1	*Bk of Washington*	1
NEW-JERSEY		*Bk of the Metrop.*	do
Jersey bank no sale		*Patriotic bank*	do
Bank in Newark	1	*Central bank*	do
Bank of N-Brunswick	1	*Bk of Columbia near Union bk. Georget'n*	1
Trenton Ins. Co	1	*Farmers & Mechanics bank*	1
Farmers bank at		*Bk of Alexandria*	do
Mount Holly	1	*Bk of Potomac*	do
Cumberland bk	1	*Farmers bk of Alexandria*	do
State bk. Camden	1	*Union bk of Alex'n*	do
At Elizabethtown	1	*Mechanics bk of Alexandria*	do
At N Brunswick	1	VIRGINIA	
At Patterson nosale		*Richmond & Jam's*	1
At Trenton no sale		*Bk of the Valley*	do
At Morristown	1	*Bk at Lexington*	do
Sussex bank	1	*Bk at Charlestown*	do
PENNSYLVANIA		*Bk at Romney*	do
Philadelphia banks par		*N W bank of Virginia at Wheeling*	3
Easton	1	S. CAROLINA	
Germantown	do	*State bk at Raleigh and branches*	1
Montgomery county do		*Cape Fear*	4
Chester " do		*Newbern*	4
Delaware " do		S. CAROLINA	
Lancaster bank	do	*State banks generally*	2
Farmers bkof Lan'r	1	GEORGIA	
Harrisburg	1	*State bank*	2
Northampton	1	*Planters*	2
Bucks c'y	1	*Augusta*	3
York bank	1	*Darien*	3
Chambersburg	1	*Augusta br Co no sale*	
Farmers bank at		KENTUCKY	
Reading	do	*Bank of Kentucky & branches no sale*	
Gettysburg	do	OHIO	
Carlisle bk	1	*Specie banks*	
Sunbury at Harrisby	1	LOUISIANA	
Pittsburg	2	*Banks at N Orleans*	1
Greensborne	75		
Brownsville	4		
DELAWARE			
Bank of Delaware	1		

FOR RENT,

For the ensuing year, the HOUSE and LOT, in Princess-Anne, on the corner opposite the store of Thomas Jones & Co. Apply to Isaac F. Williams, of Dorchester, or the subscriber.

JAMES POLK.

Princess-Anne, July 21. w?

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber deems it opportune to mention to the Public that he has removed to the old stand,

(Snow-Hill Hotel,)

where his doors are open for the reception of his former customers, and the public in general. He feels it a source of gratification to say that he is prepared to accommodate them as well as he has done heretofore, and returns his grateful acknowledgements for past patronage.

The public's ob't. serv't.

C. Farrow.

Snow-Hill, Dec. 22, 1829.

Sheriffalty.

☞ We are authorized to announce Dr. JAMES STEWART as a candidate for the next Sheriffality of Somerset county.

Dec. 15, 1829. w?

SHERIFFALTY.

☞ We are authorized to announce SAMUEL G. HOLBROOK, Esq. as a candidate for the next Sheriffality of Somerset county.

June, 1829. fil

☞ We are authorized to announce HENRY LANKFORD, Esq. as a Candidate for the next Sheriffality of Somerset county.

July 7, 1829. w?d

Cash in Market.

I will give the highest prices in

CASH FOR YOUNG SLAVES,

from 12 to 25 years old, on application at Mrs. Dashiell's, Princess-Anne, or L. D. Collier's, Salisbury. Information by letter to the subscriber, at either of the above places, will be strictly attended to.

R. C. Woolfolk.

July 21, 1829. w?d

LAST NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the subscriber for County Levy and Officers' Fees are requested to make immediate payment, otherwise they will find their property exposed to sale for the payment of the same.

Joshua Bratten,

Sheriff and Collector of S. C.

August 11, 1829. w

Washington ACADEMY.

The public are hereby informed that the schools of Washington Academy are now open for the reception of students, under the direction of the Rev. Mr Lucas, the principal tutor, and Isaac B. Jones, Esq. the assistant tutor. Students can be accommodated with board in the family of the Rev. Mr. Laird. The charges of the Institution are—

For board and room rent, $1 75 per week
Tuition ten dollars per session
Fuel for the in boarders, $5 00 p. for the session
" out boarders, 50 p. for do do

By order of the Board of Trustees of W. A.

LITTLETON J. BENNIS, Sec'y.

Nov. 17, 1829. w3m

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having, at the request of the Trustees, taken into his own hands the Boarding Department of Washington Academy, is willing to accept, either the sum of $1 50 per week, instead of $2 75, provided punctual payment be made in advance, for the whole session. In case this should not be done, the sum of $2 75 will still be demanded.

All articles of room furniture, as also candles, must be provided by the student.

If washing should be required, a separate, though modrate charge will be made for it.

Those, who place sons or wards at the Institution, as boarders, may rest assured, that a strictly pastoral course of treatment will be, in every case and at all times, pursued.

Robt. M. Laird.

Dec. 29, 1829.

Public Notice.

BY an Act of Assembly passed in 1817, the Levy Court of Somerset County were directed to levy a sum of money for the purpose of building Offices for the Clerk and Register of Wills.—The money was levied in 1818, and before its application was made to the purpose to which it was intended, the law was repealed.

The Levy Court brought suit against William S. Handy, and his securities, to recover back the sum so levied, and obtained judgment against them. But all of them, except Dr. John King, having become insolvent, the whole judgment has devolved on him to pay, and he is responsible for the same. A large number of the property bought at Sheriff's sales, on execution, given to relinquish all their interest in the same, an Act was passed by the Legislature in 1829, authorizing the Levy Court to deduct from the debt any amount that might be thus relinquished. A great number have already released their claims, and it is presumed that others would scarcely call on.

The Levy Court, in the discharge of their duty to the public, have taken the necessary steps to secure the payment of the money, and it only requires that they should know who among the citizens of the County intend to claim their proportion of it, to enable them to collect it and to close the business.

As the only means of acquiring the necessary information, the Levy Court have resolved to give this public notice to all persons who intend claiming their respective proportions, of the condition of the fund, and their desire to settle the concern.—They therefore hereby notify all such persons who have any claims against the Levy Court for County Levy, paid by them respectively, in the assessment of the year 1817, to leave their names either with GEORGE HANDY, Esquire, Clerk of the Levy Court, or with THOMAS DOER, their Attorney, on or before the FIRST day of MAY next, otherwise they will be considered, by the Levy Court, as having relinquished all right and claim thereto.

Dec. 15, 1829. d?fil

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans Court, Dec. 22, 1829.

ON application of Henry L. Harcum, Adm'r. c. w. a. of Lee P. Harcum, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy, TEST,

JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, has obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Lee P. Harcum, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 20th of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 22nd day of December, A. D. 1829.

H. L. HARCUM, Adm. c. w. a. of L. P. Harcum, dec'd.

Dec. 29, 1829. w4m

LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office at Princess-Anne, 1st January, 1830.

Sarah Ann Anderson 2 John Jones
Maria Anderson 2 Handy H. Irving
Esther Broughton Alexander Jones
Thomas Barton Robt I H King 2
Thomas B Brenan Thomas Long
Joshua Bratten 2 The Master of Somerset Lodge
Levin B. Blades Robert Leatherbury
John Bowland Robert Lewis
Levi Bishop Mary Ann Miles
William Cannon Matthew Marian
The Commissioners of the Tax Eli Milligan
William Colgan John B. W. Parsons 2
F Chelton Leah Polk
Philip Covington John Robinson
William Cox'n, sen Elizabeth Sauser
Burton Cannon H. Stuart
Matthias Dashiell James Stewart
Frances Dorsey Mrs Wilson and Mrs Gale
Peter C. Davis 2 Irving Susan I. Weatherly
Matilda Furniss William Williams
William Gunn Alexander Waters
Editor Village Herald Wesley Wishart
Caroline Hdian Peregrine Weatherly
Jacob Hunter William E. Warwick
Adam F. Hyland Robert Wilson
Levin R. Jones Mary Ann Wilson
Frances Jones N. W. JOHNSTON, P. M.

Jan 5, 1830. 57

THE

American Recorder.

GENTLEMEN holding Subscriptions to the *American Recorder* are respectfully requested to return the names forthwith to the Editor, at Washington City.

The first number will be issued in a day or two after the meeting of Congress, Its principal contents will be *President Jackson's Inaugural Address*; his first *Message to Congress*; List of *Members* of the 21st Congress, and *Proceedings*, as far as they go; Tables of Statements exhibiting the *Receipts* of the Government annually, from all sources, from 1790 up to 21st December, 1829; *Expenditures* of do. upon all objects for the same period, Value of *Imports* or duty, Value of *Exports* (Domestic and Foreign) for do. Amount of *Tonnage* in do. Value of American Commerce with each Power for 1828, Table showing the *Quantity of Land* in the States and Territories, distinguishing what proportion is owned by the United States; Quantity of Land Sold in each of the States, and amount of Purchase money; *Population* of the States in 1800, 1820 and estimated for 1830 and 1830; Statistical View of the *Post Office Establishment*, &c. &c. &c.

If I am enabled, by a liberal subscription, to continue the publication, I shall, for a season so now, advertise the principal Contents of each number previously to its going to press. The second number will contain an *Index* of the Reports and Details, from the Heads of Departments and Chiefs of Bureaus, accompanying (or following) the President's Message, as I can find room for—and a full and lucid view of the *Public Debt*, annually from 1789 to 1829, taken from the Treasury, making five or six compact rule and figure pages. ☞ Orders for any particular number will be supplied at 64 per 100 copies—10 for $1, and in proportion, if applied for in season.

☞ The "Recorder" will be printed in large octavo size, 16 pages, on a small type, once a week, and will contain, principally, *Official Documents, Proceedings in Congress Leading Speeches, Statistics generally*, and such other select articles as are usually found in newspapers, with a copious Index at the end of the year. Price $5 per annum.

GEO. M. GROGARD.

Washington, Nov. 19, 1829.

JOB PRINTING,

SUCH AS

Handbills, Cards, Blanks, PAMPHLETS, &c.

Thankfully received and neatly printed on moderate terms,

At the Office of the Village Herald.

Coach, Gig and Harness Making.

The Subscribers avail themselves of the present opportunity to inform the public that they have formed a co-partnership, and intend to carry on the above line of business in all its various branches, in the town of Princess-Anne, and at the shop formerly occupied by William Quinn. Having supplied themselves with a good stock of suitable materials they are now prepared to supply, with neatness and despatch any kind of work in their line.

From the past encouragement given to the shop, they are led to believe general satisfaction has been afforded to customers, and they now pledge themselves that the same attention, assiduity and care shall be continued and every effort used to merit the approbation of their patrons. They solicit a continuance of public favor, hoping that nothing will transpire on their part to make a forfeiture of that confidence which may be reposed in them.

They have also opened a *Blacksmith* Shop, back of their Coach-makers', for country work, and will thankfully receive any thing in that line of business. Farmers in the adjoining neighborhood would do well to give them a call.

WILLIAM QUINN,
TEACKLE TOWNSEND.

Princess-Anne, Jan 1, 1830.

N. B. Those persons who are indebted to the subscriber will confer a particular favor by calling and closing their accounts: present circumstances making it absolutely necessary that he should complete his collections, a failure of which will compel him, though reluctantly, to deposite them in the hands of a proper officer for collection.

WILLIAM QUINN.

Jan. 5, 1830.

Quantico Hotel.

WILLIAM COLLIER,

Respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he now resides at the old tavern stand at Quantico, formerly occupied by Mr. Peter B. Dixon, where he is prepared to accommodate travellers and others who may favor him with their custom, with such provisions as may be called for; and assures them that he is disposed to provide every possible convenience for the reception and entertainment of customers in his line, and flatters himself that by strict attention to this business he will merit and receive a liberal portion of public patronage.

Quantico, Jan. 5, 1830.

SUGAR BOXES.

500 Nests Sugar Boxes, just rec'd
100 Dozen Butter Prints, do.
200 Gross Lamp Wicks, do.
Assorted sizes, do.

Spinning Wheels,

Made of good materials and warranted.

ALSO,

Brushes, Slays and Shuttles.

And for sale at No. 1014 Baltimore between South and Calvert st. by

V. DUKEHART.

Baltimore, 11th mo. 24, 1829.

Executor's Sale.

BY virtue of an order from the Orphans Court of Somerset county, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 2d day of February next, at the late residence of WILL. BROWN, deceased, the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of

Household and Kitchen Furniture.

AN ASSORTMENT OF

STORE GOODS,

And a variety of other articles too numerous for detail.

Terms of Sale.—A credit of six months will be given on all sums amounting to, and above five dollars, by the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale, and for all sums under five dollars the cash will be required.

Sale to commence at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES WILSON, Ex'tor of
Jan. 19, 1830. S. Brown, dec'd.

BLANKS,

Of the following descriptions, printed on excellent paper, constantly on hand and for sale, at low prices for cash, at the Office of the Village Herald.

Warrants,
Fieri Fa's before supersedeas
Do. after do.
Ca. Sa's before do.
Do. after do.
Narrations,
Appeal Bonds,
Bills of Sale.

ALSO,

Blanks for Insolvent Debtors.

Sheriffalty.

☞ We are authorized to announce JAMES [illegible] as a candidate for the [illegible] Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Jan. [illegible] w?d

Sale of Valuable Estate.

[illegible] Tuesday, [illegible] of February next, at the late residence of [illegible] LIBRARY [illegible] the said John P. Bear [illegible] the real estate, lying in Dorchester county, of which the late Robert Bear died seized, and which was purchased by the said John P. Bear [illegible] T. Bear, the children of Mary Bear, [illegible] public sale decreed by the Orphans Court of Dorchester county.

The terms and conditions of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

[illegible]

NOTICE.

Somerset County Court [illegible]

On a Petition of [illegible] Tuesday of next February [illegible] purpose of attending to Chancery business.

Jan. 19, 1830.

PRO PATRIA LIBERTATIS.

VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, JAN. 26. 1830.

☞The Orphans Court of Somerset county will sit on Tuesday the 9th of next February.

☞An event unforeseen, and consequently unprovided against, has obliged us to put a [illegible] than usual portion of our paper in [illegible] print. The same cause has prevented [illegible] from giving as much legislative matter, [illegible] day, as we intended.

Latest from Europe.

The packet ship Canada, has arrived at New York, bringing London dates to the 15th, and Liverpool to the 16th December. The negociations on the subject of the West India trade, were continued, as the London Herald asserts, with every prospect of success. Many instances of handsome reductions in tythes and rents have been made by the clergy and landlords, in consequence of the low prices of agricultural products and the pressure of the times. Some further disturbance had occurred among the weavers at Norwich. Their employers undertook to reduce the wages. The weavers sent a deputation to their employers to prevent the reduction, but not succeeding, a mob, to the number of 3,000, broke the windows, [illegible] tes, furniture, &c. of their masters, and continued emboldied in the perpetration of mischief, until a squadron of dragoons appeared as likely to come in their way.

France.—The fermentation in France has measurably subsided, and the Polignac administration had become firmly established. Peace was expected soon to take place between France and Algiers. During a thunder storm on the 15th November, the magazine of the Citadel at Navarino in the Levant was exploded by lightning, and 100 men killed or wounded, and all the huts in the neighborhood destroyed. The Minister of Marine, in a letter says:—

"The commotion was so violent that every vessel thought itself struck by the lightning, and an examination was made within and without, to ascertain the fact. Soon afterwards, being informed of the misfortune, I went on shore with 500 men, drafted from the different ships, and a great number of torches, &c. It will be difficult to form an idea of the dreadful scene which we witnessed. The darkness of the night rendered our [illegible] extremely difficult. It was even dan[illegible], because many thousand bombs and grenades had been scattered by the explosion and covered the ground, still loaded, and before our arrival, fires had been kindled in the midst of them to afford light. Happily heavy rain had spoiled the matches. One however, caught fire and burnt, but did not explode. Order was immediately given to put out all the fires, and keep only the torches."

Turkey.—A letter from Constantinople, Nov. 10, says: "A few days ago we had here the rare sight of witnessing the passage of several Greek merchantmen, with the Greek flag hoisted, sailing through the great channel into the Black Sea. They were principally laden with oil and wine."

"[illegible] letter from Adrianople, Nov. 15 says: [illegible] city was evacuated by the Russians [illegible] 1th of this month; I will not conceal [illegible] we are very sorry for it. We [illegible] so accustomed for these three [illegible] ths to see the Russians, that their departure leaves us in a kind of solitude: the public houses, taverns, and hotels, were so animated, and so crowded. All is now melancholy, gloomy, and dull. Besides, we are now certain of having the Pacha of Scutara for our Governor, who has the honour of being cordially detested here. Accordingly many persons of distinction are more resolved than ever to quit the city, and are already making preparations for that purpose."

☞Cultivation of Sugar.

An opportunity now offers for an experiment in the cultivation of sugar in Maryland, and gentlemen of the lower counties, and on the Eastern Shore, who have light sandy soils, somewhat protected from northern winds, should make a trial of the *Ribband Cane*, which is for sale at Messrs. [illegible] and Moore's. Those who have at[illegible] perused the American Farmer, [illegible] obtained all the information neces[illegible] the cultivation of the cane—especially for the experiment. We refer to an [illegible] in the American Farmer, No. 5. vol. [illegible] 33, for the general outlines, and [illegible] racter of the *Ribband Cane.* This [illegible] been raised here, though planted a [illegible] too late, and gathered too early, [illegible] joints ripened. In Georgia it has [illegible] profitably cultivated on *light sandy pine lands*, where nothing else could be raised, and we see no reason why it may not succeed on the light lands of the lower counties, and Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia. Should the cultivation of sugar succeed even partially on the bayside lands, it would be an important acquisition to the farming interests, and therefore well deserves a trial. Am. Farmer.

Ripe Strawberries.—We saw yesterday, a large ripe strawberry which grew in the open air, in a garden of this city; and were assured that there are many equally large and nearly ripe, now upon the vines. The cold weather of the last two days, however, will retard their progress.—*Charleston Courier, Jan. 14.*

The "*proscription*," as the coalition call it, that is, the turning out from office of political opponents, which was practised by the Adams and Clay gentry, in Maryland, in Delaware, New Jersey, and recently in the city of Philadelphia, have frequently and lately been commented upon in this paper. It is certain, that the party, whose motto was, "give us the patronage and we will make ourselves popular," turned out of office, indiscriminately, nine out of ten of those who differed from them in political sentiment, in each of the states which have been mentioned. Maine, Massachusetts, and many other states in which they have supremacy, saw the same course pursued. It seems that the conduct of the Clay men in Kentucky, has been of a similar character. We may say, indeed, that the coalition have never failed to persecute their antagonists, while they had the means of inflicting those political "punishments" for which they themselves have affected to blame an administration that has cautiously abstained from their employment. The coalition have considered it good policy to attack the removals of public peculators, of defaulters, of men corrupt or incapable, of men inefficient or neglectful, as if made in the same manner as they themselves made removals, from a spirit of malignant persecution. When the Clay men drive from office all their opponents, when they can do so, the people will hold at its just value their clamour about 'proscription.' We would request our friends to read carefully the following account of coalition "magnanimity" in Kentucky.—*Balt. Repub.*

From the Kentucky Gazette.

COALITION PROSCRIPTION.

Kentucky.—Governor Metcalf, and the class of politicians in Kentucky to which he now belongs indulge in loud clamours of Proscription, against the General Government. This has led us to note down the political faith of the different officers of the State Government, in which the haters of proscription at present bear away; and the result is the following table,

	Jackson.	*Clay.*
The Governor, once considered a relief man and Judge breaker, an avowed Democrat, but disliking his party, afterwards through Clay's agency, an Adams man,		1
Lieutenant Governor,	1	
Secretary of State, nominated by Governor Metcalf,		1
Judges of the Court of Appeals, nominated by Governor Metcalf, who abhors proscription, all Clay men, against the well known wishes of the people,		3
Judges of the Circuit Courts, (the only one nominated by Governor Metcalf,) a Clay man,	4	11
Attorney General,		1
Auditor,		1
Treasurer,		1
Register,		1
Deputy Secretary,		1
Commonwealth's Atttorneys, nominated by Governor Metcalf,	3	12
Speaker of the House of Representatives,		1
Clerks of the Senate and H. of Representatives,		2
Public Printers, at present Jackson, but in a few weeks it is probable the public printing will be divided, and given *by the haters of proscription*, to two hungry expectants, who, are Clay men,		2
President of the Bank of Kentucky,		1
President of the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, at present Jackson, but in a short time will be given to a Clay man in opposition to proscription,		1
Thus, at the close of the present session, it is probable there will be in office:	—	—
Of Adams and Clay men,		40
Jackson men,	8	

Is not this inducement enough to fill a man with hatred of proscription! The Governor and his party are great encouragers of that patriotic feeling? Suppose, gentlemen, you turn out the eight Jackson men, and have the whole forty-eight true haters of the odious principle? What a patriotic, impartial, unproscribing Governor, is ours? What a liberal, magnanimous, unoffice taking party, is he connected with! No wonder they denounce President Jackson for holding back from them, when there are not offices enough in the State, for the proscription haters who reside within their limits. They told us before the last election, that the question was settled. We see what they meant; it will be entirely settled by their taking all the places of honor and emolument themselves.

We copy the following article from the advertising columns of the *Elkton Press.*

"*Some things can be done as well as others.*"

During the last week a COAT was made at my establishment, in this town, which contains the following amount of plain stitches:—In the capes 23370; front edges 6904; cuffs 2976; flaps 2414; backs 4576; back flyes 1,360; breast pocket-welts 2414; collar 6120: whole amount of plain stitches 50,234, exclusive of all the other sewing on the coat, which at the lowest calculation would amount to 40,000 more. The whole number of stitches, 90,234!—"No mistake."

P. FINEGAN, Tailor.

Elkton, Jan. 16, 1830.

Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

January 16, 1830.

Mr. Hicks asked leave of the House to bring in a bill, entitled an act to reduce the per diem of the members of the Legislature and its officers,

And the question thereon being taken, there appeared,

Yeas—

Messrs. Thomas of St. M.	Hardcastle
Brown	Goldsborough
Osborn	Wootton
Kent	Semmes
Stewart	Wells
Hood	Claude
Becket	Sudler
Turner, of Calvert	Roach
McPherson,	Hitch
Ely	Shriver
Buchanan	Moores
Hughlett	Sutton
Dukley	Burchenal
Denny	Keene
Harding	Orrell
Teackle	Crawford
Irving	Nicholas
Jones	Donnelly
Hicks	McMahon
Steele	—39

Nays—

Messrs. Hawkins	Wright
Gough	Boyer
Hynson	Dorsey
Travilla	Kinzer
Hungerford	Hunt
Rogerson	Yoe
Johnson	Brookhart
Done	Witmer
Gale	Wilson
Comegys,	Swan
Edelen	Buskirk—22

Messrs. Hicks, Keene, Steele, Hughlett, Hardcastle, Turner of Balt. co. and White were then appointed a committee to prepare and report said bill.

January 18th, 1830

The Clerk of the Senate delivered a bill originated in, and passed by the Senate, entitled, an additional supplement to the act entitled, an act to regulate the issuing of licenses to traders, ordinary keepers, and others, passed at Dec. session, 1827, chap. 117: which said bill being read by its title, was referred to the committee of ways and means.

Mr. Hitch asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill, entitled, An act to authorize the transfer of licenses by merchants, keepers of ordinaries and others.

On motion by Mr. Jenifer it was Ordered, that a committee of 5 members be appointed to enquire into the expediency of proposing some other mode of electing or appointing Registers of Wills for the different counties of this state, than is at present provided by the 41st article of the Constitution.

January 19th, 1830.

Mr. Irving, from the committee appointed on the subject, reported a bill, entitled an act to incorporate a Bank to be called by the name of The Bank of Salisbury.

Mr. Goldsborough, from the select committee appointed for the purpose, reported a bill entitled an act to incorporate the "Cambridge Female Academy," in Dorchester county.

On motion by Mr. Teackle it was Ordered, That the committee to which was referred the petition of sundry citizens of Somerset county, praying that the justices of the levy court might be elected by the people, be discharged from the further consideration of that subject, and that the same be referred to a select committee to consist of three members.—Messrs. Teackle, Irving and Jones.

January 20th, 1830.

Mr. Hunt from the joint committee to which was was referred the subject of an early adjournment of the session of the General Assemby, made report, recommending a termination of the present session on the 13th of Feb. by which a saving of $16,500 would be effected. The report was made the order of the day for Monday the 25th inst.

Mr. Hope, from the select committee appointed on the subject, reported a bill, entitled a supplement to the act, entitled, an act for regulating and inspecting weights and measures used in this state.

Mr. Done, from the select committee appointed for the purpose, reported a bill, entitled, an additional supplement to an act relating to sheriffs, and for other purposes, passed at Dec. session 1813, chap. 102.

The house proceeded to consider the order of the day in reference to the bill reported by Mr. Burchenal, entitled an act to authorize the issuing of attachments by Justices of the Peace for the recovery of small debts. And the said bill having been read the second time and several amendments being appended as additional sections, it was recommitted to the committee that reported it, for the purpose of further amendment.

From the American Farmer.

NEW PLANTING MACHINE.

Messrs. A. H. and L. Robbins of the western shore of New York, have invented a machine for planting corn, beans, peas, mangel wortzel, turnips, &c. which is said by respectable gentlemen who have seen it operate, to be admirably calculated for the purpose. Twelve gentlemen of the town of Denmark, N. Y. testify that they have examined the machine, have seen it used, observed the crops grown from the seed planted by it, and the results, and they have no hesitation in saying that the machine is simple in construction, and that there is no difficulty in any man's using it with precision after one hour's practice. When the ground is well prepared, one man will plant from six to ten acres a day—the rows being four feet apart one way, and eighteen inches the other. "The machine," these gentlemen continue, "will drop any given number of seeds at a time, and at any required distance, with the most perfect precision."

Richard Peters, Esq. of Philadelphia, speaks of the machine in high terms, and has furnished the following report of a committee of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, to which the subject was referred last spring—

Pennsylvania Agricultural Society.

The committee appointed to examine A. H. and L. Robbins's Planting Machine, report, that having attended to this duty, they are of opinion, that this implement will be found an useful auxiliary upon every farm, where corn, beets, turnips, &c. are cultivated.

JNO. G. WATMOUGH.
REUBEN HAINES.
M. R. MOORES.

April 10, 1829.

From the N. & E. Beacon.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE CONVENTION.

By the following notice of the last day's proceedings of this august assembly of Virginian talents and virtue, it will be seen that it closed its deliberations on Friday last a week and adjourned *sine die*, after having adopted a Constitution, which we rejoice to learn there is every reason to believe will be ratified by an overwhelming majority of the people, who will pass upon it at the April election. We say again, we rejoice at such a consummation of the labors of these choice spirits of our State—a result which even a few days since could not be distinctly discerned through the misty darkness with which the fierce clashing of conflicting opinion had surrounded it. But true to Virginia, they have nobly sacrificed on the altar of public good, and entered into a compromise by which the Old Dominion will remain one and indivisible.

We congratulate all the sections of our state upon the happy issue of this portentious struggle for we will believe that the battle is ended, that the storm is blown over, and that henceforth we shall hear no more of *Eastern* and *Western* Virginia—but of good old Republican Virginia—the birth place of Washington, Henry, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and a long list of other illustrious men of whom any country or any age might be proud.

The lateness of the hour and the state of our paper, render it impossible to present this morning the truly eloquent and affecting address of President Barbour, which immediately succeeded the adoption of Mr. Randolph's highly flattering resolution of thanks. Such a resolution from such a man, is praise indeed.

From the Baltimore Republican.

From our Correspondent.

Annapolis, Jan. 16, 1830.

Since my last letter, nothing of importance has occurred: business comes in very slowly before the Legislature, a few private and local bills being almost the only matters as yet reported or acted on.

A move has been made, however, in the way of vote-catching for the next season, the annual *ad captandums*, such as reducing the per diem, &c. have, as usual, been brought up and voted down, without much loss of time. * * *

ALTERED BANK NOTES.

We have seen a bank note of the United States Bank this morning, which has been very ingeniously altered from a five to a twenty dollar bill. It is generally the same as the genuine 20's, except that "United States," under the Vignette, is in the German text; and the altered one is in Roman letters; and 'office of Discount and Deposit in,' is perpendicular in the genuine, & set back in the altered. The note is payable at Washington, No. 1746, signed by N. Biddle and W. McIlvaine; dated 14th Nov. 1828. *N. Y. Com. Adv.*

The African Colony in Canada.

In June last, the Trustees of Cincinnati township, by public notice, ordered the black and mulatto persons to give security for their good behaviour, or to leave the township.—This description of persons in that township amounted to about 200. Many of them were wealthy and intelligent persons. The giving of security was indignantly rejected, and a public meeting of the people of color was called. They organized themselves, and, after various propositions relative to a place to locate themselves, they decided upon going to Canada. Two of their officers, took stage and went to view the country. They have purchased one hundred and twenty-four thousand acres of valuable land, and have a million at their refusal. We are informed that they have eleven hundred persons in their colony—600 of which were from Cincinnati and 500 from other places. In the spring, the balance of 200 expect to go there—and arrangements are making in other parts for an extensive emigration.

The president of the society is preparing for an immediate journey to England, to have an interview with the king. The probability is that they will receive a grant of a million of acres from the crown. By this the British Government will receive a large addition of labourers—the real producers of wealth. The people of color will have a colony of their own, and represented in the Provincial Parliament. They are at once given their rights and due weight in the Government.

Thus, as it were in a day, a colony has sprung up without the aid of the American people, which must have a powerful effect in changing the condition of the people of color, and also our situation in regard to them. In case of collision between the English and American Governments, they powerfully strengthen the English. In addition to this, Canada is within the reach of the slave population—and hundreds of thousands of them will no doubt go there. As we observed the colony will be under the immediate protection of the British Government. And it would be madness for slaveholders to think of following them.—The language of the poet will there apply—

"They touch our country and their shackles fall;
That's noble, and speaks a nation proud, and jealous of a blessing."

We have no hesitation in saying that the condition of the people of color will be a thousand times improved. And we believe there will be no need of passing laws to prevent their emigration to this State. In a political point of view, we think the people of this State have overshot the mark. It will draw a very considerable amount of laborers from the United States. And all must agree that the *laborers* are the real producers of *wealth*—and in addition to this they will powerfully strengthen a rival government.

St. Clairsville Historian.

From a Pennsylvania Paper.

OUR STATE.—It was the fashion a year or two ago with most of our citizens, to decry the state of Pennsylvania as having pursued a mean and niggardly policy in her system of internal improvements; and it was only lately that this cry, raised as it was by the ignorant, was permitted to subside. We were placed in contrast with the State of New York, which was hailed as the hardy and persevering pioneer in the cause—how unjustly, let the fact speak. The first turnpike ever made in America, was made in Pennsylvania; and at this time the state contains near 3000 miles of turnpiked roads, made of the most substantial materials, at a cost of eight millions of dollars; only one million less than the entire cost of the Great Clinton Canal. She possesses forty-five stupendous bridges, built at an expense of three millions; one of which, until very lately, had the greatest span to a single arch of any bridge in the world. More than [illegible] millions have been spent on canals, while further sums are constantly expended, [illegible] at this moment we have near two hundred and fifty miles of inland navigation actually completed, while the lockage trebles the amount of that upon the Clinton Canal. The sums thus spent by Pennsylvania on roads, canals, inland navigation, and bridges, exceeded twenty millions of dollars—more than double the expenditure of the state of New York, all done, too, without a tenth of the everlasting puffing which the latter state has given to its own comparatively insignificant works. These magnificent works have actually sneaked into existence, almost unknown to the majority of our citizens, because no flourish of trumpets was made at their commencement, and continued with unabated zeal until completed.

Philadelphia alone has done more than any seven cities in the Union. The Fair Mount Water Works present a monument which no country in the world can even approach. The iron pipes through which the city is supplied with water, extend near twenty miles, and in five years hence, will be pushed into every street within the adjoining districts.

To those who have been accustomed to despise the policy of Pennsylvania as mean and parsimonious, we recommend a little inquiry into the merits of the question; let facts come out and shame them with their own ignorance.

To the Editor of the V. Herald.

Sir, You are the Editor of a Jackson or administration paper—the only medium in Somerset county through which the wishes of the people can be properly made public. It is therefore without reluctance that I resort to you to make known facts which should not be concealed at this time. You know that the cause of Jackson and the people received a most zealous support from a large majority of the free and independent voters of Trappe District, at the late Presidential election—that there was not a district in the county which gave a more *overwhelming* majority, than this, in favor of the old Hero who now presides at the head of affairs in this country—and that the people of Trappe district are as true to their country at this day as they were when they sallied to the polls in support of our highly esteemed fellow-citizen, now Governor, then an Elector for President and V. President of the U. S. You are also aware, that, wherever our opponents had, or have, the power, they thrust our friends from office—that universal proscription was proclaimed against us, from the stump, in this county, last autumn, which disaster our triumph in the State has averted—and that, here, in this *Jackson* district, the men who hold the few offices among us, not satisfied with their opposition in the electoral election, continued their hostility to our party at the last election, and upheld the caucus ticket. Now, in the very face of these facts, some of the present office holders are actually looking to the very party they so inveterately opposed, for re-appointment—and, what is more, they are not without one who boasts that its has been *intimated* to him that he should be continued in his magistracy! Who will give it credit? There is no [illegible] in the State superior in authority to the Governor and Council; nor can it be [illegible] individual influence with the Executive [illegible] counterbalance the wishes of the people of this district; And our confidence in the integrity of Governor Carroll is too unwavering to harbor for a moment an idea so absurd. Can you then, Mr. Editor, suppose that the Executive will so far disappoint the wishes of the people of this district as to appoint their officers from among our enemies? No: not while political justice endures. I do not expect that the Governor will be illiberal toward his old opponents—He will, no doubt, exercise political moderation. But, sir, no one has a right to presume that this moderation will be extended so far as to thwart the will of *the people.* If our opponents are to have offices, let them hold them in districts where they will be welcome; but don't give whole-hog and Teackle ebonies to lord it over us in a *Jackson* district. We have men of our own party capable and willing to serve us—some of whom suffered proscription for mere opinion's sake, under Gov. Martin—mark that! Indeed, political justice and rotation in office, that salutary characteristic of republicanism, alike demand a change with us. If the offices are profitable, our opponents should not always fatten on them—and if they are unprofitable, let some among the majority bear the burden a while; for we all know that if it is "a cruelty to load a falling man," it must be something worse to load a *fallen* party. * * * As I have my pen in hand, permit me to ask who signed Teackle's petition to elect the Levy Court by the people? Didn't some would be Levy-Court-man-last-year 'set to his hand?' We should like to know this in

TRAPPE DISTRICT

Jan. 22, 1830

Some idea of the amount of intercourse existing between the United States and G. Britain, may be formed from the fact that [illegible] Charlemagne and William Thompson, recently arrived at New York from Liverpool, brought over no less than 4,000 letters.

A paper mill is said to be in operation in the State of Delaware capable of manufacturing a sheet of paper one hundred miles long.

One of the horses employed in conveying the President's message from Philadelphia to this city, was the gray that Gen. Jackson rode during the Seminole campaign. He carried Eddy, the express rider, at the rate of twenty-two miles an hour. *N. Y. Eve. Post.*

A FABLE.

A shoe ornamented with superb buckles said to a slipper, that was placed near to it, "My good friend, why have you no buckles?" "Of what use are they?" replied the slipper. "Is it possible you don't know the use of buckles? without them we should stick in the mire of the first bog we enter." "My dear friend, said the slipper, "I never go into bogs."

It is certainly wiser and better to avoid difficulties than to provide remedies for them. This is a lesson cunning people and fools never understand.—*Anonymous.*

From the New York Post of Saturday.

Daring Outrage.—A respectable looking person, who states his name to be David S Stetson, keeper of a lottery office at No. 27 Chatham street, has called on us and related the following circumstances of a most daring outrage, committed upon him last evening. At about half past seven o'clock, after he had finished the business of the day, and placed his money and tickets in his book, with which he was about leaving his store, a man entered, enquired the price of tickets, and selecting a quarter, went away, saying he would return directly with money to purchase it. In a few minutes he came back, and in again looking over the tickets, managed to shuffle one from the counter. Mr. Stetson stooped to pick it up, keeping his hand at the same time firmly pressed on his bank book, containing six hundred and twenty-seven dollars, which he had laid on the counter. While rising from his stooping posture, the pretended purchaser, threw a quantity of snuff in his face, which completely blinded him for the time, and seizing the bank book and tickets, rushed towards the door. Mr. S. made an effort to follow him, when the villian threw another handfull of snuff in his face, a good portion of which entered his mouth, and thus succeeded in making his escape. From enquiries made at Mr. Lorillard's tobacco and snuff store, nearly opposite, Mr. S. ascertained that a person answering the description of this bold villain had been there a short time before, & purchased a quantity of snuff. Mr. S. offers a reward of one hundred dollars for the apprehension of the robber.

North Carolina.—The Legislature of this state adjourned on the 8th inst.

The bill which had passed the Senate, proposing to establish a Bank on behalf of, and for the benefit of the State, was indefinitely postponed by the House of Commons, on the 5th inst. by a vote 67 to 63.

On Christmas day Miss Ross, of Fownal, Vermont, had been to "Brown's Mills," and taken a bundle, of rolls from the carding machine, with which she proceeded homewards; but, thinking to reach home sooner by going across the lots than by the common route, she left the road and proceeded towards her house it seems that she soon lost her way, and after wandering about for some time she returned to the place a short distance to the east of the mills above mentioned, where there is a perpendicular rock, and a very steep declivity, down to the road. Not knowing where she was she boldly walkled off from the cliff, and fell perpendicular sixty three feet, when she rebounded, and fell seventy feet more, rolls and all making the whole distance, either perpendicular or over sharp rocks 133 feet! And what is more astonishing, the girl received no injury at all! The distance, (says the Williams town paper,) has since been accurately measured by Augustus Starkweather, Esq. and another competent person, so that there can be "no mistake."—*Balt. Rep.*

A correspondent says he was an ear witness to the following whimsical dialogue, between a *short* gentleman and *tall* lady, with a grenadier hat, in the pit of the Drury Lane theatre, one evening this week:

Gent.—Be so kind madam, as to pull off your hat.

Lady.—What a ridiculous request! Did you ever know, sir, the ladies to take off their hats in a play house?

Gent.—I am so short, madam, that I can see nothing unless you will be so obliging.

Lady.—Then, sir, you should not have come here, until you were taller.

Gent.—(Very gravely) Madam, I did not make myself.

Lady.—(Imitating him.) Nor did I *make* myself.

Gent.—(Angrily.) I pity the man, madam, that has made you his wife.

Lady.—(Laughing.) I fear, sir, the lady who may make you her husband, will *make* you something else.

This occasioned a loud laughter from the persons near them, and the poor gentleman was so abashed that he made no further reply.—*London Paper.*

Increase of Population.—The Governor of Indiana gives it as his opinion that the State has gained about 25,700 by emigration during the last year, and not less than 6,000 by natural increase.

MARRIED,

On the 19th inst. Mr. Levi Rose to Miss Clementine Williams.

On the 20th inst. Mr. George Powell to Miss Nancy Harris.

On the same day, Mr. Henry Tull to Miss Hetty Tilghman.

On the same day, Mr. Henry Absalom to Miss Anne Robertson.

DIED, on last Saturday morning, *George Jones*, of Robt. one of the Justices of the Orphans Court of Somerset county.

On last Thursday night, Mrs. *Jane Redden*, wife of Mr. Littleton Redden, near Princess Anne.

Last Notice.

THE Subscriber earnestly requests those persons who may be indebted to him upon note or book account, to settle the same immediately, otherwise he will be constrained to resort to a legal process without respect to persons.

SEVERN TEACKLE.

Jan. 12, 1830. w?

☞The Members of the Female Bible Society of Somerset County, are requested to convene, in the Episcopal Church, Princess-Anne, on Monday the 8th of next February, at 10 o'clock A.M.

Baltimore Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 22, 1830.

FLOUR—best white wheat family, 6 00 a 6 50—superfine Howard-st. 4 75 a 4 87 city mills 4 62 a —; Susquehanna, —— CORN MEAL; bbl 2 25—WHEAT, best red, 0 00 a 0 80; best white 0 80 a 0 85; ord. to good 70 a 80—CORN, old white — 38 a 00; RYE, 48 a — OATS, 30 a —BEANS, 1 10 a 1 ——PEAS, 65 a —CLOVER SEED, 4 75—TIMOTHY 2 a 2 50—ORCHARD GRASS 2 00 a 2 — Herd's — a 1 50—Lucerne 37½ a 50 lb—BARLEY 50 a 55—FLAXSEED, 1 12; WHISKEY, hhds 1st pf. 23½—in bbls 25 a ——WOOL, common unwashed, lb 15 a 16—washed 18 a 20—crossed 20 a 22—three quarter 23 a 30—full do 30 a 35, according to the quality—FISH, Shad, Susquehanna, No 1, bbl 5 50; do trimmed 6 50; North Carolina, No: 1, 5 50 a — Herrings No 1 bbl 3 75, No 2, 3 50—Mackerel No 1, 6 50; No 2, 6 00; No 3, 4 50; BACON, hams, Baltimore cured, 9 and 9½; FEATHERS lb 32 a —OAK WOOD, by the vessel load, 3 25 to 3 50;

H. K. LONG

Respectfully announces to his friends, and the public in general, that he now conducts

That well known Establishment,

IN PRINCESS-ANNE,

CALLED THE

Washington Hotel,

Where he will be happy to receive the visits of customers, and only promises to do the best he can to make them *comfortable.* As to TABLE, ATTENDANCE, LIQUORS, LODGING and STABLAGE, he would rather his customers would experience their benefits, than he blazon their qualities. He only asks a *fair trial—holding up his right hand*, hoping it will be *ordered down* for their accommodation. To the fraternity of which he is a member he would respectfully say, though he has ceased to be a practitioner of the *Lane*, he still hopes to have a successful practice at the *Bar.*

Jan. 26, 1830. wf?

☞The S. Messenger and C. Chronicle will publish the above 3t and send their bills to this office.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court, and to me directed, at the suit of Mary Dashiell, administratrix of John Dashiell, use of Ebenezer H. Dashiell, against Robert Dashiell, I had heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit: two tracts or parts of tracts of land, called Mitchell's Improvement, and Jones' Chance, containing two hundred and fifty one acres, more or less; also one negro man Jim, one negro man Spencer, one negro man Shadrach, one negro boy Henry, one negro woman Leah, and one negro girl Mary, the goods and chattels lands and tenements of the said Robert Dashiell, and I hereby give notice that I shall offer the same at public sale to the highest and best bidder for cash, at the Court-House door, in Princess Anne, on Tuesday the 16th day of next February, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock P.M. to satisfy the above claim, with interest and costs.

ROBT STEWART, Late Shff.

Jan. 26, 1830.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Somerset county, will be sold on WEDNESDAY the 10th of FEBRUARY next, at the late dwelling of James Anderson, dec'd. all the

Personal Estate

of said deceased, (except negroes) consisting of HORSES, SHEEP, HOGS, CORN, FODDER and FARMING UTENSILS, Household and Kitchen Furniture, a New Vessel Frame, with all the Plank and other materials, and other valuable property. The terms of sale will be a credit of six months on all sums above five dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security; on all sums of five dollars, and under, the cash will be required.

JOHN D. ANDERSON,
BENJAMIN BAILEY,
Ex'rs. of J. Anderson, dec'd.

Jan. 26, 1830 wm

☞The following sale is postponed till Thursday the 4th of next February. Jan. 26, 1830.

NOTICE.

In pursuance and by virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Somerset county, will be sold at public sale on Wednesday the 20th of January, 1830, at the late residence of John McClester, all the

Personal Estate

of Elizabeth McClester, late of Somerset co. deceased, (legacies excepted) consisting of HOGS, SHEEP, CATTLE, CORN, FODDER, and a variety of other articles too tedious for detail, on a credit of six months on all sums exceeding five dollars, the purchaser or purchasers to give note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, and all sums of and under five dollars the cash will be required, and no property to be removed until the terms of sale are complied with. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

S. G. HOLBROOK, Adm. of
E. McClester, dec'd.

Dec. 29, 1829—Jan 6 wm

PROSPECTUS OF THE

New-York Amulet,

And Ladies' Literary & Religious Chronicle.

The primary object of this work will be, to check the rapid progress of two alarming evils, so fatally prevalent in our country, viz: Intemperance and Infidelity—which, like the canker worm, are stripping the green walks of life of all its flowers, and leaving the moral world a leafless desert. To do this the more effectually, we shall portray in the most vivid colors, the deformity and deleterious consequences of these most deadly evils, by interesting moral tales, sketches, fragments, essays and spiritual illustrations. We shall endeavour to cherish in the hearts of our readers, the sublime and benevolent sentiments of the blessed gospel of Jesus Christ—to exhibit the beauties and rewards of virtue in all their captivating loveliness—to awaken the better feelings of human nature—to cultivate the SOCIAL and DOMESTIC affections—to lead the mind through the most delightful avenues, to the bowers of happiness and peace—to elevate and enlarge the conceptions—to imbue the understanding with the most exalted ideas of illimitable attributes and perfections of the Great Divinity—thereby leading mankind to "fear God and keep his commandments."

To accomplish these designs, we shall call to our aid all the eloquence of truth, clothed in the most fascinating forms—such as moral essays, simple or pathetic tales, varying "from grave to gay, from lively to serene"—poetical sketches—didactic articles in verse—and sometimes to enliven our pages, a tale of fancy—a humerous story—an allegory—a ballad—or a song will receive an insertion. In each and in all, the great end and aim will be, to convey moral and religious sentiments, through a pleasing medium to the heart—or, in other words, to blend "the useful with the sweet."

In order to furnish our readers with the choicest articles both of poetry and prose—to encourage genius and to foster talent—generous premiums will be awarded, from time to time, for original articles furnished. The *entire services* of a distinguished literary gentleman, late from London, who has for some time past been a contributor to the English periodicals are engaged for the New York Amulet. With these claims for patronage, the work will be submitted to the consideration of a candid and generous public. Should we succeed in our endeavours to blend usefulness and instruction with amusement and delight, our object will be accomplished.

CONDITIONS.—The New York Amulet—published by an association of gentlemen—will be beautifully printed on fine, white paper, 4to size, with entire new type. Its typographical execution shall equal that of any similar publication in America. It will be afforded to city subscribers in Philadelphia and New York, who will receive them by a carrier, at one dollar and twenty-five cents the volume, handsomely covered for preservation. Mail subscribers without covers, will be furnished with a volume, at *the very low price of ONE DOLLAR*—payable in advance. Should the patronage warrant the expense, the work will be embellished with copperplate engravings.

COACH, GIG AND

Harness Making,

AT QUANTICO.

PURNELL B. CAREY respectfully returns thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage he has received at this place, and wishes to acquaint them that, having associated in a co-partnership with Mr. CYRUS NICHOLS, the above business, in all its various branches, is now carried on by them, at the village of Quantico, under the firm of

CAREY & NICHOLS.

Having in their possession a stock of first rate materails, admirably adapted for making new work, as well as for repairing Coaches, Gigs, &c. and having obtained the very best of workmen from different parts of the Union, they hesitate not to say that they are completely prepared to despatch any work in their line, in a most neat and durable manner.

They are also aware of the pressure of the times, and will reduce their prices accordingly.

From these considerations, and their present run of custom, they incline to think that the expectations of those who patronize this establishment have been, and for the future can be, well met, particularly as no exertion shall be wanting on the part of the firm, to merit the support of a generous public.

☞All kinds of country produce, at market price, will be received in payment for any kind of work in their line.

Quantico, Jan. 19, 1830. myff

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans Court,

Jan. 12, 1830

§§SEAL§§ *ON application of CHARLES SEMKINS, Administrator of MAJOR SEMKINS, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess-Anne.*

True copy. Test,

JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given.

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of MAJOR SEMKINS, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the twentieth of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of Jan., A. D. 1830.

CHARLES SEMKINS, Adm. of M. Semkins, dec'd.

Jan. 19, 1830 qq

☞We are requested to say that Mr. Anderson has been prevented, by indisposition, from attending to his school, as promised in his advertisement—he will be here on next Friday and Saturday.

A CARD.

P. H. ANDERSON respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Princess-Anne and its vicinity, that his Dancing School will be opened for the reception of pupils, at Mr. H. K. Long's dancing room, in this place, on Friday and Saturday the 22nd and 23d inst. Parents and guardians who wish to bestow upon their children and wards this fashionable and graceful accomplishment, will please attend on the above named days with their scholars. Terms, $12 for 36 lessons, payable at the expiration of the term; and if any scholar should fail in learning to dance with elegance and ease, by taking the said number of lessons, he pledges himself to make no charge.

Princess Anne, Jan. 19.

☞N. B. Ladies and gentlemen who do not wish to attend public school can, if required, be waited on at their residences.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans Court,

Jan. 12th, 1830.

§§SEAL§§ ON application of HENRY LANKFORD Executor of JOHN HOWARD, late of Somerset county, dec'd, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. TEST,

JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, has obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Howard, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of January, A. D. 1830.

HENRY LANKFORD, Executor of J. Howard, dec'd.

Jan. 19, 1830. wm

NOTICE.

HAVING associated Mr. John W. Done in my mercantile business at Princess Anne, it will, after the 1st day of January, 1830, be conducted under the firm of

William Done & Company.

All persons indebted to the subscriber on open account, at Princess Anne, will please to settle their respective accounts with John W. Done immediately after said 1st of January, either by cash or note.

William Done.

Princess Anne, Dec. 22, 1829.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

TRADING UNDER THE FIRM OF

William Done & Company,

[illegible] and will always keep a [illegible] assortment of

All kinds of Goods

suitable for the market, which they will sell at the lowest prices for cash, or country produce [illegible]. And they hope by their [illegible] exertions, to merit a share of public patronage.

WM. DONE.
JOHN W. DONE.

[illegible] 22, 1829.

NOTICE.

THE firm of WM. DONE & DORSEY & COMPANY, will [illegible] the 31st of December, [illegible] after which the business at Rock Creek will be continued under the firm of

WM. DONE & DORSEY,

who will relax no effort, to merit from their friends and the public a continuance of the favor and confidence for which they have every reason to be grateful.

All persons indebted to WM. DORSEY & CO. will be expected, and are earnestly requested to come forward as soon as possible after the first of January, 1830, and settle their respective accounts, either by cash or note.

Rock Creek, Dec. 22, 1829

Contents of the American Farmer,

Of January 15, 1830.

Agriculture of the United States of America, from the Encyclopaedia Americana—Board of Agriculture of North Carolina—Experiments in Short Horn Cattle by Richard R. Meade—Preparation of Pea nut, or Ground Pea nut, Arachis Hypogea, [illegible] and of its culture an [illegible]—the Susquehannah Grape—Culture of Indigo in South Carolina—Manufacture of Powder—Quantity of Cider made in Devon County, England, [illegible]—Endive, or Succory, a Substitute for Coffee—Steamboats in the Western Waters, their Cost and great utility—On the Dangerous Doctrine of Children—Utility of Insects—Natural History—[illegible] C. Virginianus.—Mr. Whittemore's Card Making Machine—The Mail—*Poetry* The Farmer's Winter Song—Freezing Quicksilver—Phenomenon—[illegible]—Editorial, New Planting Machine, &c. [illegible] of Silk—News &c. [illegible]

THE CORNUCOPIÆ.

"Blending the useful with the sweet."

To have the following clever affair well understood, it is necessary to premise that the annunciation noticed below is celebrated as "THE FORE FATHERS' DAYS;" and we think it nothing more than justice to the *fore-mothers*, that they live in song.

U. S. Gazette.

From the Plymouth, Mass. Memorial.

OUR FORE-MOTHERS.

Excuse, I pray, the simple lay
Of one who deems it wrong, Sir,
And thinks it shame our mothers' fame
Should be forgot so long, Sir.

Our fathers' toils and bloody broils,
Have often been recorded!
But not a scribe, of all our tribe,
Their pretty wives has lauded.

Did not they brave the stormy wave,
And aided by their daughters,
Keep roaring fires, to warm our sires,
And cheer their winter quarters?

A stocking too, our mothers knew.
To knit and mend, as well, Sir,
To darn a hole, or dance a reel,
As any modern belle, Sir.

Or if in 'fray, the warriors, *they*
Were found o'er hill and hammock,
'Twas then no sin, with good hot sling,
To brace each valiant stomach.

But do not think that scalding drink
Was all their dearies gave them:
Those help *meats* drew from solids too,
The means of making brave men.

And when dear souls! on husbands' polls
Perchance, lit a disaster,
That made them bare of skull or hair,
They'd spread the ready plaster.

Our fathers, pray! and who were they?
Without their wives, I trow, Sir,
That sore dismay have mark'd the day
Their ship was moor'd below, Sir.

The Mother.

By Joseph R. Chandler.

Early in one of those beautiful mornings of last May, that called forth from the city so much of its youth, beauty, and even its decrepitude, to inhale health and gratify a refined taste, I was riding leisurely along the narrow road that skirts the Schuylkill, about a mile above the princely and hospitable mansion of Mr. Pratt. Solitude and the darkening foliage of the surrounding trees gave a solemnity to the scene that those whom grief and habits of recollection render fond of retirement, so dearly love.—Not a breath of air disturbed the leaves of the branches that stretched across the path-way. It was the true silence of nature in her secret places, and the mind, undisturbed by outward objects, grew busy in the solitude. An opening in the bushes on the left, showed the summit of the hills on the opposite banks of the river, just touched with the yellow tints of the rising sun: and the dew-gems upon its luxuriant grass glanced its beams in all their prismatic beauty; but below and between, the mist of the night, settling upon the bosom of the river, hid the placid stream, or rolled heavily off towards the opening of a distant interval.—And such, thought I, as I checked my horse to contemplate the scene, such is my course—darkened now and solitary, but beyond me, and beyond this life are scenes of happiness lit up, like that hill with the rays of hope and promise; yet between me and those enjoyments lies a fearful passage, darkened by the mists which the night of ignorance has caused to settle upon it, and deep and dangerous as my errings have made it.—A train of reflections was following—reflections such as one who had sat for months in the contemplation of near approaching death, may be supposed to indulge when my eye, dropping from the sun-lit eminence above, rested upon an object at the distance of a a few yards from me, between the road and the river. A slight breeze dissipated the mist from the spot, and I discovered a female, apparently lifeless stretched on the ground.

Alighting from my horse, I approached within a few feet of the woman, when she raised her head suddenly from the little eminence, upon which it had rested, and showed a face that had once been beautiful, now marred by continual sorrow, and inflamed by recent indulgence of grief.

With a hasty apology for what might appear an impertinent intrusion, and proffering what aid I could bestow, if any should be needed. I withdrew a few yards; but whether the lady felt that there was a something in her appearance and situation that required explanation, or whether my wasted, consumptive form and hallowed, sallow cheek, forebade a thought of intrusion, and invited confidence. I cannot tell—she hastily adjusted her hair and dress, and beckoned me with the solemnity of grief to approach. With these feelings that affliction ever excites, I complied with the intimation, and soon discovered that I was in the company of one for whom education and affection had done much, but deep and lasting sorrow more. I respectfully tendered anew to the female, whatever assistance her circumstances might demand, and mine would allow. "I am alone," she said "in the world, and the little that nature requires is easily obtained. All that life had valuable, has been taken from me; and death, which to some is a dreadful consideration at this time, I contemplate with pleasing satisfaction, while I await it with resigned patience. Not my afflictions, but their consequences have prepared me for that event, and I look with pleasure to the rapidly approaching time when I shall lie beneath the hillock from which I have now risen, and none shall be able to call me back to the bitterness of my earthly lot. All that was dear to me in life is there, and where my earthly treasures are deposited there my heart is also."

I learned from the lady, that her husband had left England with a view of establishing himself in this country; and after residing in Philadelphia a few months, he sent to her a letter, acquainting her with his prospects of business, directing her to dispose of whatever property she had, and to come with the children to him. She complied with his request and arrived in America ten days after the death of her husband.

A stranger and widow, unused to depend upon herself she at first almost sunk beneath the afflictive stroke of Providence; but the claims of five children called a mother to a sense of her duties. She exerted herself, but still found that the little which remained of her limited store, was daily wasting; "and," said she, "I knew not the power that would give the prolific blessing to the last measure of meal in my barrel, or that could bid me still pour out abundance from the widow's exhausted cruise. To protract life then, scarcely to save it I left the city, and took yonder miserable hut that had been deserted by a family of blacks. Here with rigid economy and unsparing labor, I might have raised my children, imparting to them the rudiments of a useful education; but your climate at best unfriendly to health, and rendered still more deleterious by our contiguity to the river, and exposed to the morning and evening moisture, proved too powerful for my children. The eldest wasted away with racking chills, or almost shrivelled by burning fevers, expired in my arms, with a blessing upon me mingling with the last accents. We laid him here, in this grave, and when the earth was heaped over him, I returned to renew my watchings with the next.

"Death was busy with my household: In 3 months, four of my children were brought to this spot. And perhaps the last would have been with them, but for the change of atmosphere that checked the progress of disease. How strong is a mother's love! All the affection which had diffused itself over my four children, had centred with deep intensity upon him that had been spared—my youngest boy. He was beautiful; poverty had not crushed his spirits; and, knowing little of other joys, he had moulded even his childish sports to my wishes. How often, as I threw back the clustering curls to impress upon his polished forehead a mother's kiss, has my heart ached at the thought that we must separate; that before long, I must be with those dear ones that had gone, and then who would watch over my Albert. The cold charities of public provision, meted out to him among a squalid race, cradled in misery and nurtered to crime; what were these to one—poor, poor indeed but endowed, with an appetency for good, and taught to love virtue not for its reward but for its excellence?

"It is now three weeks since, finding some necessity to visit the seat of our opulent neighbor, I left my Albert in care of the house, with especial charge to guard the little enclosure. My errand was unusually fortunate; and as I hastened home, I thought of the delight which my child would evince in contemplating an acquisition which, by the kindness of a lady, I had made. I thought of the smile that was to play over his features, as he was to come bounding along the path-way to greet my return, and aid me in carrying my well stored bundle.

"I approached the house, but Albert did not appear. I looked when he should spring from behind a tree to surprise me, and even conned the little monition which I should give him for the rudeness that yet could not offend. He was perhaps studying his lesson, and did not think of my return; for children forget often, very often, when a parent's heart yearns most for them. Agitated with undefinable fears, I hastened forward, and when within a few paces of the house, I discovered my lamb sitting and leaning against the trunk of a tree. For a moment the blood curdled at my heart, and thoughts thick coming and fearful, passed my mind with a rapidity that none but a parent, an afflicted and suffering parent, can know." The woman paused and laying her hand upon my arm, and said enquiringly—"You are a father?"

I bowed assent.

"And have mourned the loss of a child?" again she asked.

The tear that smote her hand as it still rested on my arm, told her that I could sympathize with her.

"I may then proceed, for only to a parent may a parent tell her woes. But still you cannot know it *all!*—No, a mother only, only may drink of *that* cup. Oh! how a mother loves her boy—and that one, one spared from all. I have held him to my bosom in moments of deep feeling, when sorrow, poverty and despair, have chilled every current from the heart. I have pressed my Albert there, and, one by one, the remembrance of woes fled away, a smile lighted up my countenance, and the blood gushed through my veins with the elastic play of youth.

"But let me not weary you—I stepped towards the child—he was asleep. I gazed with a mother's fondness, and with a mother's pride. The sun was pouring his setting beams upon his face, and the wind scattered the curls of hair that lay in profusion on his shoulders. I kneeled to kiss and bless the boy, and thanked God that *he* was spared me.

"That night he awoke with a hoarseness, and other indications of a cold—caught probably while sleeping in the open air. I resorted to the usual applications, but in vain. The next day saw him worse, and the medical adviser who visited him the third day, expressed serious apprehensions. Let me haste to the close. The night succeeding as I sat with my Albert on my knees, I noticed that the filmy whiteness which had rested on his eyes during the day, had passed off, they were brilliant beyond the brightness of health. I knew the approaches of death too well to be deceived; yet I gazed with agonizing intensity. The lamp poured a pale light upon his visage, over which a hectic flush was passing:—"Mother, dear mother," died away half-articulated by the angel;—a slight convulsion distorted his lip—and—and—I was left alone. When the physician came the next morning, he found me sitting in my chair with Albert on my knees.

"They buried him here—with all my flock—all in one grave—over which I kneel so often, that not one blade of grass springs above them—nor must it—the earth will soon be removed for me; and when I sleep with my babes the grass will then grow over us, for there will be none—no, not one, to shed a tear upon our resting place—for I am alone—all, all alone."

When the paroxysm of passion had passed off, I asked whether she had no relations in England. She replied in the negative. A brother and her eldest son left that country for India, more than twelve years since, and though certain intelligence of their death had not been received, still there was not a doubt that they had fallen victims to the disease incident to the interior of Hindoostan.

When I turned to leave the scene of affliction that I had witnessed, the mist of the morning had passed away from the river; and the whole width of the stream lay before me, glistening in silvery whiteness with the rays of the risen sun. Half an hour before, absorbed in my feelings, I had likened the river and its dark folds of mist to death. Does not sympathy in the woes of others diminish the burthen of our own affliction, and tend to chase even darkness and fears from the passage which all must tread?

A few days subsequent to the interview which I have described, an advertisement in the public papers called for information relative to a family, the description of which answered in many particulars to that of the afflicted mother. I called at the "Mansion House" for the advertiser, and found, in a young and interesting stranger, the son who was supposed to have died in India. I acquainted him, in haste, with the situation of his family, and could scarcely restrain him from setting out directly to find his parent. I knew too well the state of her health to allow such rashness, but promised him that I would accompany him the following morning

As he approached the abode of his mother, I proposed alighting first, and preparing her, in some measure, for the interview.—When we arrived at the opening in the bushes, through which I had first discovered her, I perceived her kneeling beside the unsodded grave. I urged my companion to pass on.—The noise of our horses had disturbed her; she raised her head, and a smile of recognition rested on her face as she rose to meet me.

"Still," said she, "still like Rachel, mourning for my children, refusing to be comforted."

"Yet, madam," said I, "there may be comfort; the survivors may by kindness and sympathy, teach you, if not to mourn less for the dead, at least to live for the living."

"There is no such hope," said she. "I can say with the afflicted one of old—'Lover and friend thou hast put far from me, and mine acquaintance into darkness.' "

"But you mentioned a son in India."

"I mentioned him as dead," said she.

"But, madam," I replied, "I have a reason to believe, nay to know, that he did not die at the time to which you refer."

"Does he live *now?* Is he alive,"—asked the mother with haste.

"The young man who accompanies me has seen your son and can give certain information of his welfare. Shall I call him hither now, or will you see him at the house?"

"Here, even here; my home is on the grave of my children." I stepped to the road, and beckoned to the young man. He approached the grave in some haste.

——"You have seen my son—you know him—you can tell me—me, his mother—of his welfare."—

The youth lifted his dark eye, swimming in tears, and vainly endeavored to reply. He scarcely articulated his name, and the mother and the son rushed into each other's arms, and knelt down in a convulsive embrace upon the grave, the altar of *her* morning sacrifice.

When the son attempted to rise, his mother fell from his arms pale and lifeless. The gush of pleasure had been too strong she had breathed her last blessings upon the bosom of her son; and now lay unconscious of joys or sorrows.

The son, in a few weeks returned to India. The mother is buried with her children, on the banks of the Schuylkill; and my young readers will perhaps lengthen their morning walk in the coming summer, to see whether there is a rose upon the bush that I have placed at the head of the grave.

[SELECTED.]

A Practical Comment on Miss F. Wright's Lectures.

In the following statement of facts—for let it be noted that they are facts and not imaginings—there is so much that is important and *seasonable*, that we have determined to give the paper a place in our pages. "Bad people, for whom good books are written, are the very people who never read them"—said once, a shrewd reviewing critick: and we fear that our Miscellany is never looked into by any of the Owenites and Wrightites. But it may be that some of our readers, who do not need the warning contained in this paper for themselves, may have access to an individual that does; and if so, we request them, in Christian charity, to read this piece to such an individual—It may possibly "save a soul from death, and hide a multitude of sins."

C. Advocate.

From the New York Gazette.

"Of late, my friend Lang, a good deal has been said about Miss Wright and her Temple of Reason. I think the plain, simple, but true history of myself and William affords as good a pratical comment on the effects of infidel principles, as any thing I have met with. If you think it worth publishing, it is at your service.

"In a short time it will be forty winters since I first landed in New York. I was then in my twentieth year, without a face that I knew, or friend to counsel or direct. On the first Sabbath morning after we landed, three young men of our passengers called, and enquired where I was going to-day. I said, to church; they answered, we have been near ten weeks confined to the ship, let us now walk out and see the country; our health requires exercise, and we can go to church another day. I said, as long as I can remember, I have gone to church with my father, every Sabbath of my life, and when we parted, his last words were "*Remember the Sabbath day*" They went to the country; I went to church; they spent a few shillings of their wages; I put two one penny corporation bills in the plate. Some of them were good mechanicks, and got from $8 to $10 per week; and my branch was poor, and it was only by close application I earned $5 per week. They continued going in the country, found loose company, spent most of their week's wages, came home half drunk, sometimes caught by a thunder storm, spoiled their fine clothes and hats; rose late on Monday morning, bones and head aching, but could work but little all that day. I went to church, saved my wages, rose early on Monday morning, my bones rested, my head sound, and started on the labours of the week, with a light heart and quiet conscience. At the end of the year, they could show fine clothes, and powdered heads on Sunday; but, I could show $100 piled in the corner of my chest. They have all been gone long ago; having lived fast they died early; while I, as one consequence of regular living have not been confined by sickness for one day, in all that period. Now, Mr. Deist and Mrs. Deist you who purpose to reform the world by destoying the Bible and abolishing the Sabbath, I would ask you—who lived the most comfortable life, they or I? Who were the most useful members of society?—They died and left their wives and children beggars. If I die to-night, my family have the tools and hands to to make themselves independent of the world.*

About three months after I landed, there came from England into the shop where I wrought, a man by the name of William.—He had a fine little woman for a wife, and one or two young children. He was an excellent mechanick, and the first, I believe, who manufactured coach springs in New York. He was by religious profession a Baptist, and went to the church in Gold street: Dr. Foster, I believe, was then the pastor. He continued a consistent professor, and attended church regularly with his wife and children. But William was a warm politician—a democrat, as red hot as the iron he hammered.

He was soon found out by the radicals of that day. About this time there came to the city a man who was either born blind, or had lost his sight by disease. The blind leader of the blind used to lecture on deism, in what was then called the assembly room, in William street. William was led by some of his new associates into this dungeon of despair, and drank deep in their dark and cheerless doctrine. In a short time he came out a flaming deist, and instead of going with his wife and children to church, he led them to Long Island, or the fields in Jersey, or he went by himself to a low tavern, and harangued on Tom Paine's Age of Reason [...] any set of blockheads who would hear h[...] His children, as they grew up, being left [to] wander where they pleased, soon associa[ted] with bad company, and turned out wo[rse] than good for nothing. He had commen[ced] business for himself, and for sometime [...] in a very thriving way, but now every th[ing] was forgot in his zeal for professing his [...] principles. You might find him in every st[reet] and corner, pouring out his new light; [...] so vulgar and brutish was the language which he blasphemed every thing which [so]ciety in general holds sacred, that mode[st] men of any principle got disgusted, thu[nn]ed his company and shop, and his work [...] circumstances began to fall into decay. [...] old shopmates, he and I ever have been [...] now are, on the most friendly terms, w[hen] we meet; and, from the beginning, ha[ve] expostulated and warned him of the ruin [he] was bringing on himself and family in [the] world, laying the next aside. Though [he] could not deny the truth of what I said, he seemed like one who had gone so far, [that] he was ashamed to recede. One morni[ng] about ten o'clock, a few weeks ago, he [call]ed on me, and asked for something to [...] his breakfast, as he had not tasted [any]thing that day. I looked on him with sor[row] almost to crying—says I, William, has [it] really come to this with you? He said [he] had not a cent, a friend, or a child, to [help] him in the world. I asked for his sons [and] daughters by name. They had all gone [to] ruin, or were dead. The few old friends [in] William street *Illuminati*, now that he [was] poor, knew him not. I gave him a small [sum] and told him to call on me in his extrem[ity]. Says I, William there are my sons [and] daughters; they are an honor to their [pa]rents, being all useful members of soci[ety]. Your children and mine were brought [up] neighbors to one another—what should m[ake] them to differ? He was silent. Says I, [...] you 35 years ago, your mad principles wo[uld] beggar yourself, and ruin your family. W[hen] you carried your children to the fields, [you] left them to wander in the road to destr[uc]tion, I carried mine to the church, wh[ere] they were not exposed to bad company, [and] now they walk in the ways of wisdom, w[hich] are pleasantness and peace. I added, [you] must now be convinced that religion is [the] best thing for this world, and in the next [you] will be as well off as you. But if the B[ible] be true, you may say with the miser, I [have] starved in this, and damned in that whi[ch is] to come. He confessed I had the best of [the] argument, and said he might have be[en a] rich man, if he had stuck to the princi[ples] he brought with him from England [...] said he thought of going into the Al[ms] House—it was a good last retreat; and this, says William, I have to thank Chr[isti]anity; for, where the Bible is not kno[wn] they have neither alms house nor hosp[ital]. I have only to add that this story is no[t fic]tion, nor combination of character [...] may have existed, but it is literally true. My friend William now lives (you k[now] him)—he is a man of truth, (though a [de]ist) and will vouch for what I have s[aid], were he asked. If any one doubts, you may give them my name. I will point [them] to some of the men, still alive, of whom [I] speak.

,CARDUUS.

* One of the young men of whom I speak was a baker: in a fit of intemperance, while working dough in a trough, alone, he lost his balance, tumbled in with his head buried in the dough, and in this situation was found dead. The fact is known to scores of his countrymen, now in this city.

CONJUGAL AFFECTION.

'Tis sweet to think, there still is one,
Whose bosom beats for me,
Who closer clings as others shun,
Who'll never, never flee.

The faithful bird that cleaves the air,
Through trackless regions flies,
But still one thought, one hope is there,
To cheer him through the skies.

Affection's heart his pinions guide,
Remembrance lends its light,
While to his mate, his bosom's pride,
He speeds his homeward flight.

An Irishman standing on the pier at N[ew]burg, New York, was asked by a person [pre]sent, where he was from. "Och," said [he,] "I am from every place but this; and w[hen] the boat comes along, I shall be from this [too."]

A fellow once observed that he had plates of brass on his boots to keep him right. "Well balanced!" (said a bystan[der]) "brass at both ends."

Just after Sheridan had taken a new bo[...] he met lord Guilford, to whom he sa[id] "We'll all go on like clock work." "[...]" said his lordship "tick, tick."

Horse Power.

We every day hear of steamboats [and] manufactures having engines of perhaps 30, or 40 horse power; but, as there pr[ob]ably may be among our readers so[me] who [do] not precisely comprehend what that [...] means, we beg leave to explain the su[bject] as it is now understood. The power [of a] horse is considered to be that which will [ele]vate a weight of 33,000 lbs. the heig[ht of] one foot in a minute of time, equal to a [...] 90 lbs at the rate of four miles an hour. [An]other estimate reduces this to only 22,000 [...] raised one foot high in a minute, equiv[alent] to 100 lbs. 2½ miles per hour.) This is a [...] greater than that exerted by a common horse, which is not estimated at more [than] 70 lbs that is to say, that a horse harn[essed] to a cart, ewrighing, with its load, 40 c[wt.] two tons, and drawing on a level road, a[t the] rate of four miles an hour, makes use [of the] same force as if his traces, instead of b[eing] fastened to a cart, were passed over a p[ulley] and lifted perpendicularly a weight [of 70] lbs. The expression of the power of [a] steam-engine in horses' power is conseq[uent]ly more practical than scientific. It wa[s in]troduced when steam engines first beg[an to] supersede horse-mills, when the manu[fac]turer naturally enquired, how many hor[ses a] steam-engine would dispense with.

Liverpool Alb[ion].

To render shoes water proof.—Take a square inch of indian rubber, (that [which] is white is the best,) cut it into slices a[s thin] as possible, put it into a pint of spir[its of] turpentine, and shake it up occasional[ly to] assist the dissolution; add, if requ[ired,] more of the indian rubber, until the liq[uid is] of the consistence of treacle, then add a pint of cold drawn linseed oil, and it [is fit] for use. New shoes should not be wor[n for a] few days after, that they may dry.

Village Herald.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, EDITOR AND PRO[PRIETOR.]

VOL. III. PRINCESS-ANNE, MD., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1830. NO. 15.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 00 *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months.

☞Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance.*

No subscription will be taken for less than one year.

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage, to be paid by the subscribers.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

☞Persons advertising must limit the time of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

☞All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE,

[Corrected Weekly.]

BANKS	pr. ct. dis.
U. States Bank	par
Do Branches	par
MASSACHUSETTS	
Boston banks	1
Other Mass. notes	2
RHODE-ISLAND	
Providence banks	3
Other R. Island notes	4
CONNECTICUT	
Middletown bank	1
Phenix bank at Hartford	1
Bridgeport bank	1
Eagle bank of New Haven	no sale
Hartford bank	1
NEW-YORK	
N Y city banks (except Lombard)	par
Albany	½
Other N York notes	1
NEW-JERSEY	
Jersey bank	no sale
Bank in Newark	1
Bank of N Brunswick	1
Trenton Ins. Co	1
Farmers bank at Mount Holly	1
Cumberland bk	1
State bk Camden	1
At Elizabethtown	1
At N Brunswick	1
At Patterson	susp.
At Trenton	no sale
At Morristown	1
Sussex bank	1
PENNSYLVANIA	
Philadelphia banks	par
Easton	½
Germantown	do
Montgomery county	do
Chester "	do
Delaware "	do
Lancaster bank	do
Farmers bk of Lan'r	½
Harrisburg	½
Northampton	½
Farmers bank of Bucks c'y	½
York bank	½
Chambersburg	½
Farmers bank at Reading	½
Gettysburg	do
Carlisle bk	½
Centre at Harrisb'g	1
Pittsburg	2
Greensburg	75
Brownsville	4
DELAWARE	
Bank of Delaware	½

BANKS	pr. ct. dis.
Farmers bank and branches	1
Wilmington and Brandywine	½
Commercial bank	10
Branch of do. at Milford	10
Bank of Smyrna	1
MARYLAND	
Frederick c'y bank	½
Havre de Grace	5
Farmers bank at Annapolis	½
Branches at Frederick & Easton	do
Hagerstown	do
Westminster	1
Elkton	50
DISTRICT OF COL.	
Bk of Washington	½
Bk of the Metrop.	do
Patriotic bank	do
Central bank	do
Bk of Columbia	non
Union bk George'n	
Farmers & Mechanicks bank	do
Bk of Alexandria	do
Bk of Potomac	do
Farmers bk of Alexandria	do
Union bk of Alex'a	do
Mechanics bk of Alexandria	do
VIRGINIA	
Richmond & bran's	1
Bk of the Valley	do
Br at Leesburg	do
Br at Charlestown	do
Br at Romney	1
N W bank of Vir at Wheeling	3
N. CAROLINA	
State bk at Raleigh and branches	4
Cape Fear	4
Newbern	4
S. CAROLINA	
State banks generally	2
GEORGIA	
State bank	2
Planters	2
Augusta	2
Darien	3
Augusta br Co	no sale
KENTUCKY	
Bank of Kentucky & branches	no sale
OHIO	
Specie banks	3
LOUISIANA	
Banks at N Orleans	1

FOR RENT,

For the ensuing year, the HOUSE and LOT, in Princess-Anne, on the corner opposite the store of T. Jones & Co. For terms apply to [Isa]ac F. Williams, of Dorchester, or the subscriber.

JAMES POLK.

[Pr]incess-Anne, July 21. w?

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber deems it opportune to [call the at]tention to the Public that the has removed [from] the old stand,

(Snow-Hill Hotel,)

[wh]ere his doors are open for the reception of [his] former customers, and the public in general. He feels it a source of gratification to [sa]y that he is prepared to accommodate them [as] well as he has done heretofore, and re[turn]s his grateful acknowledgements for past [pa]tronage.

The public's ob't. serv't.

C. Farrow.

Snow-Hill, Dec. 22, 1829.

Sheriffalty.

☞We are authorized to announce Dr. [JAM]ES STEWART as a candidate for the [next] Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Dec. 15, 1829. w?

SHERIFFALTY.

☞We are authorized to announce SAMUEL G. HOLBROOK, Esq. as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

June, 1829. ttt

☞We are authorized to announce HENRY LANKFORD, Esq. as a Candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

July 7, 1829. wtf?

Cash in Market.

I will give the highest prices in CASH FOR YOUNG SLAVES, from 12 to 25 years old, on application, at Mrs. Disharoon's, Princess Anne, or L. D. Collier's, Salisbury. Information by letter to the subscriber, at either of the above places, will be strictly attended to.

R. C. Woolfolk.

July 21, 1829. w?ll

LAST NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the subscriber for County Levy and Officers' Fees are requested to make immediate payment, otherwise they will find their property exposed to sale for the payment of the same.

Joshua Brattan,

Sheriff and Collector of S. C.

August 11, 1829.

Washington ACADEMY.

The public are [illegible] schools of Washington [illegible] pen for [illegible] direction of the Rev. [illegible] pal tutor, and [illegible] assistant tutor. Students can [illegible] ed with board in the family of the Rev. Mr. Laird. The charges of the Institution are—

For board and room rent [illegible] $1.75 per week.

Tuition ten dollars per session.

Fuel for the [illegible] but boarders, 2 00 per session.

By order of the Board of Trustees of W. A.

LITTLETON J. [illegible]

Nov. 17, 1829. wtt

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having, at the request of the Trustees, taken upon his own [illegible] the Boarding Department [illegible] Academy, is willing [illegible] date, on $1.50 per week [illegible] province paternal [illegible] tance, for the whole Session [illegible] should not be done, the sum [illegible] be demanded.

All articles of room furniture [illegible] dles, must be provided by the student.

If washing should be required separately, though to meet the charge [illegible].

Those who place sons or wards at the Institution, as boarders, may expect that a strictly parental course in treatment will be, in every case and at all times, pursued.

Robt. M. Laird.

Dec. 29, 1829.

Public Notice.

BY an Act of Assembly passed in 1817, the Levy Court of Somerset County were directed to levy a sum of money on the purpose of funding Offices for the Clerk and Register of Wills—The money was levied in 1818, and [illegible] made to the purpose [illegible] ed, the levy was [illegible] The Levy [illegible] Williams [illegible] judgement against [illegible] cept Dr. [illegible] vent, the whole [illegible] him to pay, and he is responsible for the same. A large number of the property holders in the County having generously [illegible] to relinquish all their right in the same due; an Act was passed by the Legislature in 1826, authorizing the Levy Court to deduct from the debt any amount that might be thus relinquished. A great number have already released their claims, and it is presumed that others would do so if called on.

The Levy Court, in the discharge of their duty to the public, have taken the necessary steps to secure the payment of the money, and it only requires that they should know who among the citizens of the County intend to claim their proportion of it, to enable them to collect it and to close the business.

As the only means of acquiring the necessary information, the Levy Court have resolved to give this public notice to all persons who intend claiming their respective proportions, of the condition of the fund, and their desire to settle the concern.—They therefore hereby notify all such persons who have any claims against the Levy Court for County Levy, paid by them respectively, on the assessment of the year 1817, to leave their names either with GEORGE HANDY, Esquire, Clerk of the Levy Court, or with WILLIAM DONE, their Attorney, on or before the FIRST day of MAY next, otherwise they will be considered, by the Levy Court, as having relinquished all right and claim thereto.

Dec. 15, 1829. dftd

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans Court,

Dec. 22, 1829.

ON application of Henry L. Harcum, Adm'r. c. w. a. of Lee P. Harcum, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. TEST,

JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, has obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Lee P. Harcum, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 26th of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 22nd day of December, A. D. 1829.

H. L. HARCUM, Adm. c. w. a. of L. P. Harcum, dec'd.

Dec. 29, 1829. w3t

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office at Princess Anne, 1st January, 1830.

[illegible] Anderson 2	John Jones
[illegible]	Handy H. Irving
[illegible] Broughton	Alexander Jones
[illegible] Barbon	Robt J H King 2
[illegible] B Brown	Thomas Long
[illegible] Brattan 2	The Master of Somerset Lodge
[illegible] B. Blanes	
[illegible] Bowland	Robert Leatherbury
[illegible] Bishop	Robert Lewis
William Cannon	Mary Ann Miles
The Commissioners on the Tax	Matthew Marian
[illegible] Colgan	Eli Milligan
[illegible]	John B. W. Parsons 2
[illegible] Covington	Leah Polk
[illegible] Cox, sen	John Robinson
[illegible] Cannon	Elizabeth Sasser
[illegible] Cardiell	H. Stuart
[illegible] Dorsey	James Stewart
[illegible] Irving	Mrs Wilson and Mrs Gale
Matilda Furniss	Susan L. Weatherly
William Game	William Williams
Editor Village Herald	Alexander Waters
[illegible] Hillen	Wesley Wishart
[illegible] Hunter	Perrygrine Weatherly
[illegible]	William R Warwick
[illegible]	Rev Joseph Wilson

M. W. JOHNSTON, P. M.

THE American Recorder.

GENTLEMEN holding Subscriptions to the *American Recorder* are respectfully requested to return the names forthwith to the Editor, at Washington City.

The first number will be issued in a day or two after the meeting of Congress. Its principal contents will be; President Jackson's *Inaugural Address;* his first *Message to Congress,* List of *Members* of the 21st Congress, and *Proceedings,* as far as they go; Tabular Statements exhibiting the *Receipts* of the Government annually, from all sources, from 1789 up to 31st December, 1828; *Expenditures* of the upon all objects for the same period. Value of *Imports* for do; Value of *Exports* Domestic and Foreign for [illegible] Amount of *Tonnage* for do. Value of [illegible] with each Power for 1828; [illegible] the *Quantity of Land* in the [illegible] Territories, distinguishing what [illegible] owned by the United States; [illegible] *Sold* in each of the States, [illegible] *Population* [illegible] 1820 and estimated for [illegible] View of the *Post* [illegible] &c.

[illegible] subscription, to continue the publication [illegible] advertise the principal Contents of each number previously to its going to press. The second number will contain as many of the Reports and Details, from the Heads of Departments and Chiefs of Bureaux, accompanying or following the President's Message, as I can find room for—and a full and lucid view of the *Public Debt,* annually from 1789 to 1829, taken from the official records, making five or six compact [illegible] and figure pages. Orders for any particular number will be supplied at 64 [per] 100 copies—10 for $1, and in proportion, [if] applied for in season.

The "Recorder" will be printed in large octavo size, 16 pages, on a small type, once a week, and will contain, principally, *Official Documents, Proceedings in Congress, Leading Speeches, Statistics* generally, and such other select articles as are usually found [illegible] with a copious *index* at the end of the year. Price $5 per annum.

GEO. M. GROUARD.

Washington, Nov. 12, 1829

JOB PRINTING,

SUCH AS

Handbills, Cards, Blanks, PAMPHLETS, &c.

Thankfully received and neatly printed on moderate terms, At the Office of the Village Herald.

Coach, Gig and Harness Making.

THE Subscribers avail themselves of the present opportunity to inform the public that they have formed a co-partnership [illegible] tend to carry on the above line of [business] in all its various branches, in the town of Princess-Anne, and at the shop formerly occupied by William Quinn. Having supplied themselves with a good stock of suitable materials they are now prepared to supply, with neatness and despatch any kind of work in their line.

From the past encouragement given to the shop, they are led to believe general satisfaction has been afforded to customers and they now pledge themselves that the same attention, assiduity and care shall be continued and every effort used to meet the approbation of their patrons. They solicit a continuance of public favor, hoping that nothing will transpire on their part to make [illegible] confidence which [illegible] posed in them.

They have also opened a *Blacksmith Shop* back of their Coach makers [illegible] work, and will [illegible] receive any [illegible] in that line of business. Farmers in the adjoining neighborhood would do well to give them a call.

WILLIAM QUINN.

[illegible]

Princess Anne, Jan 1, 1830.

N. B. Those persons who are in[debted] to the subscriber will confer a particular favor by calling and closing their [accounts], present circumstances making it absolutely necessary that he should complete his collections, a failure of which will compel him, though reluctantly, to deposite them in the hands of a proper officer for collection.

WILLIAM Q[UINN.]

Jan. [illegible] 1830.

Quantico Hotel.

WILLIAM COLLIER,

Respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he now resides at the old tavern stand at Quantico, formerly occupied by Mr. [illegible] where he is prepared to accommodate travellers and others who may favor him with their custom, with [illegible] called for: and assures them that he is disposed to provide every [illegible] convenience for the reception and [illegible] of customers in his line [illegible] that by strict attention [illegible] will merit and receive [illegible] public patronage.

Quantico, Jan [illegible]

SUGAR [illegible]

500 Nests Sugar [illegible]

100 Dozen Ba[illegible]

200 Gross Lamp [illegible] assorted [illegible]

Spinning [illegible]

Made of good [illegible]

[illegible]

Brushes, Shoes and [illegible]

And for sale at No. [illegible] South and [illegible]

[illegible]

Baltimore, 11th mo. [illegible]

Executor's [Sale.]

BY virtue of [illegible] Court of Somerset [illegible] at public sale on [illegible] February next, at the [illegible] EL BROWN, de[ceased] [illegible] tate of said deceased [illegible]

Household and Kit[chen Furniture]

[illegible]

STORE G[OODS]

And a variety of other articles [illegible]

Terms of Sale—A [illegible] will be given on all sums [illegible] above five dollars, by [illegible] chasers giving bond [illegible] bearing interest from [illegible] for all sums under five [illegible] be required.

Sale to commence at [illegible] o'clock A. M.

JAMES [illegible]

Jan. 19, 1830.

BLANKS

Of the following description [illegible] *cellent paper, constantly* [illegible] *sale, at low prices for cash, at the Village Herald.*

Warrants,
Fieri Fa.'s before [illegible]
Do. after [illegible]
Ca. Sa.'s before [illegible]
Do. after [illegible]
Narrations,
Appeal Bonds,
Bills of Sale.

ALSO,

Blanks for Insolvent Debtors.

[illegible]

Somerset County [illegible] adjourned to the [illegible] for the purpose of attending [illegible] business.

Jan. 19, 1830.

PRO PATRIA LIBERTATIS.

VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, FEB. 2, 1830.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS by the Governor and Council for Somerset county, 1830.

Orphans Court.

William Williams	Arnold E. Jones
Robert I. Henry	

Levy Court.

John Woolford, sen.	Anthony B. Bennett
Peregrine Weatherly	William Roach, sen.
Isaac Williams	Levin K. Leatherbury
Benjamin I. Jones	

Surveyor.—John N. Bowland.

Coroners.

John J. Davis	Thomas Jones, of Th. (Quantico)
George Rowe	
Joseph Richards	T. G. Beauchamp
Benj. M'Cready	Jonathan Huffington
Levin W. Ballard	Tubman Bedsworth
James L. Waller	Levin Dorman
Levin Jones, of L.	Geo. Hopkins, (of M.)
John P. Lankford	

Justices of the Peace.

William Williams	Theo. G. Dashiell
John Woolford, sen.	John G. Wilson, jr.
William Roach, sen	John Leatherbury
Isaac Kennedy	Tubman Lankford
James Goslee	James Moore
Samuel James	Joseph Richards
Levin Ballard of Jas.	Solomon Evans
Wm. Coston, sen.	Burton Cannon
W. Conlbourn, of W.	Henry Crawford
Thomas Robertson	John Curtis
Benj. I. Jones	James Lawson
Charles Rider	James P. Kelly
J. C. Wilson, sen.	James Burnett
Levin Tyler	Jas. Wilson (up. dis.)
John H. Bell	Levin H. Patrick
James Wilson	W. H. D. Collier
Beacham Acworth	Francis Disharoon
James L. Waller	Levin Morris
George Rowe	Samuel Robertson
John S. Hill	Isaac Nicols
Stiles Crockett	Joseph Windsor
Daniel Ballard	Stephen Mills
Robt. I. Henry	George B. Waller
Levin W. Ballard	George Rial
Jesse Hughes	Geo. Dashiell of W.
W. S. Disharoon	Train Acworth
Levin Jones, of L.	Geo. Hopkins of W.
J. W. Dashiell	John Mitchell
Joseph Barkley	John J. Davis
John Hopkins	Wm. S. Dashiell
William White	John D. Brower
Anthony B. Bennett	Henry Mills
Geo. Malcomb	

The above list contains 65 names—last year there were [illegible].

☞ The Coroners' bonds are in the Clerk's office, the Coroners will please call for them.

[*Communicated.*]

The appointments, which came to this place yesterday, will doubtless be highly gratifying to every real Jacksonian in this county. The recommendations were made to the Executive after due deliberation and with the purpose of promoting the public good.—From the open half or three-quarter *bloods* we may expect incessant grumblings, arising probably from disappointment. In the real Jackson ranks, however, there prevails much indifference in regard to office, which to the friends of the cause is truly pleasing.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS by the Governor and Council, for Dorchester county, 1830.

Judges of the Orphans Court.

Arthur Bell	Phil. S. Yates.
Joseph Byus	

Levy Court.

Wm. M. Robinson	Thos. Edmonson
George Pearcy	Benj. Slacum
Saml. L. Radeigh	Samuel Keene.
William Wheatly	

County Surveyor.

Matthew Smith, Sen.

The Chronicle also contains a list of the Coroners and Justices of the Peace.

Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Mr. Teackle from the select committee, to which the subject had been referred, reported a bill, entitled, an act to establish the Bank of the State of Maryland, accompanied by a report, which with the said bill, was read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

The report above alluded to appears entire in the Journal, occupying 14 or 15 pages.

On motion by Mr. Hope, it was

Ordered, that the committee on the Militia be requested to enquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the third section of an act, entitled an additional supplement to the act entitled "an act to regulate and discipline the Militia of this State," passed at Dec. Session 1824, ch. 191 which requires two company meetings annually—and to report thereon.

Mr. Done presented a petition of John Woolford, and others, citizens of Somerset county, praying the passage of a law authorizing and requiring a re-valuation and re-assessment of the real and personal property of the said county, directing the Levy Court of said county, to appoint three assessors, whose duty it shall be to re-assess and re-value the same, and requiring the said assessors, or any two of them, to act jointly, in order that the re-valuation may be equal throughout the county; and also requiring the said assessors to re-assess the property in said county, at its real and bona-fide valuation, and that they shall proceed to the execution of their trust as soon as it may appear practicable after their appointment; which petition was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Done, Irving, and Jones.

Mr. Done also presented a memorial of the Levy Court, of Somerset county, praying the passage of a law confirming their proceedings in relation to a certain suit prosecuted against John King, of said county, as one of the securities of William S. Handy, late sheriff and collector of said county; which memorial was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs Done, Irving, and Jones.

January 22, 1830.

Mr. Done submitted the following resolution,

Resolved, that the Committee on Internal Improvement be instructed to enquire into the expediency of having a survey made for the route of a canal across the southern extremity of Somerset county, so as to connect the Pocomoke and Annamessex rivers.

Which being twice read,

Mr. Teackle proposed a modification thereof, by striking out the first word. "Resolved" and inserting in lieu thereof "Ordered."

Mr. Done accepted the modification, and it was adopted by the House.

January 23, 1830.

Mr. Irving presented a petition of Richard Waller, and others, of Somerset county, praying that a certain road therein described, as leading from the town of Salisbury to the Delaware State line, may be made public; which petition was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Irving, Done, and Jones.

Ordered, That the Committee on Inspections, which was instructed to report a bill to provide for the inspection and counting of staves, be discharged from the subject of that reference, and that the same be referred to a select committee.

Messrs. Teackle, Hitch, Hicks, Hunt, and Gough, were appointed the select committee, pursuant to the order.

Mr. Teackle moved the following order:

Ordered, That the bill entitled an act to establish the Bank of the State of Maryland, be made the order of the day for Wednesday the 10th day of February.

Which was twice read: when Mr. Yo[illegible] proposed to amend the same by striking out 10th, and inserting 3d.

The amendment was accepted by Mr Teackle, and adopted by the house.

The said order, so amended, was then adopted.

On motion by Mr. Done, it was

Resolved, that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to enquire whether under the present license system, keepers of ordinaries are compelled to take out a separate license for selling liquors in larger quantities than half a pint.

Mr. Done from the select committee, to which the subject had been referred, reported a bill, entitled, an act to confirm certain proceedings of the Levy Court of Somerset County, and for other purposes.

Which was read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

January 25, 1830.

Mr. Jenifer, from the select committee appointed for the purpose, reported a bill, entitled, an act to abolish the forty first article of the Constitution and form of government of this State, relating to the appointment of Register of Wills.

Executive Department,
Annapolis, January 23d, 1830

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
of the House of Delegates:

We herewith transmit for your information, a report which we have just received, of the proceedings of the Commissioners appointed by resolution of the last General Assembly, "to examine, explore and survey that section of the river Pocomoke which lies between the town of Snow Hill, in Worcester county and the line of the state of Delaware, and the intermediate country, between the said river and the waters of Sinepuxent bay, and, also, the downward course of the said river, and the country across the southern extremity of Somerset county," with a view to the ascertainment of the expediency of the several improvements mentioned in the said resolution.

With the highest consideration,
We have the honor to be,
Your obedient servants,
THOMAS KING CARROLL.

The said communication, and the accompanying report, therein mentioned, were referred to the committee on Internal Improvement, and ordered to be printed.

January 26, 1830.

Mr. Teackle, from the select committee to which the subject was referred, reported a bill, entitled an act to provide for the inspection and counting of staves and heading, in this State.

The bill reported by Mr. Hicks, on the 9th instant, entitled, an additional supplement to the act entitled, an act to ascertain the allowance of members of the General Assembly, electors of Senate, and electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, passed at November session, 1796, chapter 41, was taken up for consideration; and, in the progress of the second reading thereof,

Mr. Grason moved that the further consideration of said bill be referred to the first day of June next.

And the question thereon being taken,

It was resolved in the affirmative.

January 27, 1830.

Mr. Irving presented a petition of Peter Bell, David Howard, and others, citizens of Somerset and Worcester counties, praying for the passage of a law regulating the compensation of jurors and witnesses in the courts of said counties; which petition was referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Irving, Hitch, Boyer, Hutchinson, and Jones.

We make the annexed extracts from the amended Constitution of Virginia, believing that they will be acceptable to our readers.

12. The Legislature may provide by law that no person shall be capable of holding or being elected to any post of profit, trust or emolument, civil or military, Legislative, Executive, or Judicial, under the Government of this Commonwealth, who shall hereafter fight a duel, the probable issue of which may be the death of the challenger or challenged, or who shall be a second to either party, or shall in any manner aid or assist in such duel, or shall be knowingly the bearer of such challenge or acceptance; but no person shall be so disqualified by reason of his having been heretofore [illegible] or accepted such challenge, or for [illegible] second in such duel, or bearer of such challenge or acceptance.

14. Every white male citizen of the Commonwealth, resident therein, aged twenty one years and upwards, being qualified to exercise the right of suffrage according to the former Constitution and laws; and every such citizen, being possessed, or whose tenant for years at will or at sufferance is possessed, of an estate of freehold in land of the value of 25 dollars, and so assessed to be, if any assessment thereof be required by law; and every such citizen being possessed as tenant in common, joint tenant, or parcener, of an interest in or share of land, and having an estate of freehold therein, such interest or share being of the value of twenty five dollars, and so assessed to be, if any assessment thereof be required by law; and every such citizen being entitled to a reversion or vested remainder in fee, expectant on an estate for life or lives, in land of the value of fifty dollars, and so assessed to be, if any assessment [illegible] and every such [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] every such citizen [illegible] [illegible] estate, [illegible] two months [illegible] a term [illegible] the annual value [illegible] and every such citizen who for twelve months next preceding has been a housekeeper and head of a family within the county, city, town, borough or election district where he may offer to vote, and shall have been assessed with a part of the revenue of the Commonwealth within the preceding year, and actually paid the same—and no other persons—shall be qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly in the county, city, town or borough, respectively, wherein such land shall lie, or such housekeeper and head of a family shall live. And in case of two or more tenants in common, joint tenants or parceners, in possession, reversion or remainder, having interest in land, the value whereof shall be insufficient to entitle them all to vote, they shall together have as many votes as the value of the land shall entitle them to; and the Legislature shall by law provide the mode in which their vote or votes shall in such case be given: Provided, nevertheless, that the right of suffrage shall not be exercised by any person of unsound mind, or who shall be a pauper, or a non-commissioned officer, soldier, seaman or marine, in the service of the United States, or by any person convicted of any infamous offence.

15. In all elections in this Commonwealth, to any office or place of trust, honor or profit, the votes shall be given openly, or *viva voce*, and not by ballot.

From the Baltimore American of last Wednesday.

Our readers will no doubt be much gratified to learn that the persons supposed to have been concerned in the attempt to rob the Washington stage on Monday morning last, have been apprehended. The circumstances, as far as we have been able to ascertain them are as follows. On Monday, a man was arrested near the city on suspicion of being concerned in the murder, last week, of Mr. George Howard's negro man. Upon being taken before a justice of the peace, he denied the charge, and alleged his ability to prove an *alibi* by 3 persons who were then in the city. He was accordingly permitted to go in search of them, under charge of constables, whom he led to a house in Buxton Lane. Two men having been pointed out as those who could furnish the desired proof, they were taken before the magistrate. In the course of a minute investigation, one of these men was discovered to be *Abraham Poteet*, a most desperate offender against the laws, who had made his escape from the Maryland Penitentiary on the 20th June last, by forcing himself through an aperture in the wall of his cell only nine inches square. In searching his person a pair of first rate pistols was found on him. From the character of this man there is strong ground for suspicion that it was he who fired at the deputy keeper of the Penitentiary on Friday night last, and that he was one of the persons who fired at and wounded the driver of the Washington stage on Monday morning. He was immediately taken to the Penitentiary. The person first arrested, and the man summoned by him, have both been placed in safe keeping.

Since writing the foregoing, a fourth person has been arrested by Mr. Jeffries, one of the police officers. Upon being seized, he immediately produced a pistol, which was with some difficulty taken from him. We are informed by an officer who assisted in their arrest, that one of them has made a full confession in which he implicates all the rest, and confirms the above suspicions.

RAIL ROAD EXPERIMENTS.

The Baltimore American states that on Saturday the 23d ult. a number of members of Congress arrived from Washington to see the road, and to judge for themselves of the advantages possessed by this mode of conveyance. Notwithstanding the coldness of the weather, a great concourse of visitors assembled. The Members and some of the Directors, to the number of about twenty-five, took their seats in one of the Winans carriages, and seven or eight gentlemen occupied a light carriage which had a mast and sail. On the excursion out to the Viaduct, these two carriages were drawn by one horse with the greatest ease, at the rate of 13 miles an hour. In the mean time a train of *four carriages* had been filled with passengers, the total number of whom, as nearly as could be ascertained, was little if any short of *one hundred and fifty!* To this train a *single horse* only was attached, who drew this immense load—estimated to weigh, passengers and carriages included, upwards of *fifteen tons*,—at the rate of six miles an hour! Only two of the carriages were on Winan's construction, the other two, which were the largest and heaviest, being without the advantage of friction wheels. This is, we believe, the greatest load which has yet been drawn on this Road by a single horse, and the exhibition was well calculated to excite, as it really did, the astonishment of all who witnessed it. On the return from the Viaduct, the carriage containing the members of Congress started, almost leaving its companions to make the best of its way back by means of the sail. [illegible] [illegible] but it was only at a moderate speed, the wind being not strong. We learn that in the morning, however, an experiment was made with the sail, when the carriage was propelled with very great velocity. The rate of speed at which the members returned was *fifteen miles an hour*.

We learn that an experiment was this morning made on the Rail Road with the Car which has been constructed to be propelled by means of a *sail*. The wind being fair and fresh, it was carried along at the rate of TWENTY MILES AN HOUR, and created a great deal of admiration at the facility with which it was managed.

Gazette of Saturday

Rail Road from Jersey City to Washington.—We are credibly informed," says the Jersey City Gazette of this morning, "that stock has been subscribed for a Rail Road from Jersey City to Washington. Two public spirited gentlemen, who are likewise considerable capitalists, are said to be the promoters and directors of this undertaking, which only waits the sanction of the Legislature to be prosecuted with vigor."

UNCOMMON DESPATCH.

By the Amethyst, says the Boston Patriot, goods are received here, orders for which were sent by the 15th November packet, from New York. In 62 days, therefore, orders from this country are executed in England, the goods shipped and received here, which is truly very great despatch in the winter season. We received a reply to a letter sent to Liverpool by the Dover, but 48 days having elapsed between despatching the letter hence and receiving a reply.

From the New Orleans Courier, Jan. 6.

MELANCHOLY FECUNDITY.

On Monday last, a lady of this State, was happily delivered by Dr. Pecquet of FOUR fine children of the female sex. They were all of perfect conformation, and two of them appeared very likely to live, whereas the two others gave but little hopes. The unfortunate mother did not enjoy long the sight of her four dear and interesting babes. The next day they all died, and yesterday afternoon they were all consigned to the same grave.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.

Mr. Stanford's bill concerning the Currency, which was reported in the Senate, yesterday, contains several provisions, the bearing of which will ultimately be very important on our financial and banking concerns. Copper coins it proposes to make a legal tender, to the amount of ten cents, and no more. Silver coins of the U. S. less than a dollar, not to be a legal tender for any sum above ten dollars. No gold diminished in its weight more than 1-25th, to be a legal tender. No foreign coin to be a legal tender after 1831. The most difficult point of currency, the proportional value of gold to silver and the regulation of the mixed currency of the two metals it leaves untouched.

The following extract from the Report of the Directors of the Md. Penitentiary shews the number of Prisoners received and discharged at that institution, from 1st Dec. 1828, to 30th Nov. 1829 inclusive.

Of 113 prisoners rec'd.		Of 81 natives of Md. there were born in	
43 were for 2 years			
8	3	Baltimore county	26
11	4	Kent	7
25	5	Dorchester	7
11	6	Frederick	5
6	7	Montgomery	5
2	8	Anne Arundel	4
4	10	Cecil	4
2	12	Talbot	4
1	25	Harford	3
113		St. Mary's	3
		Worcester	2
		P. George's	2
		Somerset	2
		Queen Ann's	2
		Washington	2
		Allegany	1

Prisoners Discharged.

67, Their time of servitude having expired,
14, By Pardon;
4, Died;
1, Escaped;

86

329 Prisoners remained in the Penitentiary on 30th November, 1828,
113 rec'd. from Dec. 1, 1828, to Nov. 29, 1829

442
86 discharged, there remained 356.

TOBIAS WATKINS.

The case of Dr. Watkins has been again brought before the public; and it is probable, that another discussion will ensue from its revival. On Saturday, in the Supreme Court Mr. Richard S. Coxe, moved for a rule to be served on the Counsel of the United States to shew cause why a writ of habeas corpus should not be granted to bring Tobias Watkins before the Court, in order to ascertain by what authority he was held in custody.

On the suggestion of Chief Justice Marshall, the further consideration of the motion was deferred until such time as the Attorney General should be present.

We understand that the application made by Mr. Coxe is principally grounded upon the argument so long discussed during the late trial of this case, and decided upon by the Justices of the Circuit Court, with respect to the common law jurisdiction of the Federal Courts of the U. States within the District of Columbia.

The Kentucky Reporter informs us that the proprietors of the Steamer "*Uncle Sam*" have tendered Mr. Clay a free passage from Louisville, *down the river* to New Orleans. *Uncle Sam* has been carrying Mr. C. *down stream* ever since 1824.—*B. Statesman.*

LABOUR SAVING MACHINE.

Mr. Reynolds, of Bristol, (R. I.) has invented a machine for manufacturing wrought nails, with the same facility as cut nails are made. A company has been formed, a manufactory erected, and four of the machines put into operation, which are said to be capable of turning out several tons of nails a day. The Providence Advertiser in speaking of the importance of the invention, says—At the full speed, each machine will turn out 90 nails per minute. Allowing 12 hours to the day, four machines would manufacture 258,200 nails per day. The nails are altogether superior in shape and head to those wrought by hand, and their tenacity for clinching, &c. is in every respect equal. The process is performed by passing ordinary nail rods, welded together, round a cylinder, from which the rod is drawn as fast as the machine will use it, first passing through a fire to render it sufficiently maleable. It is then seized by the machine, and the nail is drawn out, the fibres being preserved in parallel lines. The shank is held in a vice long enough to receive a blow, by which the head is formed, as in cut nail machines, and the nail is then cut off by another motion, and dropped.

A Man with a wooden leg chasing a Hare.

The debt of Pennsylvania is [illegible] millions. The yearly interest is $500,000. The revenue of the state is $300,000. When will the hare be caught?

Intercourse with Colombia.

January 19th, 1830.

The following message was received in the House of Representatives from the President of the U. S.

To the Senate and H. of Representatives:

Gentlemen: The accompanying gold medal, commemorative of the delivery of the Liberator President of the Republic of Colombia, from the daggers of assassins, on the night of the 25th of September last, has been offered for my acceptance by that Government. The respect which I entertain, as well for the character of the Liberator President, as for the People and Government over which he presides, renders this mark of their regard most gratifying to my feelings. But I am prevented from complying with their wishes, by the provision of the Constitution, forbidding the acceptance of presents from foreign States by the officers of the U. States; and it is therefore placed at the disposal of Congress.

The powerful influence of the affairs of that country, which the sacrifices and heroic deeds of Gen. Bolivar have acquired for him, creates an anxiety as to his future course, in which the friends of liberal institutions throughout the world deeply participate.—The favorable estimate which I have formed of the nature of the services rendered by him, and of his personal character, impresses me with the strongest confidence, that his conduct, in the present condition of his country, will be such as may best promote its true interest, and best secure his permanent fame.

I deem the present a suitable occasion to inform you, that, shortly after my communication to Congress, at the opening of the session, despatches were received from Mr. Moore, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Colombia, stating that he had succeeded in obtaining the assent of the Council of Ministers to the allowance of the claims of our citizens upon that Government, in the cases of the brig Josephine and her cargo, and the schooner Ranger, and part of her cargo. An official copy of the Convention subsequently entered into between Mr. Moore and the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, providing for the final settlement of those claims has just been received at the department of State. By an additional article of this Convention, the claim in the case of the brig Morris is suspended, until further information is obtained by the Colombian Government, from the court at Caraccas; and Mr. Moore anticipates its early and satisfactory adjustment.

The Convention only waited the ratification of the Liberator President, who was, at the time, absent from Bogota, to be binding upon the Colombian Government. Although these claims are not comparatively of a large amount, yet the prompt and equitable manner in which the application of Mr. Moore, in behalf of our injured citizens, was met by that Government, entitles its conduct to our approbation, and promises well for the future relations of the two countries.

It gives me pleasure to add an expression of my entire satisfaction with the conduct of Mr. Moore, since his arrival at Bogota.—The judgment and discretion evinced by him on occasions of touch interest and delicacy; the assiduity displayed in bringing so nearly to a conclusion, within five weeks after his arrival, claims which had been pending for years, and the promptitude and capacity with which he has entered upon other and more important portions of his official duty, are calculated to inspire strong confidence in his future usefulness.

ANDREW JACKSON.

January 19, 1830.

With the Message and Medal, the President transmitted to Congress the following letter to himself from Mr. Moore:

U. STATES LEGATION.

Bogota, Nov. 28, 1829.

Dear Sir: It gives me much pleasure to enclose a gold medal which has been confided to me by this Government, to be forwarded to you, as a testimonial of its high and distinguished regard for your character and person; and as a slight testimony of the satisfaction felt by the Colombian Government, and the Colombian People, at your elevation to the Chief Magistracy of the U. States.

The enclosed translation of a note to me from Mr. Vergara, the Minister of Foreign Relations, explains the occasion which has caused the execution of this medal.

I would have preferred sending the medal by a private conveyance; but opportunities of that kind seldom present themselves, and I have concluded that it may go safely with the public despatches.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

T. P. MOORE.

To Gen. Andrew Jackson,
President of the U. S. Washington.

MAINE.—In the Senate of this State, after 50 ballotings, Joshua Hall (Jacksonian) was elected President. Mr. Hall is a Methodist clergyman.

From the Washington Telegraph.

Rev. John Leland, to Col. R. M. Johnson, on the Message of the President, and Transportation of the Mail.

The Message of the President proves that he is as wise to rule in times of peace, as he is brave to fight in times of war. It embraces the whole ground. Our relations with European powers, the Barbary States, and Indian tribes, are clearly stated. The rights of the people, the integrity of the authority of the States, and the specific powers of the general Government, he delineates with the hand of a master. Where he believes the constitution can be amended, for the better, he recommends the amendment, and gives his reasons why. And where he judges the laws are deficient to check frauds, or too obscure to be well understood, he advises a new enactment. A giant genius, tempered with a conciliatory spirit, runs through the whole of it; and a conviction fastens on the mind of those who read it, that his words flowed from his heart. His friends, who feared he would be deficient in the Cabinet, have their fears turned into admiration; and his enemies, who have vilified him, must stop their mouths, and own that it is a Message of wise measures and necessary business.—The document reminds us of the ancient sages who had knowledge of the times and knew what Israel ought to do.

Our relation with foreign powers—intercourse with the Indian tribes and internal regulations, cannot be developed with a word, no, not with a thousand; hence the Message is lengthy, but not superfluous.—Long as it is, I wish it contained another solemn warning to Congress, to do nothing, (in a legislative capacity) that would have any bearing on religious opinions.

A large number of People, in concert, have petitioned Congress *to stop the transportation of the Mail on Sundays;* because they believe in their consciences that Sunday should be kept holy and free from all servile labor. The report of the Committee of the Senate, last session, on the petition, is replete with candor and strength of argument; the radical parts of which never have and never can be confuted; but still it has not put the matter to rest.—New memorials are to be presented to Congress—irreligion is trumpeted—and the learning and religion of the petitioners are to outweigh all opposition.

The Constitution of the United States is a charter of powers granted and rights maintained; among all the enumerated powers given to Congress, there is none that authorizes them to determine which day of the year or week the people shall abstain from labor or travel. Should they enact such a law, it would be unconstitutional. There are many thousands in the United States, who conscientiously keep the seventh day of the week for Sabbath. Should Congress stop the transportation of the mail on the seventh day, and continue it on Sunday, what would the petitioners say? Would they not complain of a partiality shown to the Sabbatarians, to the grief of the Sundarians? It amounts to nothing to say "that it is a majority that prefer the observance of Sunday to any other day," for minorities have unalienable rights, which ought not, and cannot, be surrendered to Government. The God we adore—the worship we pay him, and the times of performing that worship, are articles not within the compass of any Gentile legislature. The design of civil Government, which is to protect the lives, liberty, and property, of the community, which form the whole body, is every way answered without that surrender. Government should defend the rights of the [illegible] ists, as citizens, but all religious opinions [illegible] none. If the petitioners are secured in their persons and rights, why should they desire more? Reason, science [illegible] charged with guilt, for what others do not [illegible] science belongs alone to the [illegible] ment. Why should they wish to stretch the bed of [illegible] (like Procrustes) [illegible] standard? The drawing of [illegible] neither forces them nor [illegible] to leave their places of their devotion, [illegible] necessary to govern the people [illegible] and keep them from all business but religious duties, why not make a law to prevent Sunday Schools; for there is no greater relation between education and religion, than there is between travelling and religion. Paul and his company and baggage, were five days travelling by water from Philippa to Troas. In Troas they tarried seven days, the last of which was the first day of the week; of course one of the five days was Sunday; and yet there was no law of conscience, or law of Congress, to prevent them from transporting themselves and goods on Sunday.

Should Congress indulge the petitioners, and pass a law to stop the transportation of the mail on every Sunday, it would be the first egg for themselves and for others. Encouraged by success, they would next proceed to have the days of Christmas and Easter, and their associations and synods established in the same way, and where would it end?—The Sabbatarians with the Jews, [illegible] Congress [illegible] would, with equal right, claim a law to sanctify Saturday for their convenience. Whenever a legislature legalize holy-days, creeds of faith, forms of worship, or pecuniary reward for religious services, they intrude into the kingdom of Christ, and impeach the wisdom of the divine law giver (for not knowing how,) or his goodness, for not giving *all* laws in his government. The deadly pill, at first, will always be rolled in honey. The honor of religion—the spread of the gospel—the piety and research of the reformers—the good of society—the safety of the state, and the *salvation of souls*, form the sirup in which the poisonous pill is hidden. It is from men, high in esteem of holiness and wisdom, that the worst of the usages and most cruel laws proceed; for base characters defeat their own wishes. The heart of king *Asa* was perfect all his days; yet he oppressed some of the people—was mad at the seer who reproved him—and made a law that whosoever would not serve the Lord, should be put to death.

Admit the principle that *religion is an institute of state policy*, and the people hold their liberty by the tenure of the legislature; which is very changeable—often corrupt, and many times very cruel. Admit of the principle, and you approve of that which has reared an inquisition and drenched the earth with blood.

Many plead for an equality of all *Christian societies*, and plead as strongly that they should become bodies politic, and be supported by the civil law. If this is proper for Christian societies, it is as proper for Jews, Pagan, or Mahomedan societies; but the liberty contended for, should be guaranteed to *each individual*, as his inalienable right, which cannot be meddled with, without usurpation in the rulers which turns them to tyrants.

Those who wish to call in the *strong* arm of law to defend their opinions, give evidence that they have not logical reasoning, on moral and religious subjects, to support their *weak* dogmas.

I am sorry that Congress have committed themselves by a precedent of giving their Chaplains a *legal* reward for *religious* services. How preposterous the sound! A far fetched construction supports it. The law of reason and revelation enjoin a reward to the laborer; but if Congress should reward the Chaplains with their own contributions, it would look more like simple Christianity. The people at large, have none of the devotion or instruction of the Chaplains; why then should they be taxed where they are not represented? The Chaplain who would not attend on request, and trust the promise of Christ, and the benevolence of his friends for his reward, without *legal obligation*, would be selling his prays for money and turning the gospel into merchandize. The thing here spoken of, is a small moit which the nation can never feel; but trace it to its root and it contains that principle which is so pernicious in the world; and is now used as a stirrup, by the petitioners, to mount the steed and ride down the people.

In all other respects 'Congress have been cautious and wise in every thing that has any bearing on conscience and religious rights; and even in this particular they have made *best of the bad;* for they have shown no partiality to sects or sentiments in their elections.

I have written a long epistle, but it is not likely that I shall ever write any more; for my age advises me that the time of my departure is near.

Yours, with respect,
JOHN LELAND.

Cheshire, Mass. Jan. 5, 1830.

U. S. SHIP HORNET.—From the latest intelligence, the fate of this ship and her gallant crew would appear to be no longer doubtful. There is now not the least ground of hope of her safety.

A reward of one hundred pounds has been offered by a Mr. Handley in Scotland, for the invention of a steam plough.

The Northern American Mackerel Fishery is estimated at 82 sail, amounting to 1152 tons, and employing about 740 men.

The Alexandria Gazette says a white woman, in that place, on Friday last, fell into the fire, while the family were absent, and was burned to death!

MARRIED,

On the 28th ultimo, Mr. Richard Toll to Miss Biby D. Toll.

On the same day, Mr. Levin English to Miss Elizabeth Parlor.

The [illegible] of the Female [illegible] Somerset county, are requested [illegible] in the Episcopal Church [illegible] on Monday the [illegible] at 10 o'clock A.M.

☞The Orphans Court of Somerset county will sit on Tuesday the 9th instant.

Baltimore Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 29, 1830.

FLOUR—best white wheat family, 5 75 a 6 25—superfine Howard st. 4 37 a 4 44 city mills 4 00 a —; Susquehanna, — CORN MEAL bbl 2 25—WHEAT, best red, 0 00 a 0 90; best white 0 85 a 0 90; ord. to good 70 a 75—CORN, old white [illegible] 37 a 38; RYE, 48 a — OATS, 30 a —BEANS, 0 90 a 1 — PEAS, 65 a — CLOVER SEED, 4 87—TIMOTHY 2 a 2 50—ORCHARD GRASS 2 00 a 2 — [illegible] a [illegible]—Lucerne 37 a 50 lb.—BARLEY — — —FLAXSEED, 1 12; WHISKEY, hhds 1st pf. 24—in bbls 22½ a [illegible]—WOOL, common unwashed, lb 15 a [illegible] [illegible] 20—washed 20 a 22—[illegible] 27 a 30—[illegible] do 30 a 35, according to the quality—FISH, Shad, Susquehanna, No 1, bbl 5 50, do trimmed 6 50; North Carolina, No. 1, 5 50 a — Herrings No 1 bbl 3 75, No 2, 3 50—Mackerel No 1, 6 50; No 2, 6 00; No 3, 4 50; BACON, hams, Baltimore cured, 9 and 9½; FEATHERS 30 a 32 a —OAK WOOD, by the vessel load, 3 50;

Contents of the American Farmer

Of January 15, 1830.

Agriculture of the United States of America, from the Encyclopædia Americana—Board of Agriculture of North Carolina—Experiments on Short Horn Cattle by Richard B. Meade—Preparation of Pea-nut, or Ground Pea nut, Arachis Hypogea, Lin. and of its culture and expression of Oil—On the Susquehanna Grape—Culture of Indigo in South Carolina—Manufacture of Cider—Quantity of Cider made in Devon County, England, the last year—Scraps—Endive, or Succory, a Substitute for Coffee—Steamboats in the Western Waters, their Cost and great utility—On the Domestic Doctrine of Children—Utility of Insects—Natural History—of the Common Deer, (C. Virginianus.)—Mr. Whittemore's Card Making Machine—The Mail—*Poetry* The Farmer's Winter Song—Freezing Quicksilver—Phenomenon—Instinct—Receipts—Editorial, New Planting Machine; Culture of Silk—News and Prices.

In Chancery

In Somerset County Court, November Term, 1829.

ORDERED, That the sale of the real estate of Charles Jones, deceased, as made and reported by Ephraim K. Wilson, trustee for the sale of the said estate, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn by the second day of the next term of this Court: provided a copy of this order be inserted in a newspaper published in the town of Princess-Anne, once a week for three successive weeks before the said day. Test. GEO. HANDY, Clk.

True copy, GEO. HANDY, Clk.
Feb. 2, 1830.

A NEW SERIES OF THE

Philadelphia Album

AND

Ladies' Literary Gazette,

ENLARGED, and accompanied with an engraved title page, was commenced Jan. 1, 1830. The work has been improved in many respects, and such arrangements have been entered into as will ensure its regular receipt by the distant subscribers with the earliest mails. Copperplate engravings at least equal to that which accompanied the first number of the new volume, will be published with the work quarterly.—The Editor is aware, that in consequence of former mismanagement in the publishing department, somewhat of the confidence which every patron should have in the regular arrival of a literary journal, is destroyed. He has therefore transferred this department of the paper to other and more efficient hands; and commenced the first number of the new volume with the first of the year.—Mr. Jesper Harding, the present publisher, has every facility for rendering this journal equal, in point of appearance and workmanship, to any one of a similar character published in this country, and pledges himself that hereafter, each number shall be promptly and carefully mailed on the day of publication.

The literary department of the work will be under the same guidance as heretofore. The original correspondence will embrace many of the productions of our best and most popular writers, with such communications from abroad, as shall be at the command of the Editor. We believe, that thus far in our career of publication, no journal in this country has been more fortunate in the number and character of its contributors; and the Editor takes this opportunity of tendering his personal and literary friends, his sincerest thanks for their voluntary and valuable aid.

As an evidence of the obligations he is under to his contemporaries, a few opinions are subjoined from some of the most respectable journals in the country. They more fully and honestly than any other source, will show the rank which the previous work held in their estimation:

CONTEMPORARY OPINIONS.

"We consider the 'Philadelphia Album' the most talented periodical in the Union, and capable of ranking with the first of foreign magazines."—*Irish Shield.*

"The Philadelphia Album is one of the four or five best papers in the country."

New England Review

"The father of every family should make it a duty to take this periodical."

Western Courier

"This is a valuable paper." [illegible] *Manufacturer.*

"The chaste emanations [illegible] the Editor of this journal, [illegible] ed, in the selected department [illegible] tiful mechanical execution [illegible] gained for it a high reputation. We [illegible] mend it to such as are anxious [illegible] merit as well as to derive entertainment [illegible]

Pal[illegible]

"This is one of the most valuable [illegible] cations with which we are acquainted [illegible]"

"This is one of the best works [illegible] in the country. In its columns [illegible] happily blended with amusement [illegible] such a paper as every lady ought [illegible]"

Northern [illegible]

"Judging from the ability with which [illegible] journal is conducted, and the talent [illegible] in its support, it is deserving of a still greater circulation."—*Ontario Messenger.*

"This is a most valuable literary journal."—*Susquehanna Emporium.*

"*Philadelphia Album.*—Our friend M[illegible] constantly gathering up new treasures [illegible] enriching his readers by a weekly [illegible] ment. We admire his genius and [illegible] his prodigality."—*Genius of [illegible] mancipation.*

The number that is herewith [illegible] afford a proper criterion of the [illegible] cation. The terms will continue [illegible] per annum, *in advance* [illegible] must be post paid, addressed to the [illegible]

ROBERT [illegible]

Jan. 31, 1830.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans Court,

Jan. [illegible]

ON application of [illegible] SEMKINS, [illegible] MAJOR SEMKINS, [illegible] Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test.
JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of MAJOR SEMKINS, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the twentieth day of [illegible] next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of Jan. A. D. 1830.

CHARLES SEMKINS, Adm. of M. Semkins, dec'd.

Jan. 19, 1830

H. K. LONG

Respectfully announces to his friends and the public in general, that he now conducts [illegible] known Establishment [illegible] PRINCESS-ANNE, CALLED THE

Washington Hotel,

Carried on upwards of 10 years by his f[illegible]

Where he will be happy to receive the visits of customers, and only promises to do the best he can to make them comfortable. As to TABLE, ATTENDANCE, LIQUORS, LODGING and STA[illegible] [illegible] their customers [illegible] benefits [illegible] only asks a *fair trial* [illegible] *hand*, hoping [illegible] accommodation [illegible] [illegible]

Jan [illegible]

Late Sheriff's Sales.

[illegible]

In compliance [illegible]

Notice is [illegible]

HENRY LANKFORD, [illegible] of J. Howard [illegible]

Jan 19, 1830.

THE CORNUCOPIÆ.

"Blending the ... with the sweet."

... Dinner given ... late Anniversary of Printers at Washington.

12. The Art of Printing—An unsealed ... Its contents proclaiming liberty to the ... piece, drying the tears of the mourner by promises of Revelation, enlightening the ignorant, and warning tyrants of their danger.

After this toast, the following original ode, written by Mr. William Pratt, was sung by Mr. R. P. Paine.

ODE TO PRINTERS.

Air—"Oft in the stilly Night."

Low in the cloister'd cell
When Learning darkly slumbered—
When Genius, by the spell
Of Bigotry encumbered,
In vain essayed
To burst the shade
That cast its darkness o'er him,
Then rose a light,
That banish'd Night
And Ignorance before him;
Then in the mystic gloom
The sun of Printing brightened,
And earth, again, as Eden bloomed,
And man became enlightened.

Then Mind her pinions spread,
And soar'd to meet the morning—
That, Heavenly Art! thy lustre shed,
The darkened world adorning:
Then Genius rose
Above his woes
Triumphant—crushed his fetters)
And Science wild,
With aspect mild,
Smiled on the dawn of Letters:
Then arts enraptured cried,
(And reared the Press to Heaven,)
"Behold a check to tyrants' pride
By Freedom's Goddess given."

The veil from Error torn,
Truth's dexter lightning wielding,
Pale Superstition borne
Downward—though unyielding,
Now marked the force
Of Printing's course;
A bold, resistless power,
That left each check
A ruined wreck,
But blessed the Muses' bower;
Whence courtly Genius threw
Reason's shaft from Satire's quiver,
And Life's beverage drew
From Lethe's shadowed river.

Hail! Hail! the noble Art
That warmed the soul—till broken
The chains that bound the heart
By truth the Press has spoken,
For ... years
The ... appears
One night that ... been cherished,
The ... then
Is ...
Because the Press ... perished.
Then sound ... swell
Proud Printing's ... chorus,
For her ... for Freedom's knell,
If rung while ... o'er us.

Filial Worth Rewarded.

"My tale is simple and of humble birth,
A tribute of respect to real worth."

"You are too parsimonious, Henry," said Mr. D—— to one of his clerks, as they were together in the counting house; "give me leave to say that you do not dress sufficiently genteel to appear as clerk in a fashionable store." Henry's face was suffused with a deep blush, and in spite of his endeavours to suppress it, a tear trembled on his manly cheek. "Did I not know that your salary was sufficient to procure more genteel habiliments, ... Mr. D. "I would increase it."

"My salary is sufficient, amply sufficient, sir," replied Henry, in a voice choaked with that proud independence of feeling, which poverty had not been able to divest him of. His employer noticed his agitation and immediately changed the subject.

Mr. D. was a man of immense wealth, and ample benevolence; he was a widower, and had but one child; a daughter. She was not as beautiful as an angel, or as perfect as Venus; but the goodness, the innocence, the intelligence of her mind shone in her countenance, and you had but to become acquainted with, to admire and love her. Such was Caroline Delancy, when Henry first became an inmate of her father's house. No wonder then that he soon loved her with a deep and devoted affection—and, reader, had you known them you would not have wondered that it was soon returned, for their souls were congenial; they were cast in virtue's purest mould—and although their tongues never gave utterance to what their hearts felt, yet the language of their eyes was too plain to be mistaken. Henry was the very soul of honor, and although he perceived that he was not indifferent to Caroline, he still felt that he must conquer the passion that glowed in his bosom. "I must not endeavour to win her young and artless heart," thought he—"I am pennyless and cannot expect that her father would ever consent to our union—he has ever treated me with kindness, and I will not be ungrateful." Thus he reasoned, and thus he heroically endeavoured to subdue what he considered an ill fated passion. Caroline had many suitors, some who were fully worthy of her; but she refused all their overtures with a gentle, yet decisive firmness. Her father wondered at her conduct, yet would not thwart her inclination.

He was in the decline of life, and wished to see her happily settled ere he quitted the stage of existence. It was not long ere he suspected that young Henry was the cause of her indifference to others; the evident pleasure she took in hearing him praised, the blush that overspread their cheeks whenever their eyes met, all served to convince the old gentleman, who had not forgotten that he was once young himself, that they felt more than common interest in each other's welfare. He forbore making any remarks upon the subject, but was not as displeased at the supposition, as the pennyless Harry would have imagined.

Henry had not been a year in his employ. Mr. Delancy knew nothing of his family, but his strict integrity, his irreproachable morals, his pleasing manners, all conspired to make him esteem him highly. He was proud of Henry, and wished him to appear in dress, as well as in manners, as respectable as any one. He had often wondered at the scantiness of his wardrobe, for although he dressed with the most scrupulous regard to neatness, his clothes were almost thread-bare. Mr. D. did not think that this proceeded from a niggardly disposition, and he determined to broach the subject, and, if possible, ascertain the real cause—this he did in the manner we have before related.

Soon after this conversation took place, Mr. D. left home on business. As he was returning, and riding through a beautiful little village, alighted at the door of a cottage and requested a drink. The mistress, with an ease and politeness that convinced him that she had not always been the humble cottager, invited him to enter. He accepted the invitation—and here a scene of poverty and neatness presented itself, such as he had never before witnessed. The furniture, which consisted of nothing more than was absolutely necessary, was so exquisitely clean, that it gave charms to poverty, and cast an air of comfort on all around. A venerable looking old man, who had not seemed to notice the entrance of Mr. D. sat leaning on his staff; his clothes were clean and whole, but so patched that you could have scarcely told what had been the original piece.

"That is your father, I presume," said Mr. D. addressing the mistress of the house.

"It is, sir."

"He seems to be quite aged."

"He is in his eighty-third year; he has survived all his children excepting myself."

"You have once seen better days."

"I have: my husband was wealthy; but false friends ruined him; he endorsed notes to a great amount which stripped us of nearly all our property, and one misfortune followed another, until we were reduced to poverty. My husband did not long survive his losses, and two of my children soon followed him."

"Have you any remaning children?"

"I have one, and he is my only support.—My health is so feeble that I cannot do much, and my father being blind, needs great attention. My son conceals from my knowledge the amount of his salary, but I am convinced that he sends me nearly all, if not the whole amount of it."

"Then he is not at home with you?"

"No sir, he is a clerk for a merchant in Philadelphia."

"Clerk for a merchant in Philadelphia! Pray, what is your son's name?"

"Henry W——."

"Henry W!" reiterated Mr. D——, "Why, he is my clerk! I left him at my house not a fortnight since."

Here followed a succession of enquiries, which evinced an anxiety and solicitude, that a mother only could feel; to all of which Mr. D. replied to her perfect satisfaction.

"You know our Henry?" said the old man, raising his head from his staff; "well sir, then you know as worthy a lad as ever lived—God will bless him; He will bless him for his goodness to his poor old grandfather," he added in a tremulous voice while the tears ran down his aged cheeks.

"He is a worthy fellow, to be sure," said Mr. D. rising and placing a well filled purse in the hands of the old man—"He is a worthy fellow, and shall not want friends."

"Noble boy," said he mentally, as he was riding leisurely along, ruminating on his interview—"noble boy—he shall not want wealth to enable him to distribute happiness. I believe he loves my girl, and if he does he shall have her, and all my property in the bargain."

Filled with this project, and determined if possible to ascertain the true state of their hearts, he entered the breakfast room the next morning after his arrival at home.

"So Henry is about to leave us to go England to try his fortune," he carelessly observed.

"Henry about to leave us!" said Caroline, dropping the work that she held in her hand—"about to leave us and going to England!" she added, in a tone which evinced the deepest interest.

"To be sure, but what if he is, child?"

"Nothing sir, nothing, only I thought we should be rather lonesome," she replied, turning away to hide the tears which she could not suppress.

"Tell me, Caroline," said Mr. D. tenderly embracing her, "tell me do you not love Henry? you know I wish your happiness, my child. I have ever treated you with kindness and you have never until now hid any thing from your father."

"Neither will I now," she replied, hiding her face in his bosom. "I do most sincerely esteem him, but do not for the world tell him so; for he has never said that it was returned."

"I will soon find that out, and without telling him too," replied the father, leaving the room.

"Henry," said he, as he entered the counting-house, "you expect to visit the country, shortly, do you?"

"Yes sir, in about four weeks."

"If it would not be too inconvenient," rejoined Mr. D. "I should like to have you defer it a week or two longer."

"It will be no inconvenience, sir, and if it would oblige you, I will with pleasure."

"It will most certainly oblige me, for Caroline is to be married in about five weeks, and I would not miss having you attend the wedding."

"Caroline to be married, sir," said Henry, starting as if by an electric shock—"Caroline to be married! is it possible?"

"To be sure it is—but what is there wonderful in that?"

"Nothing sir, only it was rather sudden, rather unexpected, that's all."

"It is rather sudden to be sure," replied Mr. D. "but I am an old man, and wish to see her have a protector: and as the man of her choice is well worthy of her, I see no use in waiting any longer, and am very glad that you can stay to the wedding."

"I cannot stay, sir, indeed I cannot," replied Henry forgetting what he had previously said.

"You cannot," rejoined Mr. D. "why, you just said you would."

"Yes sir, but business requires my presence in the country, and I must go."

"But you said it would put you to no inconvenience, and that you would wait with pleasure."

"Command me in any thing else, sir, but in this respect I cannot oblige you," said Henry, rising and walking the floor with rapid strides.

Poor fellow, he had thought his passion subdued; but when he found that Caroline was so soon, so irrevocably to become another's; the latent spark burst forth into an unextinguishable flame; and he found it in vain to endeavor to conceal his emotion.

The old gentleman regarded him with a look of earnestness—"Henry," said he, "tell me frankly—do you love my girl?"

"I will be candid with you, sir," replied Henry, conscious that his agitation had betrayed him. "Had I fortune such as she merits, and as you, sir, have a right to expect, I should think myself the happiest of men ... her love."

"... yours," cried the delighted old man—... not a word about property, my ... is better than riches. I was ... Henry; and Caroline will never be married to any other than yourself."

The transition from despair to happiness was great. For a moment Henry remained silent; but his looks spake volumes. At last—"I scorn to deceive you, sir," said he, "I am poorer than what you suppose—I have a mother and grand father, who are ...

"I know it? I know it all Henry," said Mr. D. interrupting him. "I know the reason of your parsimony, as I called it, and I honor you for it—it was that which first put it into my head to give you Caroline—so she shall be yours, and may God bless you both."

Shortly after this conversation, Henry avowed his love to Caroline, and solicited her hand, and it is needless to say that he did not solicit in vain. Caroline would have deferred their union until the ensuing spring; but her father was inexorable. He supposed he should have to own one falsehood, he said, and they would willingly have him shoulder two; but it was too much, entirely too much, and he would not endure it; he had told Henry that she was going to be married in five weeks, and he should not forfeit his word. "But perhaps," added he, apparently recollecting himself, and turning to Henry, "perhaps we shall have to defer it after all, for you have important business in the country about that time."

"Be merciful, sir," said Henry, smiling, "I did not wish to witness the sacrifice of my own happiness."

"I am merciful," replied the old gentleman, "and for that reason would not wish to put you to the inconvenience of staying. You said that you would willingly oblige me, but you could not, indeed you could not."

"You have once been young, sir," said Henry."

"I know it, I know it," replied he, laughing heartily, "but I am afraid that too many of us old folks forget it—however, if you can postpone your journey, I suppose we must have a wedding."

We have only to add, that the friends of Henry were sent for and the nuptials solemnized at the appointed time; and that blessed with the filial love of Henry and Caroline, the old people passed the remainder of their days in peace and happiness.

Turkish Beauties.

The face of a Turkish woman must not be seen in public; if a man meets one in the streets unveiled, he turns his face towards the wall till she has passed; so strong is the force of custom, that I one day saw the Dis-dar Aga turn his back upon his own daughter, a young girl of exquisite beauty, as she walked unveiled up the steps of the proylæa. These ladies however are not so squeamish when out of observation, as I myself afterwards found. Copying inscriptions one afternoon in the court yard of Lusierta, whilst that worthy signor was enjoying his siesta, I heard a gentle knocking at the outer gate, which I immediately opened, and discovered to my great surprise, about 12 or 15 Turkish ladies covered with long white mantles or veils, reaching from head to foot. Having let them in, they made me understand by signs the object of their visit was to see the clock, with musical chimes, that lord Elgin had presented to the city of Athens, as if to recall the despoiler of the Parthenon every hour to remembrance. They followed me slowly in perfect silence to the temporary shed in which it was placed, but had no sooner entered than they began to giggle and presently burst into a loud laugh; they then threw back suddenly their long veils, as if by a preconcerted scheme to surprise me by that blaze of beauty which radiated from their large black eyes; I certainly never saw such a sight. I may have seen a handsomer woman, perhaps, than any individual among them, but never did see such a combination of beauties, such beaming eyes and silken lashes, or such dazzling complexions; they appeared like a legion of houries sent express from the paradise of Mahomet. The lovely creatures seemed to enjoy my astonishment, and to triumph in the effect of their charms, encompassing me in a circle, they gently pushed me towards the clock, that I might show them its mechanism. This I had no sooner done, than with a shout of joy, they seized the wire, and rung such a peal upon the chimes, that the Italian awoke from his nap and running to the spot in his gown and slippers, began to chide them in so severe a strain, that the laughter immediately ceased, silence restored, the veils drew again over their faces, and, in the slow and solemn step with which they entered, the whole party moved off the premises, leaving me in the state of a person just awakened out of a most extraordinary dream.—*Hughs' Travels in Greece.*

(From the Philadelphia Album.)

MEMORY.

By Miss Elizabeth Bogart

There is *one* memory fastened on my heart—
It lies far back among the earliest dreams
Which gave to life its beauty and its charm.
Years have rolled over it; & chance & change
Have turned the scenes & visions of that time
To chaos in my mind. Yet that remains
As separate and distinct, as if but now
It had gone by—the last thing that had left
Its impress on my thoughts. 'Tis like the rock
O'er which the dashing waves may foam and break,
And leave it still the same. Unmoved by time,
'Tis ever there: and so that memory stays
Beyond oblivion's power! and brighter grows
As other things grow dim, and pass away,
Shadows and clouds have gathered over it—
Resentment, indignation, and the pride
Of injured feelings, and the altered thoughts,
Pressed closely on the heart, all, all have sought
To cover or erase it, but in vain.
It pierces each new veil, chills each new hope,
And reigns alone triumphant—stemming still
The tide of dull forgetfulness, whose course
Chases on past events, and sweeps them on,
'Till not a trace remains upon the mind.
And yet *that* memory bursts on every scene
Of gayety and pleasure, and I turn
From passing things to what *has been*—it comes
With necromantic spell, to conjure up
The spirits of the past; and *lives* with me,
As if it held communion with the soul,
And borrowed from it immortality!
I cannot hear a voice of merriment,
But still that memory mingles in the sound;
Nor a rich note of music on the air,
But 'tis the echo to each floating tone:
In joy or sorrow, gladness, melancholy,
Something is blended still, which turns them all
To one unvarying, fixed, eternal thought.
I cannot look upon a woodland scene,
But every leaf is like a volume, filled
With that one recollection—not a flower
But has it stamped upon its opening bloom;
Nor brooks, nor streams, nor ocean, but have all
A voice to speak of it.—A lonely thing
is that deep memory, for there cannot come
Another like it in *one* little life.

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

THE TORY PEA.

Messrs. Editors—I have seen with great satisfaction, that a part of your very interesting paper is devoted to Agriculture. Under the belief that any article which will shed one ray of light on this most important of all human avocations, will be acceptable to you, I take the liberty of introducing to your acquaintance the *Tory or Black Pea of Carolina.*

This is, of all Peas under the sun, probably the hardiest. If it does not suit your convenience to gather it, leave it thro' the winter in the field, and in the following spring it will appear in full and vigorous growth. Plant it early in March or April with your Corn, and in the fall ... the corn from the tassel to the ground will literally be enveloped in Peas. I really ... no exaggeration, but do verily believe it will fertilize the earth much sooner than clover, and that there is scarcely any land too poor for its production. As food for man and beast it is probably the best of the Pea family; it however, requires double the usual time to boil, in consequence of its being so exceedingly hard. A friend from the south assures me he has known it sown in the spring on wheat, and that it afforded a better dressing for the land than any crop of clover he has ever seen.

AGRICOLA.

Village Herald.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

VOL. III. PRINCESS-ANNE, MD., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1830. NO. 46.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 50 if paid in advance; or $2 50 if paid within six months.

Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered in advance.

No subscription will be taken for less than one year.

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the time subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage, to be paid by the subscribers.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

Persons advertising must limit the number of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE,

[Corrected Weekly.]

BANKS	pr. ct. dis.	BANKS	pr. ct. dis.
...States Bank	par	Farmers bank and branches	1
Do Branches	par	Wilmington and Brandywine	½
MASSACHUSETTS		Commercial bank	10
...ton banks	1	Branch of do. at Milford	10
...er Mass. notes	2	Bank of Smyrna	1
RHODE-ISLAND		MARYLAND	
...vidence banks	3	Frederick c'y bank	½
...er R. Island notes	4	Havre-de-Grace	½
CONNECTICUT		Farmers bank at Annapolis	½
...ddletown bank	1	Branches at Frederick & Easton	do
...nix bank at Hartford	1	Hagerstown	do
...idgeport bank	1	Westminster	½
...gle bank of New Haven	no sale	Elkton	50
...rtford bank	1	DISTRICT OF COL.	
NEW-YORK		Bk of Washington	½
N Y city banks (except Lombard)	par	Bk of the Metrop.	do
...bany	½	Patriotic bank	do
...her N York notes	1	Central bank	do
NEW-JERSEY		Bk of Columbia	nom
...sey bank	no sale	Union bk Georget'n	½
...nk in Newark	1	Farmers & Mechanicks bank	do
...nk of N Brunswick	1	Bk of Alexandria	do
...enton Ins. Co	1	Bk of Potomac	do
...rmers bank at Mount Holly	1	Farmers bk of Alexandria	do
...mberland bk	1	Union bk of Alex'a	do
...ate bk Camden	1	Mechanics bk of Alexandria	do
...At Elizabethtown	1	VIRGINIA	
At N Brunswick	1	Richmond & bran's	½
At Patterson	susp.	Bk of the Valley	do
At Trenton	no sale	Br at Leesburg	do
At Morristown	1	Br at Charlestown	do
...ssex bank	1	Br at Romney	1
PENNSYLVANIA		N W bank of Vir at Wheeling	3
Philadelphia banks	par	N. CAROLINA	
...ston	½	State bk at Raleigh and branches	4
...rmantown	do	Cape Fear	4
Montgomery county	do	Newbern	4
...hester "	do	S. CAROLINA	
...laware "	do	State banks generally	2
...ncaster bank	do	GEORGIA	
Farmers bk of Lan'r	½	State bank	2
Harrisburg	½	Planters	2
Northampton	½	Augusta	2
Farmers bank of Bucks c'y	1	Darien	3
York bank	½	Augusta Ins Co	no sale
Chambersburg	½	KENTUCKY	
Farmers bank at Reading	½	Bank of Kentucky & branches	no sale
Gettysburg	do	OHIO	
Carlisle bk	½	Specie banks	3
Swatara at Harrisb'g	1	LOUISIANA	
Pittsburg	2	Banks at N Orleans	1
Greensburg	75		
Brownsville	4		
DELAWARE			
Bank of Delaware	½		

FOR RENT,

For the ensuing year, the HOUSE and LOT, in Princess-Anne, on the corner opposite the store of T. Jones & Co. For terms apply to Isaac F. Williams, of Dorchester, or the subscriber.

JAMES POLK.

Princess-Anne, July 21. w?

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber deems it opportune to mention to the Public that the has removed to the old stand,

(Snow-Hill Hotel,)

where his doors are open for the reception of his former customers, and the public in general. He feels it a source of gratification to say that he is prepared to accommodate them as well as he has done heretofore, and returns his grateful acknowledgements for past patronage.

The public's ob't. serv't.

C. Farrow.

Snow-Hill, Dec. 22, 1829.

Sheriffalty.

We are authorized to announce Dr. JAMES STEWART as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Dec. 15, 1829. w?

SHERIFFALTY.

We are authorized to announce SAMUEL G. HOLBROOK, Esq. as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county,

June, 1829. tf

We are authorized to announce HENRY LANKFORD, Esq. as a Candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

July 7, 1829. wf?

Cash in Market.

I will give the highest prices in

CASH FOR YOUNG SLAVES,

from 12 to 25 years old, on application, at Mrs. Disharoon's, Princess Anne, or L. D. Collier's, Salisbury. Information by letter to the subscriber, at either of the above places, will be strictly attended to.

R. C. Woolfolk.

July 21, 1829. w?f

LAST NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the subscriber for County Levy and Officers' Fees are requested to make immediate payment, otherwise they will find their property exposed to sale for the payment of the same.

Joshua Brattan,

Sheriff and Collector of S. C.

August 11, 1829. w?

Public Notice.

BY an Act of Assembly passed in 1817, the Levy Court of Somerset County were directed to levy a sum of money for the purpose of building Offices for the Clerk and Register of Wills—The money was levied in 1818, and before its application was made to the purpose for which it was intended, the law was repealed.

The Levy Court brought suit against William S. Handy, and his securities, to recover back the sum so levied, and obtained judgement against them. But all of them, except Dr. John King, having become insolvent, the whole judgment has devolved on him to pay, and he is responsible for the same. A large number of the property holders in the County having generously offered to relinquish all their interest in the sum due; an Act was passed by the Legislature in 1820, authorizing the Levy Court to deduct from the debt any amount that might be thus relinquished. A great number have already released their claims, and it is presumed that others would do so if called on.

The Levy Court, in the discharge of their duty to the public, have taken the necessary steps to secure the payment of the money, and it only requires that they should know who among the citizens of the County intend to claim their proportion of it, to enable them to collect it and to close the business.

As the only means of acquiring the necessary information, the Levy Court have resolved to give this public notice to all persons who intend claiming their respective proportions, of the condition of the fund, and their desire to settle the concern.—They therefore hereby notify all such persons who have any claims against the Levy Court for County Levy, paid by them respectively, in the assessment of the year 1817, to leave their names either with GEORGE HANDY, Esquire, Clerk of the Levy Court, or with WILLIAM DONE, their Attorney, on or before the FIRST day of MAY next, otherwise they will be considered, by the Levy Court, as having relinquished all right and claim thereto.

Dec. 15, 1829. dfld

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans Court,

Dec. 22, 1829

ON application of Henry L. Harcum, Adm'r. c. w. a. of Lee P. Harcum, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. TEST,

JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, has obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Lee P. Harcum, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 20th of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 22nd day of December, A. D. 1829.

H. L. HARCUM, Adm. c. w. a of L. P. Harcum, dec'd.

Dec. 29, 1829. wm

JOB PRINTING,

SUCH AS

Handbills, Cards, Blanks, PAMPHLETS, &c.

Thankfully received and neatly printed on moderate terms,

At the Office of the Village Herald.

Sheriffalty.

We are authorized to announce JAMES GOSLEE, Esq. as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Jan. 19, 1830. wtl

Sale of Real Estate.

THE Subscriber is authorized by John T. Barr, Esq. to sell at public auction, in Vienna, Dorchester county, Maryland, on SATURDAY the 27th day of FEBRUARY next, all the right, title and interest in law and equity, which the said John T. Barr has in the real estate, lying in Dorchester county, of which the late Robert Dennis died seized, and which was purchased by the said John T. Barr, the 25th day of March last, at a public sale decreed by the authority of the High Court of Chancery.

To those who wish to invest their money in this species of property, this sale is particularly inviting. This estate consists of the following very valuable property, to wit:

No. 1.—The home place of the late Robert Dennis, lying in Dorchester county, on the Nanticoke River, three miles below Vienna—Vessels of 300 tons can load within 50 yards of the door. This property, known as Lot No. 7 of Nanticoke Manor, contains about three hundred and twenty-nine acres and a quarter; part of the land is very rich and part of it very heavily timbered, being covered with valuable ship timber. The improvements consist of a good dwelling, kitchen, outhouses, and a good barn; all of which require but small repairs to make them excellent.

No. 2—Being Lot No. 9 of Nanticoke Manor, and containing about four hundred and thirty acres of upland, and about six hundred and fifty acres of marsh and embanked. This property lies also on the Nanticoke River, a few minutes walk from the home place, and is most advantageously selected as a grazing farm. On this place there are a good dwelling house and outhouses, and a sufficiency of wood to support the farm.

No. 3—Also the farm consisting of three tracts of land called Bridge Neck, Cox's Addition to Bridge Neck, and John's Industry, situated on the main road from Cambridge to Vienna, about three miles from Vienna and fifteen miles from Cambridge. This farm contains about five hundred acres of land and is justly considered one of the most productive and profitable farms in that improved district of county. On this place is an excellent apple orchard, dwelling and out-houses, corn houses, stable, &c.—and the farm is under very good fencing.

No. 4.—Another farm called Trippe's Enclosure, situated on Chicomacomaco river, near the Bridge. This tract contains about three hundred and sixty acres of very good quality—a sufficiency of ship timber could be obtained from it to pay for the whole place; leaving still a sufficient quantity to support the farm—This farm is also well enclosed and has upon it a brick dwelling, &c.

No. 5—A water lot in the town of Vienna, opposite Mr. Colston's store, unoccupied.

No. 6—I will also sell at the same time, the reversion belonging to Mr. Barr, in that well known and highly valuable property called "Mitchell's Mills," which consists of a lot of ground containing ten acres, one mill seat, one large and commodious grist mill in excellent repair, a good dwelling house, kitchen, store house, in an eligible situation, and other necessary outhouses. The lease hold interest in this property will expire in eight or nine years.

The terms of sale are one fifth of the purchase money cash on the day of sale, the balance to the paid in four equal annual instalments, with interest till paid; the purchase money to be secured by bond and security approved by the subscriber—and on the payment of the whole purchase money, the said John T. Barr will by a good and valid deed, executed and acknowledged according to law, convey to the several purchasers in fee simple all his right, title and interest in the property thus sold, free, clear and discharged from all claim of the said John T. Barr. If any person shall bid off any property and fail to comply with the terms, the property will be re sold, and the loss arising from the resale, if any, shall be charged to the person failing to comply.

HENRY PAGE, Trustee.

Jan. 12, 1830. wmfl

NOTICE.

THE creditors of Jesse Benson are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland, and that the first Saturday in May term next is the day appointed for his appearance before the Judges of Somerset county court to answer such interrogatories as may be propounded to him relative to his said application.

Jan. 12, 1830. qq

NOTICE.

Somerset County Court stands adjourned to the 3d Tuesday of next February, for the purpose of attending to Chancery business.

Jan. 19, 1830.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

New-York Amulet,

And Ladies' Literary & Religious Chronicle

The primary object of this work will be, to check the rapid progress of two alarming evils, so fatally prevalent in our country, viz: Intemperance and Infidelity—which, like the canker worm, are stripping the green walks of life of all its flowers, and leaving the moral world a leafless desert. To do this the more effectually, we shall portray in the most vivid colors, the deformity and deleterious consequences of these most deadly evils, by interesting moral tales, sketches, fragments, essays and spiritual illustrations We shall endeavour to cherish in the hearts of our readers, the sublime and benevolent sentiments of the blessed gospel of Jesus Christ—to exhibit the beauties and rewards of virtue in all their captivating loveliness—to awaken the better feelings of human nature—to cultivate the SOCIAL and DOMESTIC affections—to lead the mind through the most delightful avenues, to the bowers of happiness and peace—to elevate and enlarge the conceptions—to imbue the understanding with the most exalted ideas of illimitable attributes and perfections of the Great Divinity—thereby leading mankind to "fear God and keep his commandments."

To accomplish these designs, we shall call to our aid all the eloquence of truth, clothed in the most fascinating forms—such as moral essays, simple or pathetic tales, varying "from grave to gay, from lively to serene"—poetical sketches—didactic articles in verse—and sometimes to enliven our pages, a tale of fancy—a humerous story—an allegory—a ballad—or a song will receive an insertion. In each and in all, the great end and aim will be, to convey moral and religious sentiments, through a pleasing medium to the heart—or, in other words, to blend "the useful with the sweet."

In order to furnish our readers with the choicest articles both of poetry and prose—to encourage genius and to foster talent—generous premiums will be awarded, from time to time, for original articles furnished. The *entire services* of a distinguished literary gentleman, late from London, who has for some time past been a contributor to the English periodicals are engaged for the New York Amulet. With these claims for patronage, the work will be submitted to the consideration of a candid and generous public. Should we succeed in our endeavours to blend usefulness and instruction with amusement and delight, our object will be accomplished.

CONDITIONS.—The New York Amulet—published by an association of gentlemen—will be beautifully printed on fine, white paper, 4to size, with entire new type. Its typographical execution shall equal that of any similar publication in America. It will be afforded to city subscribers in Philadelphia and New York, who will receive them by a carrier, at one dollar and twenty-five cents the volume, handsomely covered for preservation. Mail subscribers without covers, will be furnished with a volume, at *the very low price of ONE DOLLAR*—payable in advance. Should the patronage warrant the expense, the work will be embellished with copperplate engravings.

Jan. 26, 1830.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

New-York Amulet,

And Ladies' Literary & Religious Chronicle

The primary object of this work will be, to check the rapid progress of two alarming evils, so fatally prevalent in our country, viz: Intemperance and Infidelity—which, like the canker worm, are stripping the green walks of life of all its flowers, and leaving the moral world a leafless desert. To do this the more effectually, we shall portray in the most vivid colors, the deformity and deleterious consequences of these most deadly evils, by interesting moral tales, sketches, fragments, essays and spiritual illustrations We shall endeavour to cherish in the hearts of our readers, the sublime and benevolent sentiments of the blessed gospel of Jesus Christ—to exhibit the beauties and rewards of virtue in all their captivating loveliness—to awaken the better feelings of human nature—to cultivate the SOCIAL and DOMESTIC affections—to lead the mind through the most delightful avenues, to the bowers of happiness and peace—to elevate and enlarge the conceptions—to imbue the understanding with the most exalted ideas of illimitable attributes and perfections of the Great Divinity—thereby leading mankind to "fear God and keep his commandments."

To accomplish these designs, we shall call to our aid all the eloquence of truth, clothed in the most fascinating forms—such as moral essays, simple or pathetic tales, varying "from grave to gay, from lively to serene"—poetical sketches—didactic articles in verse—and sometimes to enliven our pages, a tale of fancy—a humerous story—an allegory—a ballad—or a song will receive an insertion. In each and in all, the great end and aim will be, to convey moral and religious sentiments, through a pleasing medium to the heart—or, in other words, to blend "the useful with the sweet."

In order to furnish our readers with the choicest articles both of poetry and prose—to encourage genius and to foster talent—generous premiums will be awarded, from time to time, for original articles furnished. The *entire services* of a distinguished literary gentleman, late from London, who has for some time past been a contributor to the English periodicals are engaged for the New York Amulet. With these claims for patronage, the work will be submitted to the consideration of a candid and generous public. Should we succeed in our endeavours to blend usefulness and instruction with amusement and delight, our object will be accomplished.

CONDITIONS.—The New York Amulet—published by an association of gentlemen—will be beautifully printed on fine, white paper, 4to size, with entire new type. Its typographical execution shall equal that of any similar publication in America. It will be afforded to city subscribers in Philadelphia and New York, who will receive them by a carrier, at one dollar and twenty-five cents the volume, handsomely covered for preservation. Mail subscribers without covers, will be furnished with a volume, at *the very low price of ONE DOLLAR*—payable in advance. Should the patronage warrant the expense, the work will be embellished with copperplate engravings.

Jan. 26, 1830.

Last Notice.

THE Subscriber earnestly requests those persons who may be indebted to him upon note or book account, to settle the same immediately, otherwise he will be constrained to resort to a legal process without respect to persons.

SEVERN TEACKLE.

Jan. 12, 1830. w?

COACH, GIG AND

Harness Making,

AT QUANTICO.

PURNELL B. CAREY respectfully returns thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage he has received at this place, and wishes to acquaint them that, having associated in a co-partnership with Mr. CYRUS NICHOLS, the above business, in all its various branches, is now carried on by them, at the village of Quantico, under the firm of

CAREY & NICHOLS.

Having in their possession a stock of first rate materails, admirably adapted for making new work, as well as for repairing Coaches, Gigs, &c. and having obtained the very best of workmen from different parts of the Union, they hesitate not to say that they are completely prepared to despatch any work in their line, in a most neat and durable manner.

They are also aware of the pressure of the times, and will reduce their prices accordingly.

From these considerations, and their present run of custom, they incline to think that the expectations of those who patronize this establishment have been, and for the future can be, well met, particularly as no exertion shall be wanting on the part of the firm, to merit the support of a generous public.

All kinds of country produce, at market price, will be received in payment for any kind of work in their line.

Quantico, Jan. 19, 1830. myfl

COACH, GIG AND

Harness Making,

AT QUANTICO.

PURNELL B. CAREY respectfully returns thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage he has received at this place, and wishes to acquaint them that, having associated in a co-partnership with Mr. CYRUS NICHOLS, the above business, in all its various branches, is now carried on by them, at the village of Quantico, under the firm of

CAREY & NICHOLS.

Having in their possession a stock of first rate materails, admirably adapted for making new work, as well as for repairing Coaches, Gigs, &c. and having obtained the very best of workmen from different parts of the Union, they hesitate not to say that they are completely prepared to despatch any work in their line, in a most neat and durable manner.

They are also aware of the pressure of the times, and will reduce their prices accordingly.

From these considerations, and their present run of custom, they incline to think that the expectations of those who patronize this establishment have been, and for the future can be, well met, particularly as no exertion shall be wanting on the part of the firm, to merit the support of a generous public.

All kinds of country produce, at market price, will be received in payment for any kind of work in their line.

Quantico, Jan. 19, 1830.

BLANKS,

Of the following descriptions, printed on excellent paper, constantly on hand and for sale, at low prices for cash, at the Office of the Village Herald:

Warrants,
Fieri Fa.'s before supersedeas
Do. after do.
Ca. Sa.'s before do
Do. after do
Narrations,
Appeal Bonds,
Bills of Sale.

ALSO,

Blanks for Insolvent Debtors.

A NEW SERIES OF THE

Philadelphia Album

AND

Ladies' Literary Gazette

ENLARGED, and accompanied ... engraved title page, ... 1830. The work has been improved in many respects, and such arrangements have been entered into as will ensure its regular receipt by the ... subscribers with the earliest ... copperplate engravings at least equal to that which accompanied the first number of the new volume, will ... lished ... quarterly. ... The Editor ... aware that in consequence of former mismanagement in the publishing department, ... the confidence which every patron should have in the regular arrival of a literary journal, is destroyed. He has therefore transferred this department of the paper to other and more efficient hands; and commenced the first number of the new volume with the first of the year. Mr. Jesper Harding, the present publisher, ... this journal equal ... appearance and workmanship, ... similar character published in this country, ...

[illegible]

Notice is hereby given,

[illegible]

Jan. 19, 1830.

PRO PATRIÂ LIBERTATIS.

VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, FEB. 9, 1830.

☞No mail came to this place, yesterday, before night, wherefore we furnish nothing from Annapolis but what is contained in several extracts of letters.

ANTI MASONRY.—In the absence of legislative proceedings we present the following article, from a Harrisburg paper, to our readers, for their perusal. There are at this time, principally in the States of New York and Pennsylvania, upwards of 100 papers advocating the cause of Anti-Masonry. The excitement which has brought forth these publications originated in the abduction of William Morgan, of N. Y. for whom a reward was offered, as was noticed in this paper at the time. Their professed object is the exposition of the secrets, &c. of masonry, with a view to its extinction; but we incline to think that the annexed view of their designs is nearer the truth.—Of these schemes one is as likely to be successful as the other.

"We have frequently asserted, that one of the principal objects of the leading political anti-masons, is to remove Gen. Jackson from the Presidency in 1832, and we have not changed our opinion, but are more strongly confirmed in the assertion, by every movement they make. The object of holding a State convention, at Harrisburg, in this month, to elect delegates to attend a national convention in September next, is sufficient to satisfy the most credulous mind, that opposition to the present administration of the general government is at the bottom of the whole concern. If any thing were wanting, however, to confirm this opinion, we have it in the following calculation, extracted from the "Ontario Phœnix," an anti-masonic paper, published at Canandaigua, New-York, viz:

Schedule of the next Presidency:

Should anti-masonry continue to flourish for 3 years to come, in the same proportion that it has for the year past, and a suitable person put in nomination for President, the electoral canvass of 1832, will stand nearly thus:

	Anti-Masonic.	Masonic.
Alabama	0	5
Connecticut	8	0
Delaware	0	3
Georgia	0	9
Illinois	0	3
Indiana	0	5
Kentucky	4	10
Louisiana	0	5
Maine	9	0
Massachusetts	10	0
Maryland	0	11
Missouri	0	3
Mississippi	0	3
New Hampshire	8	0
New York	36	0
New Jersey	8	0
North Carolina	0	15
Ohio	16	0
Pennsylvania	28	0
Rhode Island	4	0
South Carolina	0	11
Tennessee	0	11
Vermont	7	0
Virginia	0	24
	143	118

Here their opposition to Gen. Jackson is openly avowed. No matter how well he may conduct the government; no matter how great his services to his country may have been, these men would sacrifice him to gratify their own political ambition. * * * We again repeat, that we are not masons, but we are firmly persuaded that generally, the leaders of political antimasonry are disappointed politicians, whose only motive is the destruction of the republican party, in order to rise on its ruins."

The following article appeared in the Centreville Times of the 30th ult.

THE HORNET.

☞We learn that Mrs. Tilghman of Kent county, has received a letter from her son, Richard L. Tilghman, who was a midshipman on board of the Hornet—wrecked in the gale of September 10th, off Tampico—and that he and some others were taken from a part of the wreck, and carried to Spain.

We did not learn the names of any of the other persons saved, or how many there were.

From the Baltimore Republican.

From our Correspondent.

"*Annapolis, Jan. 28*, 1830.

Dear Sir:—The Legislature appears to be very determined to follow out the terms of the resolution reported some time since by Mr. Hunt, and I think it almost certain the adjournment *sine die* will take place about the 13th Feb. For the honor of the dominant party and the credit of the state, I hope nothing will occur to disappoint the popular anticipation."

Annapolis, Feb 1.

Dear Sir:—The Governor and Council have this morning made the following appointments:

For Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, on the part of the State—*Virgil Maxcy, Richard B. Magruder.*

Clerk of the Council—*James Murray*

Messenger of the Council—*Henry Thomson.*

Armourer—*Jonathan Hutton.*

The courtesy which was extended to our party last year by the retention of Mr. Maxcy as a Director of the Rail Road, has been very properly reciprocated by the re-appointment of Mr. Magruder.

Mr. Murray, the new Clerk of the Council, is a citizen of Annapolis, and has, I believe, every necessary qualification for the office. He is a gentleman of conciliatory manners, polished address and liberal education. He has been an unwavering Jacksonian, and needs the office. There were other applicants who presented strong claims and powerful recommendations, and the duty of selection, under such circumstances, was one of great delicacy. I have not the least doubt, that the Executive has been actuated solely by the desire to promote the best interests of the state and party.

There is nothing at present before the Legislature of much moment, and I continue to hold the opinion, that the adjournment will take place about the 13th inst.

The daily sessions are held from 10 in the morning till 3 and 4 o'clock, and considerable progress has been made in the disposition of individual and local bills. *ib.*

REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.

The editors of the American are indebted to the kindness of a commercial house in this city for the annexed extract of a letter, dated

"*Tampico, 2nd January*, 1830.

An express arrived yesterday from the city of Mexico, which brought the following statement, under date the 23d ult. "Last Night *grito* was given in this city in favor of Bustamente's plan, which has proved most decidedly successful. The government was obliged to surrender the palace at about 6 o'clock this morning and is completely overthrown. A commission, consisting of three persons, Louis Quintana, Lucos Aleman are said to exercise the executive power until the arrival of Bustamente from Puebla. The Ministers will be immediately named, but it is not known who they will be. The revolution was effected without any of the violent excesses of last year; some attempts at a *saque* were made by the *Leperos*, but were immediately prevented by the good behaviour of the troops. This morning the Capital is in perfect tranquility and good order. The President Guerrero is with a body of troops, (2000 men) at some distance, and will, we suppose, be compelled to retire towards the coast, as no hopes now remain for his party. Santa Anna has gone to Vera Cruz, and assumed the command of the troops there. The views and intentions of this chief do not appear to be well understood, but it is generally believed that they are in favor of Bustamente."

A Baltimore Republican of two day's later date than that from which the above is taken, contains the following additional information of Mexico, received by the Erie:—

While the Erie was at Vera Cruz, it was scarcely possible for the officer left in command during the temporary absence of Gen. St Anna, at his country residence to keep the troops from declaring for the revolt of Puebla. At Sisal the officers of the Erie understood that Guerrero had left the city of Mexico with 1500 men to march on Puebla and had ordered St. Anna to proceed from Vera Cruz with 500 men to meet him, having Puebla between them. Gen. St. Anna's brother in-law declared his opinion, that the result would be the junction and co-operation of St. Anna's troops and those of Puebla and the immediate and total overthrow of Guerrero's government.

There is no doubt, that a bloody civil war is now raging in Mexico.

A bill has passed the House of Representatives of Kentucky, for laying off the state into school districts, and for the establishment of common schools therein. A resolution has passed the same body to request the Representatives and instruct the Senators in Congress from that state to oppose the stopping of the travelling of the mails on Sunday; and in the Senate it has been referred to a select committee. A bill has passed to a third reading in the Senate, to disqualify any person, in anywise concerned in a duel from holding any office of profit or trust or exercising the right of suffrage.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

THE PAMPHLET.

It will be recollected by the reader, that about three weeks since the H. of Delegates went into closed doors, in consequence of a Message from the Governor of the State. It was then understood, that the subject of the Communication was a very exceptionable pamphlet, printed at Boston, and addressed to the people of color. We should have taken no farther notice of this matter, if we had not reason to believe that a systematic design has been former for circulating these pamphlets clandestinely among our colored population. The copy in question was found in the house of a free man of color after his death, by the Mayor of the City, who communicated it to the Governor, and he to the Legislature. The Mayor, we understand, has taken precautions to arrest the circulation of such a poison.

We learn from the Savannah papers, that about 50 copies had been sent to that place for distribution; that they had fallen into the hands of the Mayor, who had communicated the fact to the Governor—and that he laid the circumstances before the Legislature of Georgia on the last day of its session—and upon the strength of it, a bill was passed of a strict and energetic character "This bill imposes a quarantine of forty days upon vessels having on board persons of the class referred to—the clause to take effect upon vessels from ports of the United States, in three months. The act also prohibits all intercourse with such vessels by free persons of color or slaves, and compels captains of vessels to convey back such persons on board; *renders capital the circulation of pamphlets of evil tendency among our domestics; makes penal the teaching of free persons of color or slaves to read or write*, and prohibits the introduction of slaves into this State for sale."

The Savannah papers give some extracts from the aforesaid pamphlet, which display the ferocious spirit of the author. They call upon these poor ignorant creatures to wash their hands in the blood of the whites. And so very obnoxious is the whole production, that the Boston Centinel reprobates it in the severest manner, and vindicates the restrictive law of Georgia, in the following terms:

"This act appears, at first blush, violent and sanguinary. On a nearer approach, however, it appears necessary to the immediate safety of the whites. We have seen the pamphlet, which is doubtless well alluded to, and do not hesitate to pronounce it one of the most wicked and inflammatory productions that ever issued from the press. Its character is entirely mischievous, without one redeeming quality, and we should judge, from its drift, that the writer, whatever may be his extent of complexion, bears a heart as dark and cruel as the great head Pandemonium. It reveals a disposition that would exult to see the white population slaughtered in their beds. We agree with the people of Georgia, that these are not the proper times to be preached any where, and in a [illegible] slaves, who constitute a majority of the population; the people of the South have their wives and children to protect, and if severe laws are necessary to repel such books, those and their authors, [illegible]."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

New Orleans, Jan. 13

Last evening a fire broke out in Messrs. N. & B. Hart's cotton press and store house. The flames were discovered to burst out almost simultaneously on all sides of the square which leaves no doubt of its being the work of malicious design. The building of Messrs Hart, and those on the adjoining lots were nearly consumed, together with nearly all the cotton therein deposited, which is variously estimated at from 8 to 12,000 bales.

The amount insured is estimated at $40,000, and the total loss at about $300,000.

COTTON SEED.

This article seems likely to be largely employed in the manufacture of Oil. South Carolina, alone, it is supposed, will furnish three millions of bushels of seed, which will command nearly a million of dollars for the manufacture of oil, when fully established. The seed is now used extensively as a manure, for which purpose it is valued as high as twenty-five cents per bushel, or even higher. It is said to be worth more, however, for its oil. We well remember when it was held in so little esteem, for any valuable quality it was known to possess, that the principal consideration of it at the cotton-gins was so to put it out of the way that the hogs could not reach it, as the eating of it in quantity was fatal to them. Numbers of swine perished in this way in the early history of the cultivation of cotton in Carolina.

A machine for making Cloth, without the process of spinning or weaving, has recently been invented by Mr. M. Algar, of Hartsville, Mass. It can be afforded at one-third less than cloth made by the ordinary process.

In Paris, on the morning of the 27th, the body of the double headed infant Ritta Christina, was opened at the hospital de la Petra. The pericranium, or envelope of covering for the heart, was single, but inclosed two hearts, so closely connected and bound together, that during life the peristaltic motions must have been simultaneous, and consequently confounded. The organs of digestion were double as far as the cœcum, where the chyle is formed, and the intestines where the alimentary absorption takes place. From the cœcum down there was but a single duct or passage. There were two livers, but they united into one. The following singular circumstances are mentioned concerning the child's death: Ritta, or the right side of the infant had been ill for three days, and her illness did not in the least degree appear to affect the health of Christina, the other side; so that, at the moment when Ritta gave up the ghost, Christina was hanging to the breast of her mother and playing with her face. But suddenly she let go, heaved a sigh and died. At the end of ten minutes Christina was cold, while Ritta, who had first died, still retained some warmth eight hours afterwards.

To the inhabitants of this abundant country, some of the statistical calculations relative to European communities appear absolutely frightful. A Paris journal contains a classification of the thirty-two millions of people within the French borders, from which it appears that seven millions and a half of that number have but two pence-half penny English a day to subsist on. If this amount of human wretchedness (for such it must seem) be wonderful and painful to the imagination, the political and moral circumstances which retain so many millions in such a condition, are not a less curious subject of consideration. While there are so many regions of the world which are desert neither from barrenness of the soil, nor badness of climate, it seems strange, at a superficial glance that so many active bodies and even enterprising minds should languish in old communities, gaining a miserable (and what is worse) a precarious subsistence. False notions and unwise regulations of policy are answerable for a part of this phenomenon. But, (not to speak of the difficulty of the poor man's migrating,) a great deal is to be attributed to the love of home, and the associations of language, manners and institutions, moral and political connected with it.

On what a concurrence of happy circumstances may we congratulate ourselves in this nation, where, if the desire of bettering his fortune shall urge a man to leave the home of his ancestors, he finds more "grateful fields" still within the range of his own language, religion, manners and laws! The moral cause of the agricultural march of the nation westward, is to be added to the powerful physical ones subsisting. The greatest moral obstacles to migration, the feeling of the ties of country, is removed, and those who might cling to their homes, with the pittance of two pence half penny a day, disperse and relieve the nation to abound as fruits of our wide domain, but are not severed from the community.

While this flood of kindred population will in all probability, overspread parts of this continent that is now [illegible] different government and different institutions, it is agreeable to contemplate the scientific improvements which may be made added to the stock of knowledge, are [illegible] between those already united. The "agrarian law" in this country, if we may call it so,—we mean the easy and cheap obtainment of proprietorship in the soil,—will long postpone that degree of necessity which we hear of in older countries; while the smaller evil of dispersion will be remedied by augmented facilities in the means of transport and communication. It is now not, under the circumstances we have described, that the Americans are a migratory people. What has been alleged against their sensibility to local attachments, is, in truth, but an evidence of their homage, for all over the country. But we hope to see the day, when the long lines of communication constructing in all parts, shall make this still more conducive to union, and be so many *conductors* of congenial habits of life and thought, mutual commercial interest, and political attachment.—*Balt. American.*

The Mexican government have fixed the following emoluments for its agents to foreign governments:—The ministers to the American Governments will have $8000 per annum, and their secretaries 3000. Ministers to Europe $15,000 per annum, and their secretaries 4000. The ordinary legations will be composed also of a minister plenipotentiary or charge d'Affairs, and of a secretary. The salary of a minister plenipotentiary will be $8000 for those to the American governments, and that of charge d'Affairs 6000.—Ministers plenipotentiary to Europe will have from 10,000 to $15,000, as may be thought most advisable, and charge d'Affairs from 8000 to 12000 dollars; and secretaries in both cases, will have from 3000 to $4000. The consuls general will have $2500 when sent to the American governments, and from 2200 to $3000 when sent to Europe. The consuls to American governments will have $1500, and those to Europe from 1500 to 2000. Vice-consuls will have no salary.—No one can have any of the above named employments (except that of vice consul) unless he be a Mexican born.

TEN YEARS.

"We are astonished when we contemplate the changes which have been effected in the course of ten years! How rapidly the sweeping tide of time rolls on!—The morning of life passes away like a dream, and we look round in vain for the companions of our youthful days. Where are the gay, the beautiful, the happy, with whom we once sported in the sprightliness of youth and buoyancy of enjoyment? They were here; we knew them; we loved them; we sailed with them down time's sunny stream with pleasure's fragile bark; but where are they now? Alas! they have gone before us; the whirlwind of death drove them rapidly onward, and they are now sailing an eternity's wide, shoreless sea! The scenes of our childhood, too, fade away, and soon, not a vestige of them is left as a token that they have existed! Time's stupendous wheel is ever rolling on. Ten years more, and where will we be? Our present friends, our present companions, will they still be here? No, that is improbable. The grave, perhaps, will have swallowed them, or they may be scattered far away; strangers, and in a strange land. Ten years, and the aspect of things to many, very many, will be changed. The pale emaciated miser, that now bends over his heaps of useless gold, (the wrecks of ruined families, and the last remains of forlorn wretchedness,) where will he be?—He and the beggar whom he drives from his door, will have gone to their long homes; his wealth will have passed into other hands. Ten years and the student that is now pouring over volumes and seeking with such avidity for knowledge, will have acquired, and perhaps have forgotten it. The lovely maiden, whose mind and person are just maturing; she is beautiful, she is happy; pleasure beams in her countenance; and joy sparkles in her eye; with a light foot and lighter heart, she steps upon life's slippery stage; but alas! ten years, and this lovely being will be changed; the bright, fascinating smile no longer plays upon her cheek; her laughing eye speaks deeper misery now than ever it did of pleasure. Ten years, and what is now beautiful, will have decayed, will have faded like the morning flower! Ten years, and many that sport in the sunshine of prosperity, will be wrapped in misfortune's gloomiest shade. Ten years, and the man of business will have settled "his final account," the fool will have grown wise, and the wise will have discovered his ignorance. The Atheist will have realized his hopes."

MURDER.

A letter to the editors of the Baltimore American, from Harper's Ferry, Va. under date of the 29th January, details the particulars of a most daring outrage committed on the afternoon of that day. A young man named Ebenezer Cox, walked into the office of Col. Thomas B. Dunn, and with a loaded musket killed him on the spot.—Cox is about 22 or 23 years of age and bears a most desperate character. He has formerly been employed in the Armory, but was dismissed for improper conduct previous to the appointment of col. Dunn. The latter had forbidden him the premises, in revenge for which he committed this atrocious murder. Cox has been apprehended and committed to Charleston jail.

Baltimore Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 5, 1830.

FLOUR—best white wheat family, 5 75 *a* 6 25—superfine Howard-st. 4 87 *a* 4 44 city mills 4 00 *a* —; Susquehanna, —— CORN MEAL; bbl 2 25—WHEAT, best red, 0 00 *a* 0 80; best white 0 85 *a* 0 90; ord. to good 70 *a* 75—CORN, old white — 37 *a* 38, RYE, 48 *a* — OATS, 30 *a* —BEANS, 0 90 *a* 1 ——PEAS, 65 *a* — CLOVER SEED, 4 87—TIMOTHY 2 *a* 2 50—ORCHARD GRASS 2 00 *a* 2 — Herds — *a* 1 50—Lucerne 37½ *a* 50 lb— BARLEY —— —FLAXSEED, 1 12; WHISKEY, hhds 1st pf. 21—in bbls 22½ *a* ——WOOL, common unwashed, lb 15 *a* 16—washed 18 *a* 20—crossed 20 *a* 22—three quarter 25 *a* 30—full do 30 *a* 35, according to the quality—FISH, Shad, Susquehanna, No 1, bbl 5 50; do trimmed 6 50; North Carolina, No. 1, 5 50 *a* — Herrings No 1 bbl 3 75, No 2, 3 50—Mackerel No 1, 6 50; No 2, 6 00; No. 3, 4 50; BACON, hams, Baltimore cured, 9 and 9½; FEATHERS lb 32 *a* —OAK WOOD, by the vessel load, 3 50;

Contents of the American Farmer

Of January 29, 1830.

On the Cultivation of Clover, The Choice of Sorts, Soil, Climate, Preparation of the Soil and Manure, Time and Manner of Sowing, the After Culture, Soiling, Feeding Cattle with it Green, &c. from Loudon's Encyclopædia of Agriculture—On the Military Bounty Lands of the State of Illinois, concluded—On Swamp Mud for Manure—On the use of Oyster Shells for Manure—Calculation of Profit on a Rice Mill in South Carolina—On Private Kitchen Gardens—On the Sweet Locust, or Three Thorned Acacia—Address to the Labouring Classes in England—On Head Dress—Recipes. To Perfume Linen; To Cleanse Gold and Silver Lace—Natural History of the Common Wolf, (C. lupus.) With a cut—Pressure of Wool—Vital principles of Seed—Recipes, Vaccination and Antidote to Distemper; To Kill Vermin on Cattle, and to Cure the Mange; Vinegar—Editorial, Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road—Latest Foreign News and Prices—Prices in the Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Markets—Almanack.

Quantico Hotel.

WILLIAM COLLIER,

Respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he now resides at the old tavern stand at Quantico, formerly occupied by Mr. Peter B. Davis, where he is prepared to accommodate travellers and others who may favor him with their custom, with such provisions as may be called for; and assures them that he feels disposed to provide every possible convenience for the reception and entertainment of customers in his line, and flatters himself that by strict attention to this business he will merit and receive a liberal portion of public patronage.

Quantico, Jan. 5, 1830.

Last Notice.

THE Subscriber earnestly requests those persons who may be indebted to him upon note or book account, to settle the same immediately, otherwise he will be constrained to resort to a legal process without respect to persons.

SEVERN TEACKLE.

Jan. 12, 1830. w9

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

In the Herald of last week, a letter appeared, on the subject of the transportation of the mail on the Sabbath-day, the contents of which seem to call for some notice. The title given to the writer of the letter, indicates, that he appertains to the clerical order. This, however, proves nothing in favor of the correctness of his sentiments; because many, who bear the name of ministers of the Gospel, are, by no means, safe guides either in morality or in religion. We think it highly probable, that the person alluded to is a Unitarian preacher—He certainly cannot be an evangelical and devoted servant of God.

The President's Message is doubtless the excellent document, that Mr. Leland represents it as being. But, it is our opinion, that this distinguished author thought proper to say any thing on the subject now before us, he would have spoken in relation to it, very differently from the Rev. gentleman, of Massachusetts.

It is, perhaps, not generally known, that indications of the observance of the Sabbath, or of the Seventh Day, may be clearly traced out, even among ancient heathen nations — Hesiod says, "The seventh day is holy." Homer and Callimachus give it the same title. Porphyry testifies, that "the Phenicians consecrated one day in seven as holy." Eusebius says, "Almost all the philosophers and poets acknowledge the seventh day as holy." Josephus declares, that, "no city of Greeks or Barbarians can be found, which does not acknowledge a seventh day's rest from labour." Philo says, "the seventh day is a festival to every nation." Lucian says, "The seventh day is given to school boys as a holy day." It is also true, as the learned Goguet has said, in his "Origin of Laws," that, "the Israelites, Assyrians, Egyptians, Indians, Arabians, and, in a word, all the nations of the East, have, in all ages, made use of a week of seven days." It appears, then, that we have other testimony besides that of the Scriptures, to induce us to believe in the early and divine institution of the Sabbath. We have the powerful testimony of universal tradition.

But, here, it might be objected, that this tradition, as well as the Old Testament, teaches the sanctity of the *seventh* day; whereas the Christian world generally observe the *first* day of the week. We reply, that the change was introduced by inspired men. It is plain from the New Testament, that the apostles and primitive believers in Christ held their public religious worship, on the *first* day, in commemoration of the resurrection of our Lord, and of that new spiritual creation of which he is the gracious author. The Saviour was also present with his disciples, on the successive *first days* of the week, after he rose from the dead; and absented himself during the intervening days. The visible descent of the Holy Ghost took place, likewise, on the *same* day of the week. Moreover, the writings of the Fathers afford unequivocal proof, that in the early ages of the Christian church, the first day of the week was observed as the Sabbath — Should not all this satisfy every candid mind on the subject of the change?

The Sabbath was not abolished, as some have pretended, with the ceremonial law; for it is a part, as every child knows, of that moral code, which the Redeemer came, "not to destroy, but to fulfil" in his own deportment, and to lead his people to fulfil, in their measure.

It is not correct, that, "there are many thousands in the United States, who conscientiously keep the seventh day of the week as Sabbath." The Jews and a certain class of Baptists are, no doubt, referred to here. But all these together do not amount to more than 3500. Why, then, should so much regard be had to their case; especially, since it is true, that they would not be molested in the observance of their own day, by the stopping of the mail on the Christian Sabbath.

Nothing could be more idle than to speak, as Mr. Leland does, of the various religious denominations uniting to have Christmas or Easter or any other day kept holy, in the way in which they desire that the Lord's day should. There is surely no earthly probability of Congress being petitioned, "in consequence," to do such a thing.

We are told, in the letter, that "Paul and his company spent a Sabbath in travelling by water from Philippi to Troas." But are we to infer from this, that, they did not sanctify, or that they did not attend to the worship of God? Many pious ministers have crossed the ocean, and have passed several successive Sabbaths upon its bosom; who were as much engaged in their Master's service, when wind and weather permitted, on those days, as they would have been in the house of God on land. Moreover, in the case of Paul, it should be observed, that, as Troas was only about one hundred miles from Philippi, and as he left the latter place four days before the Sabbath, he had reason to expect, that he would be at his journey's end on the arrival of the Day of Rest.

But, we have already said more than we at first intended. Our remarks have been prompted purely by a sense of duty. We hope that they may be candidly considered, by every reader, and allowed to have the weight to which, we think, they are fairly entitled. Let it be remembered too, that the observance of the Sabbath is essential to the existence of the institutions of our Holy Religion. Where that day has been generally and openly violated, the very form of godliness has immediately vanished.

VERUS.

Earthquake in Chili.—A letter from Valparaiso, dated in October last, and addressed to the editor of the Providence Daily Advertiser, says: "On the 26th ult. about a quarter past 2, P. M. we experienced here a heavy shock of an earthquake, nearly as severe as that of 1822. Very few houses have escaped injury, and some have been entirely ruined. Had the shock continued with equal violence, for half a minute longer, I apprehend that hardly a house would have been left standing. The duration of the shock was about 30 seconds. When it happened, I was, perhaps, in the most dangerous situation I could have been placed in. I had made a morning call upon some young ladies, on a visit here from Santiago, whose apartment was in the second story of a house considered the weakest in the place, with a stairway about two feet wide, and nearly perpendicular. I had scarcely seated myself, when the shock commenced. Deference to the sex of course induced me to assist the ladies in going out first, and I found myself in this narrow passage, with three ladies before me, who were so much alarmed as scarcely to have the power of motion, and whose progress it was impossible for me to accelerate, while at the same time the house was rocking to and fro, literally like a drunken man. I certainly never had my gallantry subjected to so severe a trial. I was obliged patiently to await my turn to emerge from the narrow door, but when that was effected the shock was over. At one moment I expected we should have been buried under the ruins of the thick walls of the house, but fortunately they stood. You can form no idea of the appalling nature of these shocks. Since that day we have experienced a great many others, generally three or four each day, but none so violent and they are now diminishing. No lives were lost here, but at Santiago, where the shock was very heavy, several persons were killed by the falling of tiles and walls. The village of Casa Blanca, about thirty miles distant, on the road to Santiago, we learn had been almost destroyed."

According to a return published in the Madrid Gazette, of November, 1829 (the only return ever made by the Supreme Courts of Justice—and in their return no account from those of Arrigon or Valencia, two very important tribunals, was to be found,) it appears that in the previous year there were 1223 murders in Spain, and 1773 attempts at murder, accompanied by stabbing and wounding, for which criminals received sentence in the Spanish Courts. In 1826 and 1827 there were 74 convictions (37 per year) for similar in England (including Wales,) the population of which is just the same as that of Spain. Then, for every individual convicted of these crimes in England, there were 81 in Spain; yet in Spain it is notorious that a great portion of all such criminals go unpunished and untried.

Monied Institutions of New York and Boston.—In the city of New York there are fifteen Banks, the capital of which amounts to $17,830,000, and the dividends were $677,000. Eight Marine Insurance Companies with a capital of *three millions*, whose dividends amounted to $422,000. Twenty five Insurance Companies, capital seventy eight hundred thousand dollars, dividends $401,500, and seven other incorporated institutions, capital $1,125,750, dividends $71,600. In Boston there are seventeen Banks, with a capital of $14,600,000, which have dividends $508,750. Eighteen Fire and Marine Insurance Companies, capital [illegible] and [illegible] millions, which have divided [illegible].

The Far West Region.

We find the following highly interesting letter, descriptive of the region [illegible] West, in the New York Courier and Enquirer. It is from the pen of *Caleb Atwater* Esq. who was connected with the agency for making the Indian treaties lately ratified by the Senate.—*B. American*

Washington, Jan. [illegible]

The treaties with certain Indian tribes, for the cession of the mine country, on the Upper Mississippi, are ratified by the *unanimous consent of the Senate*. By these treaties the United States have acquired 8,000,000 acres of land, equal in all respects, to any in the Union. The climate of this region is equal to that of Italy, such is the purity of the air. When travelling along the road from Dodgeville, [illegible] south of the Wisconsin to Galena on Fevre River, I could distinctly see a wagon and team five miles off, with the naked eye. This purity of atmosphere may be attributed to the total absence of marshy ground, and to the elevation of the country, which after I [illegible], the Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers and ascending to the common level of the country, is, by my computation, about 2000 feet above the sea. The absence of dense forests all the way to the Rocky Mountains, and to the Frozen Ocean, to which it may be added, that the mineral country is beyond the influence of the great northern lakes—may, in part account for the purity of the atmosphere.

The streams of this region, copious and briskly gliding over pebbles of cornelian, topaz, jasper, agates, opal, and quartz, are as pure as crystal. Originating in springs, they are cool enough for drinking in the hottest day in August. The Mississippi, from Rock Island to the mouth of the Wisconsin, a distance of two hundred miles and upwards, and which forms the Western boundary of the ceded territory, is, on an average, about three fourths of a mile in width. The fish are abundant, of fine flavor, and furnish food for the Indians on the western shore of that beautiful river.

The Wisconsin is about half a mile in width, and at a low stage of water is shallow, and full of islands and sandbars. When I ascended it, about 90 miles from its mouth it presented to view, far as the eye could trace it, wild rice in bloom. The scenery along its borders exhibited views most impressive, and always either beautiful or sublime.

Rock river, and its branches, irrigate and fertilize a large tract of country. This river originating in pellucid lakes, and copious springs, runs on gradually, and neither rises very high nor sinks very low during the year. Ninety miles above its mouth, where I crossed it on the first day of last September, it appeared to be about twenty rods wide, four feet deep, and ran with rapidity. The branches of this river—the Pickatolica, Sugar Creek, &c. are the finest streams for mills of every kind in the world. The sands of the Wisconsin are as white as the mountain snow.

The surface of the country is greatly undulating, and in most places, is covered with grass and a sucession of flowers from early spring to late autumn. One week you see, far as the delighted eye can reach, flowers of a reddish hue—the blue, the white, the yellow of every shade, indeed, follow in succession, week after week—ever varying, ever new, and always delightful. After ascending from the level of the rivers to the country, where the mines exist; my attention was riveted for fifteen minutes on the vast prospect before me. With only here and there a grove of trees, I saw sunflowers, large as those in our gardens, the rozin weed, (abelianthus) with its leaves so arranged as to indicate the nothern and southern points of the compass. The surface, gently undulating, was covered with grasses and flowers, among which, besides those referred to, was the "Mineral Plant," with its blue leaves, and most beautiful flowers.

The sky was as pure as the spirit that made it, the sun shone brightly, and not a breath of air was in motion, not an animated being except those with me, was to be seen, nor a sound to be heard. In the far off prospect arose a mound, which I beheld afterwards as I journeyed onward, during three days. The smoke of a lead furnace, in the edge of a grove, fifteen or twenty miles distant from me, slowly curled up towards the pale blue heavens. Stillness and repose dwelt all around me. Looking back towards the north, from whence I had with great difficulty ascended, to where I stood, after travelling, as I supposed, about twelve miles from the margin of the Wisconsin, where I had slept the preceding night, I could distinctly see that beautiful river gliding along, in width, to the eye, only a few inches, and glistening here and there in the bosom of the mid day sun.

Steering as a sailor would, very nearly due east, taking care to avoid the projecting points of woods, to my left, by which means I had no ravine to cross, I arrived at Dodgeville the next day about noon. Whenever we needed water we struck a point of woods where we always found it pure, cool, and refreshing. From Dodgeville to Gratiot's Grove, the scenery was the most beautiful I ever beheld. The groves, the streams, the several smoking furnaces, in different directions, the lofty mounds, some nearer and others farther off, the clear sky the rich black soil wherever it was exposed to view, the prairie hens, in flocks, and the Wisconsin [illegible] birds, rising up in the path before us, all conspired to arrest the eye, and [illegible] the attention, to the objects around us. [illegible] alone. Perhaps I do [illegible] circumstances so [illegible] her place [illegible] be forgotten by me.

The trees of this region are confined to the banks of the water courses, and oaks, red, white [illegible] black, are the most common [illegible] wet [illegible].

The [illegible] lofty piles of rocks in their [illegible], except such as have fallen [illegible] the summits. These piles lying on horizontal strata, are very elevated [illegible] seen in any direction, from a distance of thirty miles.

I have already mentioned the most common birds of this region, and the beasts are few indeed, now, having been destroyed by the Indians, except the black wolf, the prairie wolf and muskrat. The black wolf, too numerous I fear for sheep at present, are confined to the groves and the streams.

The prairie wolf is more common than any other animal in this district of country. Apparently half way between the black wolf and gray fox, he is the jackall of Asia. Not over nice about his food, he eats every thing almost, within his reach; insects of every kind, grasses, and birds, their eggs, and pigs and poultry, please his taste and satisfy his appetite. From Prairie du Chien, to Peoria lake, a distance of 400 miles, as I travelled the route, every night when I lodged out of a settlement, I was assailed with the shrill barking of this animal; he approached within a few feet of me, and roused me from my slumber. He is, without exception, the most mischievous little animal in the world—robbing hen roosts, pig styes, farm yards, and [illegible], wherever they exist.

The muskrat is confined to the lakes and the streams, and I have a beautiful drawing of one taken in that country, by an artist residing at Gratiot's Grove.

Having briefly described what appears on the surface of the earth, I will, as briefly, describe what is below it. This region contains the richest lead mines in the known world. You are aware, sir, that although these mines have been worked only about three years, by comparatively a few persons, under almost every possible disadvantage, yet 30,000,000 pounds of lead have been made there! The mineral used by the miners is a sulphuret of lead, yielding from 56 to 87 per cent of pure lead. It is found in veins invariably running from North to South, or from East to West. There is one vein, 20 rods long and 60 feet wide, and extending downwards to an unknown depth filled with ore that is nearly pure lead.

The lead ore occupies 100 miles square of surface, except about 20 miles by 4 or 5 miles of copper ore, included within the aforesaid 100 miles square. Thirty millions of pounds of lead have been made in the mineral region, and from what I saw, I should suppose that not more than one mile square has been opened for ore! And further, I can say, that without opening one new mine 30,000,000 lbs. of lead might be made there. And, I can further say, without any doubt of the fact, that the country now ours by the late treaties, will forever afford lead enough for this nation, at as low a rate as can be desired. I will not descant upon the advantages, in peace and in war, to be derived from these mines. I leave that subject to the statesman, the merchant, the manufacturer and the patriot.

A strip of land, 20 miles by 4 or 5 miles in which Mineral Point is situated, is filled with a sulphuret of copper, 170 tons of which had been dug before I left that region on the first of September last. Not having been smelted its value is not yet tested, though its appearance indicates a rich copper ore.

The soil of this region is a rich deep black loam, and reminded me of the Hermitage, on the banks of the Cumberland, [illegible] the central parts of Kentucky—[illegible] way Plains, near me on the delightful [illegible] of the slow-winding Scioto—and [illegible] country in Ohio. Indian corn, [illegible] oats, all the garden vegetables [illegible] every tree, plant, and shrub, which [illegible] the same latitude, flourishes surprisingly.

The climate is the healthiest in the world, and I saw no one person in that country, in high health, except such as work [illegible] furnaces, the smoke of which is [illegible] health.

These treaties have given, or rather will soon give to this Union another great flourishing State, larger [illegible] in, because, [illegible] will be, of that region, they will [illegible] above the Wisconsin, and [illegible] will pass away, before they [illegible] Mississippi, where the elk, [illegible] ter, and the beaver [illegible]

On the upper Mississippi, [illegible] three States, each larger [illegible] These three States will, [illegible] contain 3,000,000 of happy [illegible] Two of these will be on the [illegible] on the eastern side of the Mississippi.

What patriotic heart expands [illegible] growth of the Western States? The [illegible] prising, the vigorous, the youthful [illegible] of small fortune, with [illegible] happy families, are emigrating [illegible] and hundreds of thousands [illegible] regions of the West. As I [illegible] last autumn, from St. [illegible] city, I verily believe that [illegible] age, one hundred persons [illegible] grating westward! Ruddy [illegible] ery face, intelligence and [illegible] ed from every eye. The [illegible] give the Western States [illegible] presidential elections, [illegible] Houses of Congress, and [illegible] tire control of our National [illegible] ast this event it would [illegible] of preventing the [illegible] on its axis, of day [illegible] autumn, winter, and [illegible] harvest, the ebbing and flowing [illegible] and the running of waters [illegible] course of nature.

To mourn over it, [illegible] folly of repining at the [illegible] terity.

From the growth of the [illegible] er of liberty has nothing [illegible] people from their cradles, [illegible] republicans. They are [illegible] and all those principles [illegible] them *men*, are taught [illegible] ment they see light, [illegible] air, and taste [illegible]

They are not, [illegible] thing but republic [illegible] one fell sweep every constitution [illegible] ment among us, and every [illegible] tution, and we should [illegible] their ruins, other constitutions [illegible] similar to those now in existence [illegible] other institution would [illegible] pear, because happily every [illegible] sort emanates from republican [illegible] such a source coming [illegible] tains, those streams will never [illegible] great consummation of [illegible] local jealousies and party [illegible] persons attend, as I have [illegible] States Senate, and he will see [illegible] citadel of freedom, in which [illegible] unceasing intrepid defenders of [illegible] from this lofty tower, those who [illegible] see every enemy who approaches [illegible] people watch the conduct of those [illegible] they elect, and those appointed [illegible] ident must pass through this [illegible] they rise into power. At stated [illegible] riods their conduct is reviewed by [illegible]

From a New York paper.

The second Methodist congregation in Albany, of which the Rev. Mr. Matthias is pastor, have purchased the "Albany Circus," which is to be immediately fitted up for divine service.

To Mariners.

[illegible]

Jan. 19, 1830.

[illegible]

[illegible]

HENRY [illegible]

Jan. 19, 1830.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

PRO PATRIA LIBERTATIS.

VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, FEB. 16, 1830.

We have no news from Annapolis later than the 10th inst —Of course we are in the dark as respects the rising of the Legislature.

An act to incorporate the Bank of Salisbury passed the H. of D. on the 3d inst. and was sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Teackle's bill, for the counting of staves and heading, passed the House on the 9th, and was then sent to the Senate for concurrence.

From the Annapolis Republican.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 5.

The House of Delegates have had the project of the State Bank upon the carpet for part of the last 3 days. On Wednesday the bill for the establishment of such a bank, being the order of the day, the House resolved, itself into a committee of the whole, upon the bill at a late hour of the day, when Mr. Thomas, (Speaker,) moved to strike out the first section of the bill, amounting to a rejection thereof. This motion gave rise to a question of order, which was debated with considerable earnestness between the Speaker and Mr. Wootten. The chairman of the committee declined deciding the question of order arising under the rules of the house, and the house adjourned without a conclusion of the difficulty.

On Thursday, on going into committee again upon the bill, the difficulty recurred and it was some time before the point was decided. Incidentally the propriety of entertaining a serious discussion upon the merits of the question itself, crawled into the debate on the point of order, and it was ascertained clearly that the idea of establishing a State Bank was considered as worthy of serious attention by a formidable portion of the House.

After progressing through the reading of the bill, it being late, the committee rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again.

Yesterday the subject was resumed with an interest evidently increased. The motion of the Speaker to strike out the first section, having been pronounced to be in order, the question recurred upon that motion, and thereupon the merit of the abstract question of establishing a State Bank came fairly under debate.

Mr. Teackle rose in support of his bill and retained the floor, for probably an hour and a half.

Mr. Wootten spoke against striking out the section, and in favor of a State Bank.—We, unfortunately, were not present, during the time he addressed the house.

Mr. Hughlett opposed the bill in a speech of some length. He objected especially to the danger of abandoning the present safe and profitable investments of the State's capital, and entrusting it to the uncertainty of Banking operations, and the control of agents not immediately interested in the result of their operations.

Mr. Teackle made a few remarks in reply.

Mr. Steele followed in a concise argument against the bill. He maintained that it would be an implied violation of the faith of the State given to the banks established in Baltimore, if a bank or banks were now instituted, the operation of which would effect materially their banking privileges. He insisted that there was abundant of banking capital already in existence in the State for all useful purposes, and that to augment that capital would be an injury rather than a benefit. And he urged that if it were necessary to increase that capital, it would be far better to charter associations as heretofore, than for the government to undertake Banking operations, on its own account.

Mr. Speaker, Thomas said as he had made motion to strike out the first section, he felt it incumbent upon him to assign his objections to the project contemplated by the bill, however unprepared he had suffered himself to be under a persuasion that no serious effect was to be apprehended of the bill's passing.

He proceeded to state his objections even if a State Bank was ever advisable to the establishment of one at this time, when the Banking capital already in existence was, to a great extent, unemployed. He touched upon the danger attendant upon arming the government with the control of the whole circulating medium, and with unlimited banking powers, and the asperity it would add to our political strifes.

Mr. Jenifer followed in answer to the Speaker, and other gentlemen on his side.

The committee rose before Mr. J. concluded his remarks.

From the Baltimore Republican.
From our Correspondent.
"*Annapolis, Feb.* 8, 1830.

"The debate upon the Bank bill was resumed and concluded on Saturday in committee of the whole, and the motion which had been made by the Speaker, to strike out the enacting clause, was adopted by a large majority. The report of the committee was this morning confirmed by the house, and the bill rejected.

UNJUSTIFIABLE CONDUCT.

We learn from the United States Telegraph, that on the last day of January, 1829, there were a greater number of Midshipmen in the pay of the United States than could be put to any service, and a considerable number of them were not on any service.

In the month of February, 1829, Mr. Adams, doubtless with a view to reward his political partisans, by providing for their sons, appointed FIFTY-FOUR Midshipmen, being nearly one-eighth of the whole number (435) now in pay; and of these 54, there were, when the register for 1830 was put to press, 33 waiting orders, that is, idle; 3 were at school; 1 had leave of absence, and only 17 were in actual service.

Such conduct as this cannot fail to elicit the indignant reprobation of every honest, true republican; and the people of the U. States, who were solely instrumental in effecting the elevation of the present rulers to power, will be additionally gratified at the reflection, that by the election of President Jackson, they have not only honored a great and good man, but that in all human probability, they have preserved the liberties of their country, by withdrawing from unfaithful and unworthy men, the means of subverting them. Balt. Rep.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In Senate, January 23, 1830.

Mr. BENTON being entitled to the floor: Mr. CLAYTON said, that he desired the Senator from Missouri, (Mr. *Benton*) who was entitled to the floor, to call the attention of two of the honorable members of this body, Mr. *Smith*, of Maryland, and Mr. *Livingston*, of Louisiana, to a passage in a book which had been cited in this debate by the Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. *Hayne*) as authority on another subject. He did not rise for the purpose of discussing the resolution itself. In the wide range of the debate here, the north-eastern and southern sections of the country had been arrayed against each other. He listened to the discussion without any intention of participating in it, while the State which he had the honor in part to represent, had escaped unscathed by the controversy. Though favorable to the resolution, as a mere proposition to enquire, he felt but little interest in such contentions between the North and South; and his only desire in relation to that subject, was, that the warmth of the discussion might have no tendency to alienate one portion of our country from the other. But his attention had been called by several members of this house, to a passage in the same book; another part of which had been referred to by the Senator from South Carolina—That passage charged an illustrious statesman, who formerly occupied the seat of a Senator here, and whose memory and fame were dear to himself and to the people he represented, with atrocious corruption, of which he was convinced that great and good man could never have been guilty; and as the witnesses referred to in the book itself were present, and ready to give testimony to set the charge at rest, he hoped he should be pardoned for referring to the objectionable passage in their presence.

He then read, from the fourth volume of Jefferson's Memoirs, page 515, (the same volume brought into the Senate by Gen. *Hayne*,) the following passage:

"*February the* 12*th*, 1801.—Edward Livingston tells me that Bayard applied to-day or last night, to General Samuel Smith, and represented to him the expediency, of his coming over to the States who vote for Burr; that there was nothing in the way of appointment that he might not command, and particularly mentioned the Secretaryship of the Navy. Smith asked him if he was authorized to make the offer. He said he was authorized. Smith told this to Livingston, and W. C. Nicholas, who confirms it to me," &c.

He then called upon the Senators from Maryland and Louisiana, referred to in this passage, to disprove the statement here made.

Mr. SMITH, of Maryland rose and said, that he had read the paragraph before he came here to-day and was, therefore, aware of its import. He had not the most distant recollection that Mr. Bayard had ever made such a proposition to him. Mr. Bayard, said he, and myself, though politically opposed, were intimate personal friends, and he was an honorable man. Of all men Mr. Bayard would have been the last to make such a proposition to any man; and I am confident that he had too much respect for me, to have made it, under any circumstances.

Mr. LIVINGSTON, of Louisiana said, that as to the precise question that had been put to him by the Senator from Delaware, he must say, that having taxed his recollection as far as it could go, on so remote a transaction, he had no remembrance of it.

Mr. CLAYTON said his purpose had been achieved. He thought it his duty, to vindicate the honor and fame of his predecessors against unjustifiable imputations, no matter to what party they may have belonged. The character of the illustrious Bayard would, he trusted, stand forever untarnished by the charge of corruption. He should have thought himself recreant in duty to the people of the State he in part represented, and to the memory of one who once filled the same place which he now occupied, if he had not seized the first opportunity in his power, after the public appearance of this volume on the floor of the Senate, to disprove the charges to which he had this day called their attention. He thought there were other charges in that volume against other distinguished men in this country, equally unfounded, [subsequently upon some remarks of Mr. *Benton*, he said, he wished to be distinctly understood, that it was no part of his purpose to tarnish the fame of Mr. Jefferson. His object was not accusative but entirely exculpatory.]

Mr. BENTON entered his protest against this mode of introducing extraneous questions here, and regretted that he had given way to Mr. *Clayton*, for a purpose to which, he said, he would not have been instrumental, could he have anticipated it.

The West India Negotiation.

An article, from the National Intelligencer is circulating in the opposition papers, the purport of which is, that the pending negotiation for the recovery of the West India trade is altogether hopeless—that General Jackson's administration will not be able to regain what was lost under that of Mr. Adams—and that Mr. McLane, with his instructions from the present cabinet, will fail to obtain from the British government what was denied to Mr. Gallatin and Mr. Barbour. As this article is calculated to create erroneous impressions, it requires some notice. Now we do not undertake to predict what may be the issue of the present negotiation, but we know that Mr. McLane has proceeded in it to a point which never was reached by either of his two predecessors. It happens that we have access to know, on distinguished authority, that Mr McLane, at the request of lord Aberdeen, has prepared a memoir in writing, containing the propositions of our country on the subject of the West India trade, which has been communicated to the English minister, and is to be laid before a cabinet council as soon as a full one can be obtained. This is an important point gained. The altered tone of the English ministry is also such as to induce the hope that an arrangement so essentially beneficial to both countries may not ultimately fall through.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

Mr. Dorsey, from the committee on naval affairs, has reported a bill in the House of Representatives of the U. S. making provision for the widows and representatives of the officers and crew of the U. S. ship Hornet.

SUPREME COURT—U. STATES.

On Saturday the 6th, the annexed decision was delivered by the Court:

Exparte, Tobias Watkins, on petition for a writ of Habeas Corpus, Chief Justice Marshall delivered the opinion of this Court; discharging the rule granted in this case, and refusing the writ prayed for by the petitioner.

ERROR CORRECTED.

The Chestertown Telegraph says, "the paragraph which appeared in the Centreville Times, respecting some of the Hornet's crew, is unfounded. No letter has been received from Richard L. Tilghman, since the gale of 10th September last."

[*Communicated.*]

The Editor of the Village Herald is respectfully requested to give publicity to the document herewith sent to him. It is now receiving a second insertion in a number of papers—and certainly deserves to make a first appearance in the Herald. X. Y.

REPORT

Of the Committee of the United States Senate respecting

SUNDAY MAILS.

The friends of that pure system of Christian faith, which seeks no alliance with civil government,—which covets no favor from the uncircumcised in heart, as well as the friends of civil and religious freedom, will read the following able report with thanksgiving.

Had every influential person in our land the spirit and discernment of the committee who prepared this Report, we would preach no more about the dangerous tendency of that religious zeal which would enforce its creed upon the consciences of others.

In Senate of the United States, January 19, 1829, Mr. JOHNSON, of Kentucky, made the following report:

The Committee to whom was referred the several petitions on the subject of Mails on the Sabbath, or the first day of the week—REPORT:

That some respite is required from the ordinary vocations of life, is an established principle, sanctioned by the usages of all nations, whether Christain or Pagan. One day in seven has also been determined upon as the proportion of time; and in conformity with the wishes of the great majority of citizens of this country, the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, has been set apart to that object. The principle has received the sanction of the National Legislature, so far as to admit a suspension of all public business on that day, except in cases of absolute necessity, or of great public utility. This principle the committee would not wish to disturb. If kept within its legitimate sphere of action, no injury can result from its observance. It should, however, be kept in mind, that the proper object of government is to protect all persons in the enjoyment of their religious, as well as civil rights; and not to determine for any, whether they shall esteem one day above another, or esteem all days alike holy

We are aware, that a variety of sentiment exists among the good citizens of this nation, on the subject of the Sabbath day; and our government is designed for the protection of one, as much as for another. The Jews, who, in this country are as free as Christians, and entitled to the same protection from the laws, derive their obligation to keep the Sabbath day from the 4th commandment of their decalogue, and in conformity with that injunction, pay a religious homage to the seventh day of the week, which we call Saturday. One denomination of Christians among us, justly celebrated for their piety, and certainly as good citizens as any other class, agree with the Jews in the moral obligation of the Sabbath, and observe the same day of the week. [There are also many Christains among us, who derive not their obligation to observe the Sabbath from the decalogue, but regard the Jewish Sabbath as abrogated. From the example of the Apostles of Christ, they have chosen the first day of the week, instead of that day set apart in the decalogue, for their religious devotions. These have generally regarded the observance of the day as a devotional exercise, and would not more readily enforce it upon others than they would enforce secret prayer or devout meditations. Urging the fact, that neither their Lord nor his disciples, though often censured by their accusers for a violation of the Sabbath, ever enjoined its observance, they regard it as a subject on which every person should be fully persuaded in his own mind, and not coerce others to act upon his persuasion.] Many Christians differ from these, professing to derive their obligation to observe the Sabbath, from the fourth Commandment of the Jewish decalogue, and bring the example of the Apostles who appear to have held their public meetings for worship on the first day of the week, as authority for changing the decalogue, as to substitute that day for the seventh. The Jewish government was a theocracy, which enforced religious observances;—☞and though the Committee would *hope* that no portion of the citizens of our country could willingly introduce a system of religious coercion in our civil institutions, the example of other nations should admonish us to watch carefully against its earliest indication.

With these indifferent religious views, the Committee are of opinion that Congress cannot interfere It is not the legitimate province of the legislature to determine what religion is true, or what is false. Our Government is a civil, and not a religious institution. Our Constitution recognises in every person the right to choose his own religion, and to enjoy it freely, without molestation. Whatever may be the religious sentiments of citizens, and however variant, they are alike entitled to protection from the government, so long as they do not invade the rights of others.

The transportation of the mail on the first day of the week, it is believed does not interfere with the rights of conscience. The petitioners for its discontinuance appear to be actuated from a religious zeal, which may be commendable if confined to its proper sphere; but they assume a position better suited to an ecclesiastical than to a civil institution. They appear in many instances to lay it down as an axiom, that the practice is a violation of the law of God. Should Congress, in her legislative compacity, adopt the sentiment, it would establish the principle, *that the Legislature are a proper tribunal to determine what are the Laws of God.* It would involve a legislative decision in a religious controversy; and on a point in which good citizens may honestly differ in opinion, without disturbing the peace of society, or endangering its liberties.

☞ If this principle is once introduced, it will be impossible to define its bounds. Among all the religious persecutions with which almost every page of modern history is stained, no victim ever suffered but for the violation of what government denominated the law of God. To prevent a similar train of evils in this country, the Constitution has wisely withheld from our government the power of defining the Divine Law. It is a right reserved to each citizen, and while he respects the equal rights of others, he cannot be held amenable to any human tribunal for his conclusions.

☞ *Extensive religious combinations, to effect a political object, are, in the opinion of the Committee, always dangerous.* This first effort of the kind calls for the establishment of a principle, which, in the opinion of the committee, would lay the foundation for dangerous innovations upon the spirit of the Constitution, and upon the religious rights of the citizens. If admitted, it may be justly apprehended, that the future measures of government will be strongly marked, if not eventually controlled, by the same influence. *All religious despotism commences by combination and influence;* and when that influence begins to operate upon the political institutions of a country, the civil power soon bends under it; and the catastrophe of other nations furnishes an awful warning of the consequence.☜

Under the present regulations of the Post Office Department, the rights of conscience are not invaded. Every agent enters voluntarily, and it is presumed conscientiously, into the discharge of his duties, without intermeddling with the conscience of another. Post offices are so regulated, as that but a small proportion of the first day of the week is required to be occupied in official business. In the transportation of the mail on that day, no one agent is employed many hours. Religious persons enter into the business without violating their own consciences, or imposing any restraint upon others. Passengers in the mail stages are free to rest during the first day of the week, or to pursue their journeys at their own pleasure.—While the mail is transported on Saturday, the Jew and the Sabbatarian may abstain from any agency in carrying it from conscientious scruples While it is transported on the first day of the week, another class may abstain from the same religious scruples. The obligation of government is the same to both of these classes; *and the committee can discover no principle on which the claims of one should be more respected than those of the other, unless it should be admitted that the consciences of the minority are less sacred than those of the majority.*

It is the opinion of the committee, that the subject should be regarded simply as a question of expediency, irrespective of its religious bearing. In this light, it has hitherto been considered. Congress have never legislated upon the subject. It rests, as it ever has done, in legal discretion of the Postmaster General, under the repeated refusals of Congress to discontinue the Sabbath mails. His knowledge and judgment in all the concerns of that department, will not be questioned. His intense labors and assiduity have resulted in the highest improvements of every branch of his department. It is practised only on the great leading mail routes, and such others as are necessary to maintain their connexions. To prevent this, would, in the opinion of the committee, *be productive of immense injury, both in its commercial, political, and its moral bearings*

The various departments of government require, frequently in peace, always in war, the speediest intercourse with the remotest parts of the country; and one important object is, to furnish the greatest and most economical facilities for such intercourse. The delay of the mails one day in seven, would require the employment of special expresses, at great expense, and sometimes with great uncertainty.

The commercial, manufacturing and agricultural interests of our country are so intimately connected, as to require a constant and most expeditious correspondence betwixt all our sea ports, and betwixt them and the most interior settlements. The delay of the mails during the Sunday, would give occasion to the employment of private expresses, to such an amount, that probably ten riders would be employed where one mail stage is now running on that day; thus diverting the revenue of that department into another channel, and sinking the establishment into a state of pusillanimity incompatible with the dignity of the government of which it is a department.

Passengers in the mail stages, if the mails are not permitted to proceed on Sunday, will be expected to spend that day at a tavern upon the road, generally under circumstances not friendly to devotion, and at an expense which many are but poorly able to encounter. To obviate these difficulties, many will employ extra carriages for their conveyance; so that the effect will ultimately be only to stop the mail, while the vehicle which conveys it will continue, and its passengers become the special messengers for conveying a considerable proportion of what would otherwise constitute the contents of the mail.

☞ Nor can the committee discover where the system could consistently end. If the observance of a holy day becomes incorporated in our institutions *shall we not forbid the movement of an army; prohibit an assault in time of war; and lay an injunction upon our naval officers to lie in the wind while upon the ocean on that day?* Consistency would seem to require it. Nor is it certain that we should stop here. If the principle is once established, that religion or religious observances, shall be interwoven with our legislative acts, we must pursue it to its ultimatum. We shall, if consistent, provide for the erection of edifices for the worship of the Creator, and the support of Christian ministers, if we believe such measures will promote the interests of Christianity. It is the settled conviction of the committee, that the only method of avoiding these consequences, with their attendant train of evils, is to adhere strictly to the spirit of the Constitution, which regards the general government in no other light than that of a civil institution, wholly destitute of religious authority.

What other nations call religious toleration, we call religious rights. They are not exercised in virtue of governmental indulgence, but as rights, of which government cannot deprive any portion of citizens, however small. Despotic power may invade those rights, but justice still confirms them. ☞Let the national legislature once perform an act which involves the decision of a religious controversy, and it will pass its legitimate bounds. The precedent will then be established, and the foundation laid for a *usurpation of the Divine prerogative* in this country, which has been the desolating scourge to the fairest portion of the world. Our constitution recognises no other power than that of persuasion, for enforcing religious observances. Let the professors of Christianity recommend their religion by deeds of benevolence—by Christian meekness — by lives of temperance and holiness Let them combine their efforts to instruct the ignorant—to relieve the widow and the orphan—to promulgate to the world the gospel of their Saviour, recommending its precepts by their habitual example; government will find its legitimate object in protecting them. It cannot oppose them, and they will not need its aid. Their moral influence will then do infinitely more to advance the true interests of religion, than any measure they may call on Congress to enact

The petitioners do not complain of any infringement upon their own rights. They enjoy all that Christians ought to ask at the hand of any government—protection from all molestation in the exercise of their religious sentiments.

Resolved, That the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

The following bill introduced to the House of Delegates by Maj. Done, has passed both houses, and is now,

A LAW OF MARYLAND.

AN ACT to authorize equitable assignees to sue in their own names.

Whereas, equitable assignees have frequently sustained injury and loss by the death of the assignor or legal plaintiff, therefore—

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That any assignee or assignees bona fide entitled to any judgment, bond, specialty, or other chose in action, for the payment of money by assignment in writing, signed by the person or persons authorized to make the same, may by virtue of such assignment, sue and maintain, an action or actions, execution or executions, in any court of law or equity in this state as the case may require, in his, her or their name or names, against the obligator or obligators, debtor or debtors, therein named; saving and reserving to the defendant, or defendants, all such legal or equitable defences as might or could have been had and maintained against the assignor or assignors at the time, and before notice of such assignment, in the same manner and to the same extent as if no such assignment had been made.

Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

January 27, 1830.

...otion by Mr. Brawner, the House ...ded to consider the report made on ...th instant, from the joint committee ...subject of an early adjournment of ...ent session of the General Assem... ...d the said report having been read ...nd time;

...uskirk moved the following resolu... ...substitute therefor:

...ed, that no bill, resolution, or other ...business, shall be acted on by eith... ...of the General Assembly, un... ...same shall have been presented be... ...14th day of February next.

...h was twice read;

...Mr. Brawner proposed to amend ...e by striking out 14th, and inserting

...amendment was accepted by Mr. ...and adopted by the House.

...question was then put on the adop... ...the proposed substitute, as amended ...it was determined in the negative.

...question was then propounded, "will ...use concur in said report?"

...it was resolved in the affirmative.

...otion by Mr. Brawner,

...yeas and nays (being required by ...members,) were ordered and taken.

...e who voted in the affirmative are,

Thomas, (Speaker)	Creswell
Thomas, of St. M.	Gantt
Blackistone	Edelen
Brown	Semmes
Hynson	Oldson
Stewart	Sudler
Kent	Roach
Hood	Sellman
Hungerford	Hutcheson
Jenifer	Hitch
Brawer	Dorsey
Rogerson	Kinzer
Ely	Shriver
Turner, of Balt. co.	Johns
Buchanan	Moores
Johnson	Hope
Hughlet	Sutton
Dudley	Burchenal
Denny	Keene
Henrix	Orrell
Hicks	Hunt
Steele	Nicholas
Hardcastle	Witmer
Goldsborough	Donnelly
Evans	Harding
Gale	Gettings
Comegys	McMahon—52.

...se who voted in the negative, are

...s. Smith	Claude
McPherson	Boyer
Teackle	Brookhart
Wootten	Swan
Wells	Buskirk—10.

...Brawner then offered the following ...ge:

By the House of Delegates.

January 27th, 1830.

...men of the Senate,

...s House having agreed to the report ...e joint committee upon the subject of ...rly adjournment, we propose, with ...concurrence, to terminate the present ...s of the Legislature on the 13th of ...ary next, as recommended by said ...ittee.

...ch was twice read, agreed to, and ...o the Senate for concurrence.

January 28, 1830.

...Hitch presented a petition of Asbe... Howard, Elijah Parsons and others, ...cester and Somerset counties, pray... ...e repeal of the law requiring justi... ...the peace of this State to deposite ...dockets, with all papers connected ...with, in the offices of the clerks of ...spective county courts, when they ...ease to act as justices of the peace, ...as that law relates to said counties, ...r other purposes therein mentioned; ...petition was referred to a select com... ...e consisting of Messrs. Hitch, Irving, Hutcheson.

...Jenifer offered the following order: ...dered, that the committee on Elec... ...and Privileges be instructed to en... ...into the expediency of so altering and ...ding the election laws of this state, as ...vide for keeping open the polls two ...nstead of one, as at present provided; ...hat they report by bill or otherwise.

...hich was twice read;

...d on the question, "will the House ...t the said order?"

...was determined in the negative.

...r. Brookhart, from the select commit... ...appointed for the purpose, reported a ...entitled, An act to abolish all and eve... ...uch part of the constitution and form ...vernment of this state, as relates to ...appointment and tenure of office of ...sters of Wills and Clerks of the Coun... ...ourts of this state.

...r. Hitch, from the select committee ap... ...ed for the purpose, reported a bill, en... ...An act to authorize the transfer, of li... ...s by merchants, and keepers of ordi... ...and others.

...committee of Ways and Means sub... ...a report, concluding with the follow... ...marks:

...e expenses attending the session of the ...ature have been heretofore included ...estimate of expenditures for the pre... ...year, because it was considered that ...its a demand, at the commencement of the year, ought to be provided for, by having a surplus in the Treasury. But as this mode of making the estimates had no effect in producing such surplus, it was tho't better to charge the expenditures of each year, to the revenue of that year that the actual surplus, or deficiency in the Treasury might be more easily understood. It ought, however to be borne in mind that the unappropriated balance on the first day of every December, should be sufficient to pay the subsequent Journal of Accounts; otherwise the demands on the Treasury could not be immediately satisfied. According to the present estimates, there will be a small deficiency on the first day of December next, but by an early adjournment of the Legislature, and a careful disbursement of the public money, enough will be saved to pay the deficiency, and to leave a small balance in the Treasury. It will then be necessary to provide a small additional revenue to meet the demand that will be made in the early part of the next year.—This can be done by so amending the license law, as to make it apply to all traders, whether importers or not, who sell goods by the piece, and to require that each person, applying for a license should pay more or less, according to his capital in trade. The committee propose that there should be three grades of licenses, the lowest to be twelve dollars, and payable by retailers whose capital does not exceed one thousand dollars; the next to be fifteen dollars, and payable by those whose capital exceeds one thousand dollars, and does not exceed three thousand dollars; the highest to be twenty dollars, and payable by those whose capital exceeds three thousand dollars; the grade to be determined by the person applying for the license. This change would produce a considerable addition to the revenue, would be just in principle, and would cause the merchants to pay the same proportion of the expenses of the State Government that is now borne by the landed interest, in the payment of the county assessments. The revenue derived from this source is collected by the clerks of the county courts, who are under no checks, and who consequently have it in their power to defraud the State of considerable sums. Your Committee do not mean to intimate that frauds have been committed by their officers, or that any part of the money collected by them has been withheld, but considering it unsafe in the Government, to depend too much on the honesty of its agents, they recommend the adoption of some measure to secure correct returns to the Treasury of this important branch of the revenue.

All which is respectfully submitted,

WM. GRASON, Chairman
of the Committee of
Ways and Means.

January 29, 1830.

On motion by Mr. Boyer, it was

Ordered, that the Committee on Internal Improvements be instructed to cause to be made one hundred and eleven lithographic copies of the plats accompanying the Executive communication relating to the surveys of the Pocomoke river, and cross cut therein referred to.

Mr. Johns had leave to bring in a bill, entitled, a supplement to an act, entitled, an act to authorize warranting on constables' bonds, for moneys received on warrant, judgment, fieri facias, or execution, and for other purposes.

And thereupon, Messrs. Johns, Buchanan, and Hope, were appointed a select committee to prepare and report said bill.

Mr. Done moved the following resolution:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of Maryland, that all proceedings on the judgment obtained by the State of Maryland against Charles Jones, late sheriff and collector of Somerset county, and his securities, be, and the same are, hereby, suspended until the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty two; provided, that nothing herein contained, shall be construed to release the right of the State to any property, real or personal, which has already been taken in execution, of the said Charles Jones, or any of his securities

The said resolution being read the first time;

On motion by Mr. Done, it was read the second time, by a special order obtained for the purpose, assented to, and sent to the Senate for concurrence

Mr. Teackle from the select committee appointed for the purpose; reported a bill, entitled, An act to establish a public library in each of the several counties of this state, and in the city of Baltimore.

January 30, 1830.

Mr. Hutcheson had leave to bring in a bill, to be entitled An act to alter the time of holding the spring term of Worcester county court.

And thereupon Messrs. Hutcheson, Hitch and Roach, were appointed a select committee to prepare and report said bill.

Mr. Teackle offered the following message; which was twice read, assented to, and sent to the Senate for concurrence, viz:

By the House of Delegates,

January 30th, 1830.

Gentlemen of the Senate:

Considering the public instruction of youth, in primary schools, upon a general and systematic plan, to be a concernment of the highest import to the good people of this State; and considering that more than two thirds of the counties have adopted, by their votes the act of 1825, ch. 162; and considering that the avails of the free school fund, with the revenues arising under the acts of 1817, ch. 16 and 93; and the dividends from capital invested in virtue of resolution No. 38, passed at December session, 1825, are of greater relative amount, than the appropriations for Common Schools in the state of New York, where more than five hundred thousand of the rising generation are freely instructed in useful knowledge, without distinction or discrimination; and considering that additional aid for education may be soon expected from the United States, as contemplated by the resolution herein referred to, as well as from the liberal distribution of the proceeds of sales of the public lands; and considering that the earliest practical application of the beneficial influences of literature, to every county and neighborhood, would well comport with a due extension of the fostering care and parental regard of this general assembly, to the primary interest of their constituents; and considering that a personal view by a deputation of their respective branches, might contribute essentially to a proper understanding and appreciation of the great advantages of this improvement, and tend to the diffusion of salutary information throughout the country.—We propose with the concurrence of your honorable body, to appoint a committee to consist of one member from each of the counties, and one from the city of Baltimore, conjointly with such gentlemen as may be appointed by the Senate, to visit and inspect the seminary of the Primary School district of Anne-Arundel county, No. 38, which is located in the city of Annapolis, and to report thereon respectively.

We have appointed on the part of this House, Messrs Teackle, Steel, Kent, Hitch, Creswell, Keene, Osborne, Thomas, of St. Mary's, Smith, McPherson, Henrix, Semmes, Grason, Dorsey, Moores, Donnelly, Gettings, McMahon and Hunt, for the purpose of this communication.

By order, Gideon Pearce, Clk.

Mr. McPherson, from the select committee appointed on the subject, reported a bill entitled, An act to alter and amend such parts of the constitution and form of government, as relate to the election of Council to the Governor.

The bill reported by Mr. Goldsborough, on the 19th instant, entitled, an act to incorporate the "Cambridge Female Academy," in Dorchester county, was taken up, passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The bill reported by Mr. Donnelly, on the 19th instant, entitled an act to extend the jurisdiction of justices of the peace, in the several counties of this State was taken up for consideration, in just turn, and, in the progress of the second reading thereof,

Mr. Buskirk moved to amend the said bill, in its second section, by erasing therefrom, the word "thereafter," in the 6th line of that section, in the printed bill, and inserting in lieu thereof, these words: "from the rendition of the said judgment."

Mr. Blackistone moved to substitute these words, "from the date of the supersedeas," instead of those proposed by Mr. Buskirk.

The question was put on adopting the substitute and determined in the negative.

The question was then put on inserting the words proposed by Mr. Buskirk,

And resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. Burchenal the said section was further amended by inserting immediately after the words, "or be removed from office," these words, "or in any way incompetent to act."

Mr. Burchenal proposed further to amend said section, by inserting immediately after the words, "before any justice of the peace for the county," in the 10th and 11th lines thereof, these words, "by producing a copy of the original judgment."

And the question thereon being taken was resolved in the negative.

Mr. Wells moved further to amend said section by appending at the end thereof, the following words:

"*And be it further provided*, that no execution shall issue in any judgment, to be rendered by a justice of the peace, until 15 days after the date of the rendition thereof.

And the question thereon being taken was determined in the negative.

Mr. Steele then moved that the further consideration of said bill be postponed, and that it be laid on the table.

Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Buskirk, the third section of the bill was amended by striking therefrom the following words: "as from other judgments, and to supersede the same, and shall be entitled to all the privileges to which, by law, either party is entitled in all other cases over which justices of the peace in the several counties of this state have jurisdiction."

And inserting in lieu thereof, the following: "and the same proceedings thereon, shall be had, as are now had upon appeals from the judgments of justices of the peace, under the acts relating to the recovery of small debts out of court."

Mr. Brawner moved to amend the fifth section of the bill, by striking therefrom, the word "fifty," in the 3d line of that section, in the printed bill, and inserting, in lieu thereof, the word "ten;" when

Mr. McMahon having called for a division of the question, on that motion, it was accordingly divided and first taken on striking out,

It was resolved in the affirmative.

The question was then put on inserting "ten,"

And resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Donnelly then moved further to amend the fifth section, by striking out the word, "dollars," in the same line, and inserting in lieu thereof, the word, "pounds," determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr Steele, the fifth section of the bill was further amended, by appending at the end thereof, the following proviso;

Provided, that nothing herein contained, shall be construed to prevent any justice of the peace from issuing an execution on a certified copy of such judgment thus recorded, directed to any constable or the sheriff of the county, which execution shall have the same extent as if issued by any county court in this state.

On motion by Mr. Hutcheson, the second section of the bill was reconsidered and amended, by erasing therefrom the last word of that section, "thereafter," and inserting in lieu thereof, the words, "from the rendition of the said judgment."

The said bill having been read throughout, and placed in the hands of the Speaker;

The question was put, "shall the bill pass, as amended?"

And it was resolved in the affirmative.

The bill reported by Mr. Irving on the 19th instant, entitled, an act to incorporate a Bank to be called by the name of the Bank of Salisbury, was taken up for consideration in just turn. And the Clerk having progressed in the second reading thereof, as far as the 9th section;

On motion by Mr. Yoe the further consideration of said bill was postponed; and it was made the order of the day for Tuesday next, the second proximo.

February 1, 1830.

Mr. Teackle from the select committee to which the subject had been referred, reported a bill, entitled, an act to promote the preservation, improvement and increase of shell fish in this state.

The bill reported by Mr. Done on the 20th ultimo, entitled, an additional supplement to the act relating to sheriffs, and for other purposes, passed at December session 1813, chapter 102, was taken up for consideration, in just turn, read the second time, passed without amendment, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The bill reported by Mr. Brawner, on the 27th ultimo, entitled, an act relating to appeals from Magistrates' Judgments, and directing in what manner a title to real estate may be acquired by sales made under writs of fieri facias issued by justices of the peace, was taken up for consideration, in just turn. When,

On motion by Mr. Brawner, the said bill was again ordered to lie on the table.

The hour prescribed by the rules of the house, for taking up the orders of the day having arrived, the unfinished business in reference to the report of the committee of the whole house, on the bill reported by Mr. Goldsborough, entitled an act to reduce into one act the several acts of Assembly, relating to the civil jurisdiction of justices of the peace, and to repeal the acts of Assembly therein mentioned, was taken up for consideration. When,

On motion by Mr. Goldsborough, the said bill was indefinitely postponed.

The bill reported by Mr. Hitch on the 28th ultimo, entitled an act to authorize the transfer of licenses by merchants, and keepers of ordinaries, and others, was taken up for consideration in just turn. When,

On motion by Mr. Done, the said bill was referred to the committee on Ways and Means.

February 2, 1830.

The Speaker laid before the House a report of the Trustees of the Washington Academy, in Somerset county, disclosing the present state and condition of that institution, transmitted in compliance with the act of Assembly relating thereto; which report was referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Teackle presented a petition of Henry Hyland and others, of Somerset county, praying that an act may pass to provide for the preservation, improvement and increase of oysters in this state; the reading of which petition was dispensed with, and it was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Jones presented a petition of John V. Pinto and others, inhabitants of the town of Princess-Anne, in Somerset county, praying for an act to revive the act, providing for the appointment of commissioners for the regulation and improvement of said town, passed at December session 1815, chapt. 75, and the supplements thereto, and for other purposes; which petition was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Jones, Done and Teackle.

Mr. Teackle had leave to report a bill, to be entitled, an act to amend and reduce into system, the several acts concerning the conducting of Elections.

And thereupon Messrs Teackle, McMahon, Grason, Hicks, Travilla, Yoe, and Jenifer, were appointed a select committee to prepare and report said bill.

Mr. McMahon moved the following resolution, which was read the first time and ordered to lie on the table, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, that the Governor and Council have printed and distributed to the Justices of the Levy Court, —— copies of the Election Laws, and that it shall be the duty of the clerks of the several counties in this state to disburse them to the Judges of Election with their warrants, to be returned to said clerks by the Judges of Election, on the day appointed by law to make their return of the elections.

Mr. Teackle from the committee on Inspections, reported a bill, entitled, an additional supplement to the act, entitled, an act to regulate the inspection of lumber.

Mr. Hutcheson, from the select committee appointed on leave obtained, for the purpose, reported a bill, entitled, an act to confirm the proceedings of certain commissioners in Worcester county.

The last mentioned bills were severally read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table.

The Clerk of the Senate returned the bill of the following title;

An act to incorporate the Cambridge Female Academy, in Dorchester county; endorsed, "will pass."

February 3, 1830.

On motion by Mr. McMahon, the resolution submitted by him yesterday, relative to printing and distributing the election laws of this state, was withdrawn from the further consideration of the House, and the following order, which he offered as a substitute for said resolution, was adopted, viz:

Ordered, that a select committee of five be appointed by the chair, to enquire into the propriety of having an abstract of the election laws of this state printed, for the use of the judges of election, and enquire into the expense thereof.

Messrs. McMahon, Done, Goldsborough, Dorsey, and Gantt, were appointed the said committee, pursuant to the order

Erratum.—In the piece, signed "Verus," which was published in the paper of last week, the following sentence should be read thus—"The Saviour was also present with his disciples, on *two* (not the) successive *first-days* of the week," &c.

MARRIED,

On the 4th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Bell, Mr. Thomas Ward to Miss Sarah Ann Hardy.

DIED, at his farm in Baltimore county, on the 5th inst. Col. PETER LITTLE, in the 55th year of his age.

Baltimore Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 12, 18[illegible]

FLOUR—best white wheat family, 5 75 a 6 25—superfine How. ard st. 4 37 a 4 4[illegible] city mills 4 00 a —, Susquehanna, —CORN MEAL, bbl 2 25—WHEAT, best red, 0 75 a 0 80; best white 0 80 a 0 85; ord. to good 60 a 70—CORN, old white — 38 a 39; RYE, 45 a —OATS, [illegible] —BEANS, 0 90 a 1 —PEAS, [illegible] CLOVER SEED, 5 00—TIMOTHY 2 [illegible] 2 50—ORCHARD GRASS 2 00 a 2 [illegible] Herd's — a 1 50—Lucerne 37½ a 50 [illegible] BARLEY —— FLAXSEED, 1 12 WHISKEY, hhds 1st p. [illegible] bbls [illegible] —WOOL, common unwashed, lb 15 a 16—washed 18 a 20 [illegible] three quarter 23 a 30 [illegible] according to the quality—FISH, Shad, Susquehanna, No 1, bbl 5 [illegible] trimmed 6 50; North Carolina, No 1, 5 50 a [illegible] Herrings No 1 bbl 3 75, No 2, 3 50—Mackerel No 1, 6 50; No 2, [illegible] No 3 [illegible] BACON, hams, Balt. [illegible] 9 [illegible] 9½; FEATHERS [illegible] WOOD, by the vessel [illegible]

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale on WEDNESDAY the 10th of March next, at the late residence of DAVID BARKLEY, deceased, all the

Personal Estate

of said deceased, except [illegible] ing of HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, Household and Kitchen F[illegible] Farming Utensils, Corn, Fodder, [illegible] credit of six months on all sums above [illegible] dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security; all sums of [illegible] dollars and under, the cash will be required.

Sale to commence [illegible]

MARGARET W. [illegible]

Adm [illegible]

Feb. 16, 1830. [illegible]

Late Sheriff's S[illegible]

BY virtue of sundry writs of [illegible] Exponas issued out of Somerset [illegible] and to me directed, at the suit [illegible] Parsons against Joshua Morris and Jones of Rob't [illegible] heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit: [illegible] horses, one gig, and [illegible] goods and chattels [illegible] two horses [illegible] and chattels [illegible] hereby give notice, that I shall [illegible] public sale to the highest [illegible] cash, at the Court House [illegible] Anne, on Tuesday [illegible] next, between the hours [illegible] P. M. to satisfy [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Jan. 26, 1830.

[illegible]

ROBT. STEWART, [illegible]

Jan. 26, 1830.

THE CORNUCOPIÆ.

"Blending the useful with the sweet."

[SELECTED.]

WHEN FIRST I MET THEE.

Air—"O Patrick fly from me."

When first I met thee warm and young,
There shone such truth about thee,
And on thy lip such promise hung,
[illegible] I doubt thee.
I saw [illegible] yet still relied,
[illegible] the fonder,
[illegible] else to all beside,
[illegible] couldst not wander.
[illegible]
[illegible] could make it!
[illegible]
[illegible] couldst break it!

[illegible] thy follies nam'd,
[illegible] story;
[illegible] faults they blam'd,
[illegible] glory.
[illegible] friends,
[illegible] to slight thee;
[illegible] thy falsehood reads,
[illegible] to right thee,
[illegible]
[illegible] thou'lt waken
[illegible] to know
[illegible] of hearts forsaken.

[illegible] its bloom has shed,
[illegible] adorn thee;
[illegible] have fled,
[illegible] scorn thee.
[illegible] is pledg'd to slaves,
[illegible] it,
[illegible] like light on graves,
[illegible] it!
[illegible] though worlds were thine,
[illegible] surrender
[illegible]
For all thy guilty splendor!

[illegible] false one! yet,
[illegible] sever;
[illegible] regret,
[illegible]
[illegible] fall,
[illegible] thee,
[illegible] all
[illegible]
[illegible] to upbraid thee;
[illegible]
[illegible] guilt and shame have made thee.

From Hood's Comic Annual.

ST MARK'S EVE.

"The devil choke thee with un!"—As [illegible] said this, he bang-[illegible] a bam, [illegible]—I do say, the [illegible] The dame made [illegible] with passion [illegible] original cause of [illegible] has been said and [illegible] of congenial tastes a-[illegible] but true it is, the va-[illegible] couple arose from [illegible] gusto. They were [illegible] delicacy in question; [illegible] to secure the lit-[illegible] and this was sufficient [illegible] high words—which, [illegible] very low lan-[illegible] passed over [illegible] of the sort,—as [illegible] clashed, so did [illegible] disagreeable and [illegible] when they did pick a quarrel [illegible] to the bone. It was reported [illegible] they had not even [illegible] with hard speeches, but that they had come to scuffling—he ta-[illegible] and she to pinching—though in a far less amicable manner than is prac-[illegible] the takers of snuff. On the present [illegible] however, they were satisfied with [illegible] other dead with all their hearts; [illegible] little doubt of the sincerity [illegible] on looking at their malig-[illegible] they had made a horrible pic-[illegible] of mind. Now, it happen-[illegible] quarrel took place on the morn-ing of St. Mark—a saint who was supposed [illegible] to favor his votaries with a [illegible] the Book of Fate, for it was the [illegible] in those days, that if a per-[illegible] watch towards midnight be-[illegible] the apparitions of all those [illegible] who were to be taken by death [illegible] the next anniversary would be seen [illegible] the porch.

The yeoman, like his neighbors, believed [illegible] in this superstition—and in [illegible] moment he breathed the unseemly [illegible] aforesaid, it occurred to him, that [illegible] was at hand, when, by observing [illegible] of St. Mark, he might know to a [illegible] whether the unchristian wish was [illegible] those that bear fruit. According-[illegible] before midnight, he stole qui-[illegible] house, and in a something [illegible] set forth on his way to [illegible] the dame call-[illegible] ceremonial; and, hav-[illegible] curiosity with her [illegible] her cloak and ca [illegible] by a different path, [illegible] The night of the saint [illegible] as the mysteries he [illegible] reveal, the moon throwing [illegible] glance, as the sluggish [illegible] were driven slowly across [illegible] it fell out that our two ad-[illegible] quite unconscious of being [illegible] a sudden glimpse of moon-[illegible] to each other, only a few [illegible] both, through a natural panic, as pale as ghosts, and both making eagerly towards the church porch. Much as they had just wished for this vision, they could not help quaking and stopping on the spot, as if turned to a pair of tombstones, and in this position the dark again threw a sudden curtain over them, and they disappeared from each other. It will be supposed the two came only to one conclusion, each conceiving that St. Mark had marked the other to himself. With this comfortable knowledge, the widow and widower elect hied home again by the roads they came; and as their custom was to sit apart after a quarrel, they repaired, each ignorant of the other's excursion, to separate chambers. By and by, being called to supper, instead of sulking as aforetime, they came down together, each being secretly in the best humor, though mutually suspected of the worst; and among other things on the table, there was calf's sweetbread, being one of those very dainties that had often set them together by the ears.

The dame looked and longed, but she refrained from its appropriation, thinking within herself that she could give up sweetbreads for one year; and the farmer made a similar reflection. After pushing the dish to and fro several times by a common impulse they divided the treat; and then having supped, they retired amicably to rest, whereas, until then, they had not gone to bed without falling out. The truth was, each looked upon the other as being already in the church yard mould, or quite moulded to their wish. On the morrow, which happened to be the dame's birthday, the farmer was the first to wake, and *knowing what he knew*, and having besides just roused himself out of a dream strictly confirmatory of the late vigil, he did not scruple to salute his wife, and wish her many happy returns of the day, the wife, *who knew as much as he*, very readily wished him the same, having in truth but just rubbed out of her eyes the pattern of a widow's bonnet that had been submitted to her in her sleep. She took care, however, to give the fowl's liver at dinner, to the doom'd man, considering that when he was dead and gone, she could have them if she pleased seven days in the week; and the farmer, on his part took care to help her to many tit-bits. Their feeling towards each other was that of an impatient host with regard to an unwelcome guest, showing scarcely a bare civility while in expectation of this stay, but over-loading him with hospitality when made certain of his departure. In this manner they went on for some six months, and though without any addition of love between them, and as much selfishness as ever, yet living in a subservience to the comforts and inclinations of each other, sometimes not to be found even among couples of sincerer affections. There was as many causes for quarrels as ever, but every day it became less worth while to quarrel; so letting by gones be by gones, they were indifferent to the present; and thought only of the future, considering each other (to adopt a common phrase) 'as good as dead.'

Ten months wore away, and the farmer's birth-day arrived in its turn. The dame who had passed an uncomfortable night, having dreamt, in truth, that she did not much like herself in mourning, saluted him as soon as the day dawned and with a sigh wished him many happy years to come. The farmer repaid her in kind, the sigh included; his own visions had been of the painful sort, for he had dreamt of having the head-ache, from wearing a black hatband, and the malady still clung to him when awake. The whole morning was spent in silent meditation and melancholy on both sides, and when dinner came, although the most favorite dishes were upon the table, they could not eat.—The farmer, resting his elbows on the board, with his face between his hands, gazed wistfully on his wife,—scooping her eyes, as it were out of their sockets, stripping the flesh off her cheeks, and in fancy converting her whole head into a mere caputmortum. The dame, leaning back in her high arm chair, regarded the yeoman quite as ruefully, by the same process of imagination picking his sturdy bones and bleaching his ruddy visage to the complexion of a plaster cast. Their minds travelling in the same direction, and at an equal rate, arrived together at the same reflection; but the farmer was the first to give it utterance: 'Thee'd be miss'd dame if thee were to die!' The dame started. Although she had nothing but death at that moment before her eyes, she was far from dreaming of her own exit, and at this rebound of her thoughts against herself, she felt as if an extra-cold-coffin-plate had been suddenly nailed on her chest; recovering, however, from the first shock, her thoughts flowed into their old channel, and she restored into the same spirit: "I wish master, thee may live so long as I!" The farmer, in his own mind, wished to live rather longer; for, at the utmost, he considered his wife's bill of mortality had but two months to run.

The calculation made him sorrowful; during the last few months she had consulted his appetite, bent to his humor and dovetailed her own inclinations into his, in a manner that could never be supplied, and he thought of her, if not in the language, at least in the spirit of the Lady in Lallah Rookh—

'I never taught a bright gazelle
To watch me with its dark black eye,
But when it came to know me well,
And love me, it was sure to die!'

His wife, from being at first useful to him, had become agreeable, and at last dear; and as he contemplated her approaching fate, he could not help thinking out audibly, 'that he should be a lonesome man when she was gone.' The dame, this time heard the survivorship foreboded without starting; but she marvelled much at what she thought the infatuation of a doom'd man. So perfect was the faith in the infallibility of St. Mark, that she had even seen the symptoms of mortal disease, as palpable as plague spots, on the devoted yeoman. Giving his body up, therefore, for lost, a strong sense of duty persuaded her, that it was imperative on her, as a Christian, to warn the unsuspecting farmer of his dissolution. Accordingly, with a solemnity adapted to the subject, a tenderness of recent growth, and a *memento mori* face, she broached the matter in the following question:—'Master how bee'st?' 'As hearty, dame, as a buck.'—the dame shook her head—'and I wish thee the like.'—at which he shook his head himself. A dead silence ensued—the farmer was as unprepared as ever. There is a great fancy for breaking the truth by dropping it gently; an experiment which has never answered any more than with Ironstone China. The dame felt this, and thinking it better to throw the news at her husband at once, she told him, in as many words that he was a dead man.

It was now the yeoman's turn to be staggered. By a parallel course of re[illegible], he had just wrought himself up to a [illegible] closure, and the dame's death [illegible] just ready upon his tongue, [illegible] with his own despatch, signed [illegible] delivered. Conscience [illegible] the oracle from which she had [illegible] omen, and he turned as pale [illegible] society'—the colorless [illegible] of late hours. St Mark had numbered his years, and the remainder days [illegible] discounted by St. Thomas. Like a criminal [illegible] to the [illegible] he doubted if the die 'was cast, and appealed to his wife:—'Thee host watched dame at the church porch, then. 'Ay, master.' 'And thee didst see me s[illegible]? In the brown wrap, with the boot hose'—'Thee were coming to the church by [illegible] thorn Gap, in the while I were coming by the Holy Hedge.' For a minute the farmer paused—but the next burst into a fit of uncontrollable laughter,—peal after peal—and each higher than the last according to the hysterical gamut of the hyena. The poor woman had but one explanation for the phenomenon—she thought it a delirium a lightning before death, and was beginning to wring her hands, and lament, when she was check ed by the merry yeoman;—'Dame thee bee'st a fool. It was I myself thee seed at the church porch. I seed thee too,—with a notice to quit upon thy face—but thanks to God, thee bee'st a living, and that is more than I cared to say of thee this day ten month."

The dame made no answer. Her heart was too full to speak, but throwing her arms round her husband, she showed that she shared in his sentiment! And from that hour, practising a careful abstinence from offence, or a temperate sufferance of its appearance, they became the most united couple in the county,—but, it must be said, that the comfort was not complete till they had seen each other in safety, over the perilous anniversary of St. Mark's Eve."

[From the Boston Galaxy.

THE PHILOSOPHICAL APPLE WOMAN.

"My mind to me a kingdom is."

It is nonsense to talk of "the learned" as being the only wise part of mankind. There is many an unlettered fellow who can turn his wits to better account than a professor, while there are not a few of the erudite who have hardly wisdom enough to go in when it rains; not that we are altogether of honest Dogberry's opinion, "to write and read comes by nature;" but the truth is, a man may have a shrewd noddle who never figured among the knowing ones.

I was led into these reflections by contemplating, the other day, the philosophical demeanor of an ancient apple woman on Long Wharf. This relic of the olden days has kept her station there with her vendibles of fruit and gingerbread, time out of mind, and save diurnal locomotions at morning and evening, she is as much a "part and parcel" of the Boston Pier as one of the posts. She has an absolute immunity from all the vexations, rubs and crosses which are a part of the municipal economy. Constables do not venture to be saucy to her; Aldermen make their manners before her; truckmen dare not jostle her; hand cartmen are mannerly, and auctioneers dumb in her presence.

She was talking with one of our principal merchants who stood on the sidewalk near her munching an apple and grumbling of hard times.

"Terrible times, Mrs. ——, terrible times; people all failing; no money, don't know what we are all to come to."

"Terrible times, indeed, Mr. Snatchcopper. Is that your ship yonder?"

"Yes, but she has cost me a monstrous sum. I have mortgaged all my real estate, and hired money to build her."

"That's an excellent plan Mr. Snatchcopper. Every man would not have shown so much prudence."

"Yes, yes, I am obliged to pay an enormous interest for the money; but then I expect the voyage will bring me in at least fifty per cent."

"Really, Sir, that is a magnificent prospect; and when you have pocketed all this profit what will you do with the money?"

"I mean to speculate in real estate, and build a lot of houses which shall clear me twenty five per cent. upon the capital."

"And when you have got the money—as of course you will, making such nice calculations—what next?"

"Then I will put it into manufacturing stock and make twenty-five per cent. more."

"And then——"

"And then I will invest it in the rail road stock, which will be just about ready to be taken up. I shall clear thirty per cent. more by it." "And then——"

"And then I will commence underwriter, and in a short time double the whole."

"And then Mr. Snatchcopper, after you have made fifty per cent. by the voyage, twenty-five per cent. by the real estate speculation, twenty-five per cent. by the manufactures, thirty per cent. by the rail road, and double the whole by underwriting, what will you do with the grand total."

"Put it into the funds, and live on the interest."

"How much are you worth now, Sir?"

"They tax me for fifty thousand dollars."

"All of which you are risking upon this chance?"

"Yes, I really think it a great plan."

"So do I Mr. Snatchcopper; but how did you contrive to raise the money so quick for this undertaking?"

"Oh! only by endorsing for a few of my friends, all safe enough."

He had hardly said this, when some one came running up—Oh! Mr Snatchcopper, have you heard the news? Three failures! P——, and Q——, and X——, all gone to the d——l.

"Mercy on me," exclaimed Mr. Snatchcopper, "then I am ruined; I have endorsed for them all." So saying, he was off like a flash of lightning.

"There!" said the philosophical apple-woman, "that is the way it has gone these fifty years! Empires are overturned, and fortunes go to ruin, but my table keeps on its legs. *I spin no projects.*

MY BIRTH-DAY.

BY N. P. WILLIS.

My birth-day! Is the day comes round,
Less [illegible] while its mark appears.
MOORE.

I'm twenty two; I'm twenty two—they gaily give me joy,
As if I should be glad to hear that I was less a boy;
They do not know how carelessly their words have given pain
To one, whose heart would leap to be a happy boy again.

A change has o'er my spirit passed, my mirthful hours are few,
The light is all departed now my early feelings knew;
I used to love the morning gray, the twilight's quiet deep,
But now, like shadows on the sea, upon my thoughts they creep.

And love was as a holy star when this brief year was young,
And my whole worship of the sky on one sweet ray was flung;
But worldly things have come between, and shut it from my sight,
And tho' that star shines purely yet, I mourn its hidden light!

And fame!—I bent to it my knee, and bound it to my brow,
And it is like a coal upon my living spirit now;
But when I prayed for fire from Heaven to touch the soul, I bowed,
I little thought the lightning flash would come in such a cloud.

Ye give me joy! Is it because another year has fled?
That I am farther from my youth, and nearer to the dead?—
Is it that manhood's cares have come,—my happy boyhood o'er,—
Because the visions I have loved will visit me no more?

Oh wherefore give me joy, when I can smile no welcome back!
I've found no flower, and seen no light, on manhood's weary track;
My love is deep—ambition deep—and heart and mind *will on*,
But love is fainting by the way, and fame consumes ere won!

EFFECTS OF AN EARTHQUAKE.

The following extraordinary effect of the earthquake at Lima in 1828, was witnessed by an officer of his Majesty's ship Volage:—"At half past 7 o'clock on the morning of the 30th of March, a light cloud passed over the ship—at which moment the noise usually attendant on earthquakes in that country resembling heavy distant thunder, was heard. The ship was violently agitated; and, to use the words of the informant, felt as if placed on trucks, and dragged rapidly over a pavement of loose stones. The water around "hissed as if hot iron was immersed in it;" immense quantities of air bubbles rose to the surface, the gas from which was offensive. Numbers of fish came up dead alongside. The sea, before calm and clear, was now strongly agitated and turbid, and the ship rolled about two streaks, or fourteen inches each way. A cry of "there goes the town!" called the attention of the crew towards it. A cloud of dust raised by the agitation of the earth and the fall of houses, covered the town from view, and the tower of the garrison chapel, the only object visible above the dust, rocked for a few seconds, and then fell through it; and, from the high perpendicular rock on the north end of the island of St. Lorenzo, a slab, supposed 30 feet thick, separated from the top to the bottom of the cliff, and fell with a tremendous noise into the sea. The wharf, or pier, was cracked three places across, showing a chasm of eighteen inches wide; the chronometers on shore, [illegible] those in the pocket, and most of them stopped, whilst the rates of chronometers afloat were in many instances altered. A great number of lives were lost; and among them were four priests killed in the church, one of them by the falling of an image, whose base he was at prayer. The Volage's chain cables were lying on a soft muddy bottom in thirty-six feet water; and in heaving up the bower anchor to examine it, the [illegible] thereof was found to have been strongly acted on, at 13 fathoms from the anchor, or 25 from the ship. On washing the mud off it, the links, which are made of the cylinder wrought iron, about two inches in diameter, appeared to have undergone a partial fusion for a considerable extent; the metal seemed to run out in grooves of an inches long and three-eighths of an inch in diameter, and had formed (in some cases at the ends of these grooves, and in others in the middle of them) small spherical globules or nodules, which, upon scrubbing the cable to cleanse it, fell upon the deck. The chain cable was not injured, nor was any similar occurrence heard of amongst the numerous vessels then lying in the bay. The portion of the chain so injured was condemned, the vessels being paid off at Portsmouth, and is now in the sail field of the dock yard."

☞Why is the life of an Editor like the book of Revelation? Because it is full of "*types* and *shadows*," and a mighty noise like the sound of many waters, ever [illegible] to him—*Write*.

Village Herald.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOL. III. PRINCESS-ANNE, MD., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1830. NO. 4[illegible].

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 00 *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months.

☞Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance.*

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year.*

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a notice to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be [illegible] considered as a new engagement.

☞Papers sent by mail will be [illegible] to postage, to be paid by the subscribers.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for [illegible] cents for every subsequent insertion exceeding a square in the same proportion.

☞Persons advertising must [illegible] the time of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

☞All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE,

[Corrected Weekly.]

BANKS	pr. ct. dis.	BANKS	pr. ct. dis.
U. States Bank	par	Farmers bank and	
Do Branches	par	branches	1
MASSACHUSETTS		Wilmington and	
Boston banks		Brandywine	[illegible]
Other Mass. notes	2	Commercial bank	[illegible]
RHODE ISLAND		Branch of do. at	
Providence banks		[illegible]	
Other R. Island notes	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]		[illegible]	
Middletown bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Phoenix bank at		[illegible]	
Hartford	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Bridgeport bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Eagle bank of New		[illegible]	
Haven	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Hartford bank	[illegible]	Westminster	
NEW YORK		[illegible]	50
N. York banks, except			
[illegible]		[illegible]	
Albany		[illegible]	
Other N. York notes	[illegible]	[illegible]	
NEW JERSEY		[illegible]	
Jersey bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Bank in Newark	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Bank of N. Bruns-		[illegible]	
wick	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Trenton Ins. Co	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Farmers bank at		[illegible]	
Mount Holly	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Cumberland bk	[illegible]	[illegible]	
State bk Camden	[illegible]	[illegible]	
At Elizabethtown	[illegible]	[illegible]	
At N. Brunswick	[illegible]	[illegible]	
At Paterson	[illegible]	[illegible]	
At Trenton	[illegible]	[illegible]	
At Morristown	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Sussex bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	
PENNSYLVANIA		[illegible]	
Philadelphia banks	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Easton	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Germantown	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Montgomery county	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Chester	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Delaware	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Lancaster bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Farmers bk of Lanc'r	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Harrisburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Northampton	[illegible]	S. CAROLINA	
Farmers bank of		State banks	[illegible]
Bucks county	[illegible]	[illegible]	
York bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Chambersburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Farmers bank at		[illegible]	
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Gettysburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Carlisle bk	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Swatara at Harrisb'g	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Greensburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Brownsville	[illegible]	[illegible]	
DELAWARE		[illegible]	
Bank of Delaware	[illegible]	[illegible]	

To Mariners.

ON the 27th of January, at half past [illegible] o'clock A. M. I slipped the cable of the Light boat at Hooper's Straits and ran her into Hickory Cove, for the purpose of repairing her upper works. As soon as the repair is completed, which will be in a few days, she will resume her former station.

JOHN HOOPER.
Dorchester county, Jan. 29, 1830.

In Chancery,

In Somerset County Court, November Term, 1829.

ORDERED, That the sale of the real estate of Charles Jones, deceased, made and reported by Ephraim K. Wilson, trustee for the sale of the said estate, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown by the second day of the next term of this Court: provided a copy of this order be inserted in a newspaper printed in the town of Princess-Anne, once a week for three successive weeks before the said day.

Test GEO. HANDY, Clk.
True copy. GEO. HANDY, Clk.
Feb. 2, 1830.

H. K. LONG

Respectfully announces to his friends and the public in general, that he now keeps That well known Establishment IN PRINCESS-ANNE, CALLED THE

Washington Hotel,

Carried on upwards of 40 years by [illegible]

Where he will be happy to receive the visits of customers, and only promises to do the best he can to make them *comfortable.* His TABLE, ATTENDANCE, LIQUORS, LODGING and STABLAGE, he hopes will give his customers would experience greater benefits, than he may [illegible] their approbation; he only asks a *fair trial—holding* [illegible] *hand*, hoping it will be *ordered* [illegible] accommodation. To the traveller [illegible] he is a member he would [illegible] though he has ceased to be a [illegible] the *Law*, he still hopes to have [illegible] practice at the *Bar.*

Jan. 26, 1830.

☞The S. Messenger and C. C. [illegible] publish the above 3t and send [illegible] this office.

Contents of the American [illegible]

Of January 29, 1830.

On the Cultivation of Clover, [illegible] of Sorts, Soil, Climate, Preparation, Soil and Manure, Time and Manner [illegible] ing, the After-Culture, Soiling, [illegible] tle with it Green, &c. from [illegible] elopædia of Agriculture—On [illegible] Bounty Lands of the State of [illegible] cluded—On Swamp Mud for [illegible] the use of Oyster Shells for [illegible] culation of Profit on a Rice [illegible] Carolina—On Private Kitchen [illegible] the Sweet Locust, or Three [illegible] cia—Address to the Labouring [illegible] England—On Head Dress—[illegible] Perfume Linen; To Cleanse [illegible] ver Lace—Natural History of [illegible] Wolf, (C. lupus.) With a cut—[illegible] Wind—Vital principles of [illegible] Vaccination and Antidote to [illegible] Kill Vermin on Cattle, and [illegible] Mange; Vinegar—Editorial, [illegible] Ohio Rail Road—Latest Foreign Prices—Prices in the Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore [illegible] manack

[illegible]

[illegible] Princess-Anne, [illegible] Jones & Co. [illegible] apply to Isaac F. Williams, of Dorchester, or the subscriber.

JAMES POLK.
Princess-Anne, July 21. w?

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber deems it opportune to mention to the Public that he has removed to the old stand,

(Snow-Hill Hotel,)

where his doors are open for the reception of his former customers, and the public in general. He feels it a source of gratification to say that he is prepared to accommodate them as well as he has done heretofore, and returns his grateful acknowledgements for past patronage.

The public's ob't. serv't.
C. Farrow.
Snow Hill, Dec 22, 1829.

Sheriffalty.

☞We are authorized to announce Dr. JAMES STEWART as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Dec. 15, 1829.

A NEW SERIES OF THE

Philadelphia Album

AND

Ladies' Literary Gazette,

ENLARGED, and accompanied with an engraved title page, was commenced Jan. 1, 1830. The work has been improved in many respects, and such arrangements have been entered into as will ensure its regular receipt by the distant subscribers with the earliest mails. Copperplate engravings at least equal to that which accompanied the first number of the new volume, will be published with the work quarterly.—The Editor is aware, that in consequence of [illegible] is destroyed [illegible] more efficient [illegible] first number of the new volume with the first of the year.—Mr. Jesper Harding, the present publisher, [illegible] journal equal, in point of appearance and workmanship, to any one of a similar character published in this country, and pledges himself that hereafter, each number shall be promptly and carefully mailed on the day of publication.

The literary department of the work will be under the same guidance as heretofore. The original correspondence will embrace many of the productions of our best and most [illegible] writers, with such communications from abroad, as shall be at the command of the Editor. We believe, that thus far no [illegible] [illegible]

CONTEMPORARY OPINIONS.

"We consider the Philadelphia Album [illegible] first of its [illegible]"

"The Philadelphia Album is one of the four or five best papers in the country."
New England Review.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

ROBERT [illegible]
Jan. 1, 1830.

STATE OF MARYLAND, Sc.

Somerset County Orphans Court,

Jan. 12, 1830

ON application of CHARLES SEMKINS, Administrator of MARY SEMKINS, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test,
JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of MARY SEMKINS, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the twelfth of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of Jan. A. D. 1830.

CHARLES SEMKINS, Adm.
of M. Semkins, dec'd

Jan 19, 1830

SHERIFFALTY.

☞We are authorized to announce SAMUEL G. HOLBROOK, Esq. as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
June, 1829. tfl

☞We are authorized to announce HENRY LANKFORD, Esq. as a Candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
July 7, 1829. w?

Cash in Market.

I will give the highest prices in

CASH FOR YOUNG SLAVES,

from 12 to 25 years old, on application, at Mrs. Disharoon's, Princess Anne, or L. D. Collier's, Salisbury. Information by letter to the subscriber, at either of the above places, will be strictly attended to.

R. C. Woolfolk.
July 21, 1829. wtf

LAST NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the subscriber for County Levy and Officers Fees are requested to make immediate payment, otherwise they will find their property exposed to sale for the payment of the same.

Joshua Brattan.
Sheriff and Collector of S. C.
August 11, 1829.

Public Notice.

BY an Act of Assembly passed in 1817, the Levy Court of Somerset County were [illegible] to levy a sum of money for the purpose of funding Officers for the Clerk and Register of Wills—The money was levied in 1818, and before its application was made to the purpose for which it was intended, the Law was repealed.

The Levy Court brought suit against William S. Handy, and his securities, to recover back the sum so levied, and obtained judgment against them. But all of them, except Dr. John King, having become insolvent, the whole judgment has devolved on him to pay, and he is responsible for the same. A large number of the property holders in the County having generously offered to relinquish all their interest in the sum due; an Act was passed by the Legislature in 1820, authorizing the Levy Court to deduct from the debt any amount that might be thus relinquished. A great number have already released their claims, and it is presumed [illegible] would do so if called on. [illegible] Court in the discharge of their [illegible] have taken the necessary [illegible] the payment of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

A [illegible] of requiring the necessary [illegible] the Levy Court have re[illegible] to all persons [illegible] their respective proportions of the [illegible] of the fund and their desire to settle the concern—They therefore hereby notify all such persons who have any claims against the Levy Court for County Levy, paid by them respectively, in the assessment of the year 1817, to leave their names either with George Handy, Esquire, Clerk of the Levy Court, or with William [illegible], their Attorney, on or before the FIRST day of MAY next, otherwise they will be considered, by the Levy Court, as having relinquished all right and claim thereto.

Dec. 15, 1829. d3ld

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans Court,

Dec. 22, 1829

ON application of Henry L. [illegible] Administrator of Lee P. Hargus, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test,
JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Lee P. Hargus, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the [illegible] of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 22d day of December, A. D. 1829.

H. L. PARKER, Adm. of L. P. Hargus, dec'd.
Dec. 29, 1829 wm

JOB PRINTING,

SUCH AS

Handbills, Cards, Blanks,

PAMPHLETS, &c.

Thankfully received and neatly printed, on moderate terms.

At the Office of the Village Herald.

Sheriffalty.

☞We are authorized to announce JAMES GOSLEE, Esq. as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
Jan. 19, 1830. wtl

Sale of Real Estate.

THE Subscriber is authorized by John T. Barr, Esq. to sell at public auction, in Vienna, Dorchester county, Maryland, on SATURDAY the 27th day of FEBRUARY next, all the right, title and interest in law and equity, which the said John T. Barr has in the real estate, lying in Dorchester county, of which the late Robert Dennis died [illegible] and which was purchased by the said John T. Barr, the 25th day of March last, at a public sale decreed by the authority of the High Court of Chancery.

To those who wish to invest their money in this species of property, this sale is particularly inviting estate. This consists of the following very valuable property, to wit:

No. 1.—The home place of the late Robert Dennis, lying in Dorchester county, on the Nanticoke River, three miles below Vienna—Vessels of 300 tons can load within 50 yards of the door. This property, known as Lot No. 7 of Nanticoke Manor, contains about three hundred and twenty-nine acres and a quarter; part of the land is very rich and part of it very heavily timbered, being covered with valuable ship timber. The improvements consist of a good dwelling, kitchen, outhouses, and a good barn; all of which require but small repairs to make them excellent.

No. 2—Being Lot No. 9 of Nanticoke Manor, and containing about four hundred and thirty acres [illegible] about six hundred and fifty acres [illegible] marsh land embanked. This property [illegible] the Nanticoke River, a few [illegible] from the home place, and is most [illegible] judiciously selected as a grazing [illegible] On this place there are a good [illegible] ing house and outhouses, and a sufficiency of wood to support the [illegible]

No. 3—Also the farm consisting of three tracts of land called Bridge Neck, Cox's Addition to Bridge Neck, and [illegible] Industry, situated on the main road from Cambridge to Vienna, about three miles from Vienna and fifteen miles from Cambridge. This farm contains about five hundred acres of land and is justly considered one of the most productive and profitable farms in that improved district of county. On this place is an excellent apple orchard, dwelling and out-houses, corn-house, stable, &c.—and the farm is under very good fencing.

No. 4.—Another farm called Trippe's Enclosure, situated on Chickonecomco river, near the Bridge. This tract contains about three hundred and sixty acres of very good quality—a sufficiency of ship timber could be obtained from it to pay for the whole place; leaving still a sufficient quantity to support the farm—This farm is also well enclosed and has upon it a [illegible] dwelling, &c.

No. 5.—A water lot in the town of Vienna, opposite Mr. Colston's store, unoccupied.

No. 6—I will also sell at the same time, the reversion belonging to Mr. Barr in that well known and highly valuable property called "Mitchell's Mills," which consists of a lot of ground containing [illegible] acres, one mill seat, one large and commodious grist mill in excellent repair, a good dwelling house, [illegible] er, store house, and other [illegible] tion, and other necessary outhouses. The lease hold interest in this property will expire in eight or nine years.

The terms of sale are one fifth of the purchase money cash on the day of sale, the balance to be paid in four equal annual instalments, with interest till paid, the purchase money to be secured by bond with security approved by the [illegible] and on the payment of the whole purchase money, the said John T. Barr will, by a good and valid deed, executed and acknowledged according to law, convey to the several purchasers in fee simple all his right, title and interest in the property thus sold, free, clear and discharged from all claims of the said John T. Barr. If any person shall bid off any property and fail to comply with the terms, the property will be resold, and any loss arising from the resale of any shall be charged to the person failing to comply.

HENRY PAGE, Trustee.
Jan. 12, 1830. wtd

BLANKS,

Of the following description, printed on excellent paper, constantly on hand and for sale, at low prices for cash at the Office of the Village Herald.

Warrants,
Fieri Fa's before supersedeas
Do. after do.
Ca. Sa's before do.
Do. after do.
Narrations,
Appeal Bonds,
Bills of Sale.
ALSO,
Blanks for Insolvent Debtors.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

New-York Amulet,

And Ladies' Literary & Religious Chronicle.

The primary object of this work will be, to check the rapid progress of two alarming evils, so fatally prevalent in our country, viz: Intemperance and Infidelity—which, like the canker worm, are stripping the green walks of life of all its flowers, and leaving the moral world a bleak desert. [illegible] the more effectually, we shall [illegible] the most vivid colors, [illegible] consequent [illegible] evils, by interesting [illegible] We shall endeavor [illegible] Christians to exhibit the beauties [illegible] of virtue [illegible] to a nature—to call [illegible] the secret and [illegible] affections [illegible] of the mind through the most delightful avenues, to the love [illegible] happiness and [illegible] to elevate and [illegible] the conceptions—to imbue [illegible] attributes and perfections [illegible] Great Divinity [illegible] God [illegible]

To accomplish these designs, we shall [illegible] all the eloquence [illegible] truth [illegible] essays, simple [illegible] varying [illegible] poetical sketches [illegible] —and sometimes to [illegible] of fancy—a humorous [illegible] a ballad [illegible] to each and in all, the [illegible] will be, to convey moral and [illegible] sentiments, through a pleasing medium to the heart [illegible] ful with the sweet."

In order to furnish [illegible] the choicest articles [illegible] [illegible]

CONDITIONS.—The New-York Amulet—published by an association [illegible] will be [illegible] quarto, 4to size, [illegible] published in the city of [illegible] and New York, who will receive it [illegible] paper, at one dollar [illegible] [illegible] price of ONE DOLLAR—payable in advance. Should the [illegible] expense, the work will be embellished with copperplate engravings.

Jan. 26, 1830.

Last Notice.

THE subscriber [illegible] persons who may be indebted [illegible] note or book account, to [illegible] immediately, otherwise [illegible] [illegible] to legal process [illegible]

SEVERN TEA[illegible]
Jan. 12, 1830. w

STATE OF MARYLAND

Somerset County Orphans Court,

[illegible]

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset county has obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of [illegible] Howard, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the [illegible] next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of [illegible] A. D. 1830.

HENRY LANKFORD, [illegible]
Jan. 19, 1830.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of [illegible] [illegible]

Jan. 12, 1830.

PRO PATRIA LIBERTATIS.

VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, FEB. 23, 1830.

Executive Appointment.

William Evans—Additional Justice of the Peace for Somerset county.

Extract of a Letter to the Editor of the V. Herald, dated

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 19, 1830.

On Friday the 12th inst. Mr Done proposed a message to the Senate, stating, that in consequence of the vast accumulation of business, and the report of the Committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice recommending the removal of one of the Judges of the County Court of Baltimore, it would be impossible for the Legislature to rise as proposed on the 13th, and proposing to rescind the resolution—The message was adopted and the Senate assented thereto.

On Monday the Speaker, Mr. F. Thomas, being absent on a visit to Frederick, the House proceeded to elect a Speaker pro tem. when Mr. Done was elected; the ballot standing between him and Mr. Buchanan of Baltimore, 31 to 30.

The House on Thursday commenced the investigation of the case of Judge Hanson, on the report of the Committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice. The speaker nominated Messrs. Buskirk, Brawner and Irving as a committee on the part of the House to examine the witnesses at the bar—All the witnesses except five have been examined before the committee, and by agreement with the counsel to Judge Hanson, Mr. Jas. W. McCulloh was received to the House—after which John Glenn, Esq and Mr. Geo. Howard were examined at the bar of the House—The House adjourned after hearing their testimony, at 4 o'clock. To-day (Friday) the rest of the witnesses, viz. Judge Kell, Mr. John S. Williams and Dr. Ashton Alexander were examined. To-morrow the argument will commence, and will probably occupy that day and Monday.

The committee on Divorces are still engaged from 7 to 10 o'clock every evening in examining witnesses in the divorce case between S. Barnum and Wife—They commenced on Friday the 4th of Feb. and expect to close to morrow—The case will probably occupy the most of next week. Counsel for the petitioner S. Barnum, Messrs. McMahon, McCulloh and Flusser—for Mrs. Barnum, Taney, Meredith and Latrobe.

The House has passed a resolution to adjourn the Legislature on Saturday the 27th instant.

The bills to provide for the re-valuation of real and personal property in Somerset county, and to revive the laws relating to the appointment of Commissioners of Princess-Anne, have passed the House of Delegates and are now before the Senate.

The bill for the protection of oysters and other shell fish in this State has passed both branches, and the bill to alter the fall term of Somerset county Court so as to restore it to the 3d Monday of November, has also passed.

Mr. Thomas (the speaker) returned to the Seat of Government this day.

The bill for the election of Registers passed the House of Delegates on Saturday the 13th; it was brought forward by one of the Washington county members.

The bill to incorporate the Bank of Salisbury, which originated in, and passed the House of Delegates, was passed by the Senate on the 12th, with several material amendments—reducing the capital to fifty thousand dollars, of which 35,000 must be paid in.

A bill reported by Mr. Jenifer, proposing that the Governor should in future be elected for a term of 3 years, was rejected in the House by a large majority.

DUEL.—We are informed that a discussion took place in the House on Saturday, the 13th, relative to an early adjournment of the present session, which produced some personal reflections between Mr. Jenifer from Charles, and Mr. Buskirk from Allegany county, the result of which was a challenge from the latter which was promptly accepted by the former. Information was given, by some means, to the Attorney General, then in Annapolis, and on Sunday evening the two gentlemen were arrested and put under recognizance each for $5,000, to keep the peace for 12 months. Much doubt existed, not only by the gentlemen themselves, but by their friends, whether the law authorized the Attorney General to adopt such a measure. There, however was no appeal, and they both appeared in the House on Monday morning and took their seats as usual.

Party Discipline.

The coalition prints have constantly been deprecating party discipline and crying out most piteously that the Republican party have rewarded party editors; and yet the moment that these same coalitionists *accidentally* have a majority in the Senate, they pass a resolution giving their party editor a *bonus* of $80,000 of the people's money!

They have agreed to give to Gales & Seaton $118,125 for work which the public printer offered to execute, for $56,350, and still realize a profit of about $20,000.

Recapitulation.

They give Gales & Seaton	$118,125
The public printer offered to do it, *and give bond with security for the faithful performance of the work,* for	56,350
Difference	$61,775
Add profits at the lowest bid	20,000
Bonus on party services	$81,775

From the Boston Statesman.

U. STATES SENATE.

Owing to the temporary absence of some and the sickness of others of the administration members of the U. S. Senate, the opposition party for a short time had the control of that body. How they sought to use their temporary power, has been seen by the people, and furnishes them with a lesson not soon to be forgotten. This occurrence has added another to the hundred signal proofs with which our history is filled, that the professions made by that party, when powerless can never be safely trusted—that the amiable, conciliating deportment adopted by them when a minority, is but the crouching of the tiger while waiting for an opportunity to spring upon his prey—that in all situations they are false and dishonest—and that they are wholly unworthy the confidence or respect of a republican people. Witness the signal proof of their insincerity and falsehood furnished by one of their acts:—They have made loud complaints against the administration for the appointment of a few printers, amongst hosts of people of other professions, to office,—alleging that it was bribing the press—that it was to reward or induce political subserviency—the purity of the press was in danger! And yet, the moment they, by accident, for a few days, obtain a control of the Senate, their first act is to vote a gratuity of 50 or 60,000 dollars to the editors of an opposition press, to sustain it in its abuse of an administration placed in power by a vast majority of the whole nation. Sixty thousand dollars of the people's money taken from the public treasury, to support, to bribe, a press devoted to their factious and unholy projects!

Corruption of the Press.

The coalition editors have been talking a great deal about "rewarding printers," "corruption of the press," and so on. What will they say of Gales & Seaton's $80,000 sop?

Death of Red Jacket.—We find in the Buffalo Journal of Wednesday last, the following postscript: "Died, this morning, at his late residence in the Indian village near this place, the noted Seneca Chief, Su-gu-yu-wa-hah, (*Keeper Awake,*) so long known to the whites by the appellation of *Red Jacket*, aged 80 years." Red Jacket was one of the most celebrated chiefs of his day and nation, and his long life has, we believe, been rich with incidents, which, could they be collected, and placed in the hands of an ingenious writer, might be woven into an interesting piece of biography. He was an active warrior early in life, and fame speaks him as having been the foremost on the trait, and the bravest in the battle;—and had it not been for the vice of intemperance, he would have continued one of the noblest specimens of his proud though ill-fated race until the last. We have heard Gen. Root, who had early opportunities of listening to his eloquence, declare, that Red Jacket and John Randolph, were the two most perfect specimens of the true orator of nature, that he had ever heard. It was not until the vigor of his frame had abated, and the fire of his nature been cooled by the frosts of many winters, and the lustre of his eye somewhat dimmed, that we enjoyed opportunities of hearing this orator of the forest. But even then, his form was erect and manly, his attitudes and gestures graceful, and his voice rich and melodious; while his words were full of sound sense and energy. At the close of the revolutionary war, he parted with Washington on excellent terms; and his admiration for his great White Father continued through life. We have more than once heard him describe his parting interview with the hero of our revolution, and his eyes kindled at the recollection. Last spring he repaired to Washington, and had an interview with President Jackson. And the last speech that we ever heard him deliver to an audience, was a parallel between Washington and Jackson, which was admirably sketched, and abounded with nice discriminations of character. He appeared to possess an accurate knowledge of the character, temper, talents, and disposition of both. To the last he has been one of the most unyielding opponents of the attempts to civilize and Christianize the Indians—maintaining that the forest was their legitimate home, and the hunter state their proper occupation. He has not died unsung, as all will remember who read the beautiful little Elegy in anticipation, which Halleck wrote for the Talisman of 1828—in which, by the bye, the poet made the chieftain very angry by calling him a Tuscarora, instead of a Seneca. There are two very excellent pictures of Red Jacket, the one by Weir, which has been engraved, and the other by Catlin, which is decidedly the strongest and best.—The wildness of the savage, both in lineament and costume, are admirably preserved. If Catlin will have his picture engraved upon a large plate, it would be well received by the public.—*N. Y. Courier.*

Natural Gas.—The last number of Silliman's Journal contains an account of the village of Freedonia, in the western part of the State of New York, being nightly illuminated by *natural gas!*—A small stream runs through the village, and in removing an old well, about three years since, which stood over the stream, some bubbles were observed to break frequently, and upon applying a torch they were found to be inflammable. A hole was made in the rock, a gasometer constructed, pipes laid and the gas conveyed into the village. One hundred lights are fed from it at the annual expense of $1.50 each and though the lights are not quite so strong or brilliant as artificial gas, it is in high repute among the citizens.

Northampton Courier.

In many parts of England, friendly associations of the laborers are formed, and a small weekly deposite of the earnings of each is made for the purpose of raising a capital, and when the amount is sufficient, a store of necessaries of life is opened, at which all the members purchase the supplies for themselves and families. This is virtually trading upon their own account, as the profits form a common capital with which to replenish the exhausted store house.

Columbia College,

And the proposed University in the City of New York.—The subject of the establishment of an University in the city of New York, upon the plan of the London University, seems to have excited considerable attention there; and to have induced a recent meeting of citizens, at which the subject was considered. A communication read at that meeting, on the expediency and the means of establishing such a University, has since been issued in pamphlet form, and is before us. It is a well written and glowing exposition of the advantages and the expediency of such an institution, either by itself or by combining its facilities with an existing institution, and an ample answer to the objections that might be urged against it. The design, as alleged in the prospectus, is to extend the benefits of education in greater abundance and variety, and at a cheaper rate, than at present they are enjoyed; and with this view to establish an University, with professorships in every branch of human learning, with extensive libraries, philosophical apparatus, &c. open to the admission of all persons of good moral character; with the privilege of attending one or more courses, as shall suit their capacity or their intended profession or occupation in life. The object is to bring within the reach of nearly every citizen, the means of a practical education, without regard to specific terms, or a classical preparation.

This call for a system of more extended and practical education, has been met in a prompt and liberal spirit by Columbia College. At a meeting of the board of trustees, the statute, reported at a previous meeting, was adopted unanimously. It embraces nearly the entire plan of the University; establishing, besides the full course, *a scientific and literary course*, the whole or any part of which, any proper person, as well as students entered for the full course, may attend; and which, omitting the Greek and Latin languages, will include all the modern languages and sciences, such as French, Italian, Spanish and German, literature, chemistry, mechanics, architecture, and civil engineering, the law of nations and constitutional law, political economy &c. &c. It is the design of the trustees of the College, we understand to carry this change into immediate effect; in which they will be efficiently seconded by the zeal and well known talents of the President.

Under these circumstances the question arises, shall the character and advantages of a University be extended to Columbia College, a venerable, highly respectable, and well endowed institution, (extended, we mean by the public patronage, for by the College, the plan is already adopted;) or shall a new college be established, in the same city, having nearly the same course of instruction, dividing with it a patronage, which, if divided may hazard the utility, if not the existence, of both? It is, we think, to be hoped that the liberal and enlightened efforts of the citizens of New York, may be concentrated in favor of one institution; giving to it, as from their affluence and their habitual munificence, they are well enabled to do, a high character, stability, and extensive usefulness.—*Albany Argus.*

A Boston "Comic Annual."—The Boston papers mention that Finn and Johnston—the former well known as an actor of merit, but better and more extensively by a great number of punning poems, and the latter as a caricaturist of considerable broad humor—have clubbed together to produce a Comic Annual for the next season of gift books and merry making. Johnston has been called the Cruikshank of the country, and Finn is no less our Hood. The two together will no doubt concoct a book that shall force the most grave and melancholy reader to smile.

Militia Trainings.—A court martial was recently held at Northampton, Mass. upon some privates for disorderly conduct.—One witness declared the criminals cut up monkey tricks" upon which an ambitious private retorted that they were only imitating the officers!

Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

February 3, 1830.

Mr. Hughlett, from the committee therein mentioned delivered the following report; which was read the first time and ordered to lie on the table:

Your committee appointed to enquire into the propriety of changing the Constitution and form of government, so as to limit the number of justices of the peace in the several counties in this state and the city of Baltimore, and also to limit their term of service to 5 years, Report: that they are unanimously of opinion, that if the number of justices of the peace in the several counties in this state and the city of Baltimore, were limited to a number only required for the convenience of the people, and commissioned for five years, always eligible to be re-appointed, and subject to be removed from office for misbehaviour in office, upon the recommendation of two thirds of the General Assembly, the interest of the people would be subserved thereby—the office of justice of the peace now being an annual appointment; the tenure of the office being so precarious, that persons accepting the appointment, have not sufficient inducement to procure necessary books and acquire necessary information to qualify themselves to fill an office so important to the people, but on the contrary, if the term of office was for five years, and always re-eligible, persons accepting the appointments, would have much greater inducements to fit themselves for the duties of the office; as all offices were created for the benefit and convenience of the people, and as we are not particularly instructed by our constituents on these subjects, we decline to recommend at this time, any legislative enactments on these subjects: not doubting but the people will consider the subject, and instruct their delegates to the next, or some succeeding General Assembly of this state. Respectfully submitted.

Mr. Grason, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill, entitled, an additional supplement to the act of December session, 1827, chapter 117, entitled an act to regulate the issuing of licenses to traders, keepers of ordinaries, and others.

Mr. Teackle, from the select committee appointed, on leave obtained for the purpose, reported a bill, entitled, an act to reduce into system, the several acts concerning the conducting of elections.

Mr. Hughlett, from the committee on Ways and Means, to which had been referred a bill reported by Mr. Hitch, entitled, an act to authorize the transfer of licenses by merchants and keepers of ordinaries, and others, reported verbally, that the committee were of opinion that it ought not to pass.

The said bill, was then read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table.

February 4, 1830.

Mr. Irving, from the select committee to which the subject had been referred, reported a bill, entitled, an act for the reassessment and revaluation of the real and personal property in Somerset county.

February 5, 1830.

Mr. Irving had leave to bring in a bill, to be entitled, a further supplement to the act, entitled, an act for the better regulation of chancery proceedings in certain cases.

And thereupon Messrs. Irving, Steele and Jones, were appointed a select committee to prepare and report said bill.

Mr. McMahon, from the select committee therein mentioned, delivered the following report; accompanied by a schedule therein referred to.

The select committee, appointed by the House of Delegates to examine the state and condition of the furniture in the government house, beg leave to report, that they have examined the same, and, in their opinion, there are a number of articles of old furniture, which should be sold. They, therefore, beg leave to submit the following resolution:

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That ———— ———— be, and he is hereby appointed to sell the same, at public sale, for cash, and the money arising therefrom, to pay into the Treasury of the Western Shore, after deducting 10 per cent. for his compensation.

The said report being read the first time, was, on motion of Mr. McMahon, read the second time, by a special order, the blank was filled up with the name of Gideon Pearce, and the resolution thereon contained, assented to, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Burchenal moved the following resolution:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of Maryland, that his excellency the Governor, for the time being, do cause to be made out, and return to the Legislature, at each and every session, during the first week thereof, a correct and perfect inventory of the furniture belonging to the Government House, in which shall be distinctly designated the articles found in said house, at the time of his entrance into the office of Governor, and the specific articles, with the cost of each, as purchased under the authority of any order or resolution.

Which, being read the first time: was, on motion by Mr. Burchenal, read the second time, by a special order; when,

Mr. Nicholas proposed to amend the said resolution, by striking out "his excellency the Governor for the time being, do cause to be made out," and inserting in lieu thereof, "the keeper of the government house, for the time being, make out."

On motion by Mr. Gantt, the words, "on oath," were added at the end of the words proposed to be inserted.

The proposed amendment, as amended, was then adopted.

Mr. Burchenal moved the following, as an amendment, at the end of the resolution, viz:

"And that the keeper of the government house be required to give bond with security, to be approved of by the Governor, for the faithful performance of his duty."

And, on the question, "will the House agree to the proposed amendment?"

It was determined in the negative.

The question was then put, "will the House agree to the proposed resolution, as amended?" It was resolved in the affirmative, and the resolution was sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Jones, from the select committee, to which the subject had been referred, reported a bill, entitled, an act to revive the act, entitled, an act to provide for the appointment of commissioners for the regulation and improvement of Princess Anne, in Somerset county; passed at December session, 1815, chap. 73, and the several supplements thereto.

The bills of this house of the following titles, were taken up for consideration, in just turn, severally read the second time, passed without amendment, and sent to the Senate for concurrence, viz:

A supplement to the act entitled, an act for regulating and inspecting weights and measures in this state, passed at December session 1825, chapter 206. Reported by Mr. Brookhart on the 26th ultimo; and,

An act to confirm the proceedings of certain commissioners in Worcester county.—Reported by Mr. Hutcheson on the 2nd inst.

The clerk of the Senate returned the bill of this house, of the following title:

An act to confirm the proceedings of certain commissioners in Worcester county; endorsed, "will pass."

Mr. Done, (by special permission of the house for the purpose,) had leave to bring in a bill entitled, an act for the benefit of the devisees of Mary Millaway, late of Somerset county, deceased.

Whereupon, Mr. Done, from that committee, accordingly reported said bill, which was read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table.

February 6, 1830.

Mr. Done, chairman of the Library Committee reported the following resolution; which was read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table, viz:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of Maryland, that the Librarian be, and he is, hereby authorized under the directions of the joint committee on the Library, to exchange or otherwise dispose of all the reports of the English statutes, except twenty five copies; and the proceeds of the same the joint committee are authorized and directed to lay out in the purchase of law books, for the use of the State Library.

Mr. Irving from the select committee appointed on leave obtained for the purpose, reported a bill, entitled a further supplement to the act, entitled an act for the better regulation of Chancery proceedings in certain cases.

On motion by Mr. McMahon,

The House proceeded to consider the bill reported by him, on the first instant, entitled, an act to regulate the fees of certain officers; and it was read the second time;

When, on motion by Mr. Done, the said bill, was amended by the adoption and insertion at the end thereof of the following as an additional section, viz:

And be it enacted, that from and after the passage of this act, it shall not be the duty of any of the clerks of the county courts which are mentioned in the foregoing sections of this act; nor shall it be lawful for any clerk to charge or receive any fee for recording the same, over and above that allowed in the second section.

The bill so amended, was then passed and sent to the senate for concurrence.

On motion by Mr. Teackle, the House then again resolved itself into a committee of the Whole House, for the purpose of resuming the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, as regards the bill, entitled, an act to establish the bank of the state of Maryland; and after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, when Mr. Done, the chairman, reported, that the committee had, according to order, had the said bill under consideration, recommended that the first section thereof, be striken out, and directed him to ask that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of said bill.

And on the question, "shall the committee of the Whole House be discharged from the further consideration of said bill?"

It was resolved in the affirmative.

February 8, 1830.

Mr. McPherson, from the select committee therein mentioned, delivered the following report:

The Select Committee to which was referred the communications of the executives of the states of Louisiana, Missouri, Georgia and Mississippi, covering resolutions of the Legislatures of the respective States, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to submit the following report:

The subjects, first in order, to which their attention was directed, were a resolution of the Legislature of Louisiana proposing "that the first section of the second article of the Constitution of the United States, be so amended, that the President and Vice President of the United States, shall hold their offices for the term of six years, and that the President shall be ineligible afterwards." And a resolution of the Legislature of Missouri, declaring "that it is expedient to amend the Constitution of the United States, so as to provide a uniform mode of electing the President and Vice President, through the several states; and to give to the People of the United States the privilege of voting directly for the President and Vice President, without the intervention of Electors, reserving to the states respectively their due weight as is now guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States; and that in no event should the election of President and Vice President devolve upon the House of Representatives of the United States."

In the first of these resolutions, your committee entirely concur. We have long entertained the opinion, that the division of the term of service of the Chief Magistrate, as now constitutionally provided, is pregnant with evil consequences to the best interests of the people. Such is the disposition of the human mind, that it delights in power; and when once gained, no expedient is left untried to retain it. This being the fact, we have no difficulty in conceiving it possible, for a Chief Magistrate of these United States, to neglect the public interests during his first term, in providing for a re-election to a second. Public opinion under a government like our's, very properly exercises a controlling influence upon the conduct of public servants, will frequently be inadequate to the prevention of the evil, because the actions upon which it would pass judgment, may not by possibility, have been exposed to its operation until his election to a second term, shall have rendered it too late for any beneficial purpose. A bare possibility of the occurrence of this state of things, is sufficient to urge us to unite in providing a remedy; which we think would be effectually accomplished by the amendment proposed by the Legislature of Louisiana, to which we have already referred.

In the expediency of so amending the Constitution of the United States, as to provide a uniform mode of electing the President and Vice President through the several states, as a desideratum in our political code, and would gladly embrace an opportunity of uniting with our sister states, in devising a plan to remedy the defect. Of the correctness, however, of the policy of giving to the people of the United States, the privilege of voting directly for the President and Vice President, we are by no means confident.

It is known to all, who have any knowledge of our political history, that in the present apportionment of representation, slaves as well as freemen are included, and that in proportion to the representation of the states in the Legislative Departments of the general government, so is their weight in the scale of the Presidential Election. If, therefore, the present mode of electing the President and Vice President, through the intervention of electors be changed, and the vote given directly to the people, to the slave holding states, the benefit of the weight of their slave population is lost, while that of the non-slave holding states remains undiminished. This view of the subject connected with what we conceived to be an impossibility on the part of congress, to preserve the relative weight of the states, in case the election of President and Vice President be given directly to the people, we confess renders us exceedingly doubtful of the propriety of the change recommended by the Legislature of Missouri.

Upon this subject, however, we are undetermined. The objection is suggested for the purpose of eliciting further enquiry into what is conceived to be an important subject, and we hesitate not to declare that we would unite in urging the proposed amendment of electing by the people; were we satisfied, that by its adoption the influence of the slave holding states would not be diminished. To the last clause of the resolution of the Legislature of Missouri, above referred to, "that the election of President and Vice President, should in no event devolve upon the House of Representatives," we unhesitatingly give our undivided assent. We are induced to do this; by no speculative motive. The history of the past, affords a practical demonstration of the propriety, nay the necessity of its adoption.

In the opinion that Congress have no power under the Constitution to aid the Colonization Society as expressed by the Legislature of Georgia and reiterated by the Legislature of Missouri, your committee cannot concur. It was impossible, we think, for finite beings, as the framers of our constitution were, to penetrate the mists of futurity and survey at a single glance, all the obstacles, there concealed to the advancement of the public weal. Fully aware of this, they wisely lodged the power of redressing evil as it occurred, in the hands of those, to whom in after times, the people might entrust the management of their concerns. That the existence among us of that species of population, to the removal of which, the efforts of this society are directed, is an evil and a national evil, none we presume at this enlightened day, are disposed to doubt; "for it is a maxim equally approved in philosophy and practice, that the existence of distinct and separate casts and classes, forming exception to the general system of policy adopted to the community, is an inherent vice in the composition of society, pregnant with evil consequences, both moral and political, and demanding the utmost exertion of human energy and foresight to remedy or remove it."

If then, as is contended, and we think cannot be denied, the existence among us of free negroes be an evil, one which by its present or prospective influence, may tend to embarrass the whole operations of this government, the Congress of the U. S. to which the guardianship of our interests is committed, have as full power under the constitution, and are as imperatively bound to remove it, as they can have to enter into any other regulation connected with the general welfare. Actuated by impressions like these we cannot but regret the manifestation of a disposition on the part of some of our sister states, to oppose a measure not only in our opinion constitutional, but highly expedient and loudly demanded by the present exigences of the community.

Of the resolution of the State of Mississippi, "declaring the Tariff of 1828, to be unconstitutional and oppressive and that it should be resisted by all constitutional means," we forbear to speak further than to give it as our decided conviction, that the power of Congress to impose prohibitory duties for certain purposes, is clearly recognized by the Constitution and its exercise sanctioned by the first Congress, who, it is fair to infer, from their association with the framers of that instrument, were governed in their decision not only by its letter but its spirit also. The expediency of the Tariff of 1828, is a subject we are disposed to leave, where it properly belongs, with the Congress of the U. S. While at the same time we are free to declare that a constitutional opposition by those who may feel themselves aggrieved by its operation, meets our decided approbation.

Your committee therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, that the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, does concur with the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, in the proposal to amend the Constitution of the U. S. so as to extend the term of office of the President and Vice President to six years, and to render the President ineligible afterwards.

Resolved, that the General Assembly of the State of Maryland does concur with the General Assemblies of the States of Missouri and Georgia, in the proposal to amend the Constitution of the U. S. so as to provide a uniform mode of electing the President and Vice President throughout the U. S. and to give to the People of the United States, the privilege of voting directly for the President and Vice President without the intervention of electors. Provided, that such alteration can be so made that the sovereignty of the States be not invaded, and the right of the States and the present basis of representation be retained according to the existing provisions of the Constitution.

And be it further resolved, that in the opinion of this General Assembly it would be desirable that the constitution of the U. S. should be so amended, as that the election of President and Vice President should in no case whatever, be submitted to the decision of the House of Representatives of the U. S. provided that in so amending the said constitution, provision be made for securing to the States an equal vote on such decision in the last resort.

Resolved, that the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, does not concur in the resolutions of the States of Georgia and Missouri, that Congress have no power under the Constitution to aid the Colonization Society.

Resolved, that the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, does not concur in the resolution of the State of Mississippi, That the Tariff of 1828 is unconstitutional and oppressive, but that a *constitutional* opposition by those who may feel themselves aggrieved by its operation meets our entire approbation.

And be it further resolved, that a copy of the foregoing report and resolutions, be forwarded to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and that the Executive of this state be requested to forward a copy of the foregoing report and resolutions to the Executive of each State, with a request that they be laid before their respective Legislatures.

By order, R. W. McPherson, Chn.

The said report was read the first time, ordered to lie on the table, to be printed, and made the order of the day for Thursday the 11th inst.

The House proceeded to consider the unfinished business of Saturday last, as regards the report of the committee of the whole House, to which had been committed the bill, entitled, "an act to establish the Bank of the state of Maryland," recommending that the first section of that bill be striken out; which is contained in the following words:

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That there shall be established an institution to be styled the Bank of the state of Maryland."

The question was put, will the House concur in the said report of the committee of the whole House?

It was determined in the affirmative.

The yeas and nays, were ordered and taken.

Those who voted in the affirmative are:

Messrs Thomas, (Speaker)	Gale
Hawkins	Comegys
Gough	Creswell
Brown	Gantt
Hynson	Claude
Travilla	Grason
Stewart	Sudler
Hood	Roach
Sellman	Boyer
Brawer	Dorsey
Ely	Kinzer
Buchanan	Shriver
Johnson	Johns
Hughlett	Moores
Dudley	Hope
Denny	Sutton
Henrix	Orrell
Done	Crawford
Hicks	Nicholas
Steele	Gettings
Hardcastle	Willson
Goldsborough	White
Evans	Swan—46.

Those who voted in the negative, are

Thomas, of St. M.	Wootten
Blackistone	Edelen
Osburn	Semmes
Kent	Oldson
Becket	Hutcheson
Hungerford	Hitch
Turner, of Calvert	Yoe
Jenifer	Bookhart
McPherson	Wilmer
Rogerson	McMahon
Teackle	McNeil—23.
Jones	

The clerk of the Senate returned the bill of this house, of the following title:

An act to extend the jurisdiction of justices of the Peace in the several counties of this state; endorsed, "will not pass."

Vaccination an Antidote to Distemper.

About six years ago, I was induced, at the suggestion of a medical gentleman, to try the effect of vaccination upon three young dogs, which I placed by themselves for the purpose of giving them every chance, and where I could watch them more conveniently. To my great astonishment and delight, the three dogs took the cow-pox effectually, and never had the distemper afterwards, although I carried my experiment so far as to place them in the hospital, where nine young hounds were suffering in that disorder. I need not say that after my experiment answering so satisfactorily, I have continued ever since to vaccinate the young dogs; and though I must admit that some of them have had the distemper after vaccination, it has attacked them in a very mild degree, and they have in nearly every case recovered. In addition to the above, allow me to add, as an opinion only, that cow-pox may have the effect of rendering the constitution of a dog less susceptible of madness. The part I vaccinate is the inner part of the arm near the chest.

To Kill Vermin on Cattle, and Cure the Mange.

Put into an earthen vessel four ounces of flour of sulphur, and a pound weight of nut-oil; place the vessel upon a moderate fire and stir the mixture with a piece of wood, until part of the flour of sulphur is dissolved, and the oil has acquired a reddish-brown color; then remove it off the fire, and before it is entirely cold, add four ounces of essence of turpentine; then stir it again until it is incorporated. This preparation is neither expensive nor complicated; and when used is merely put upon the parts infested by a feather.

Baltimore Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 19, 1830.

FLOUR—best white wheat family, 5 75 *a* 6 25—superfine Howard-st. 4 87 *a* 4 44 city mills 4 00 *a* —; Susquehanna, —— CORN MEAL; bbl 2 25—WHEAT, best red, 0 75 *a* 0 80; best white 0 80 *a* 0 85; ord. to good 60 *a* 70—CORN, old white — 38 *a* 39; RYE, 48 *a* — OATS, 30 *a* —BEANS, 0 90 *a* 1 ——PEAS, 65 *a* —CLOVER SEED, 5 00—TIMOTHY 2 *a* 2 50—ORCHARD GRASS 2 00 *a* 2 —Herd's — *a* 1 50—Lucerne 37½ *a* 50 lb—BARLEY —— —FLAXSEED, 1 12; WHISKEY, hhds 1st pf. 21—in bbls 22½ *a* ——WOOL, common unwashed, lb 15 *a* 16—washed 18 *a* 20—crossed 20 *a* 22—three quarter 23 *a* 30—full do 30 *a* 35, according to the quality—FISH, Shad, Susquehanna, No 1, bbl 5 50; do trimmed 6 50; North Carolina, No. 1, 5 50 *a* — Herrings No 1 bbl 3 75, No 2, 3 50—Mackerel No 1, 6 50; No 2, 6 00; No 3, 4 50; BACON, hams, Baltimore cured, 9 and 9½; FEATHERS lb 32 *a* —OAK WOOD, by the vessel load, 3 75;

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans Court,

Feb. 16, 1830.

ON application of JAMES TILGHMAN, Administrator of JAMES BLAIN, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test.

JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of JAMES BLAIN late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the twentieth of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 16th day of Feb., A. D. 1830.

JAMES TILGHMAN, Adm. of J. Blain, dec'd.

Feb. 23, 1830 wm

To Mariners.

ON the 27th of January, at half past 11 o'clock A. M. I slipped the cable of the Light Boat at Hooper's Straits and ran her into Hickory Cove, for the purpose of caulking her upper works. As soon as the work is completed, which will be in a few days, she will resume her former station.

JOHN HOOPER, Capt.

Dorchester county, Jan. 29, 1830.

In Chancery

In Somerset County Court, November Term, 1829.

ORDERED, That the sale of the real estate of Charles Jones, deceased, as made and reported by Ephraim K. Wilson, trustee for the sale of the said estate, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn by the second day of the next term of this Court; provided a copy of this order be inserted in a newspaper published in the town of Princess-Anne, once a week for three successive weeks before the said day. Test. GEO. HANDY, Clk.

True copy. GEO. HANDY, Clk.

Feb. 2, 1830.

FOR SALE,

The Schooner Maryland, 40 tons burden, the property of A. E. & W. C. E. Jones. For further particulars apply to A. E. JONES.

Feb. 23, 1830. wm

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans Court,

Feb. 9, 1829.

§§SEAL.§§ ON application of Isaac H. Johnson, Administrator of Jesse Johnson, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. TEST,

JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, has obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Jesse Johnson, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 20th of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 9th day of February A. D. 1829.

ISAAC H. JOHNSON, Adm. of J. Johnson, dec'd.

Feb. 23, 1829. wm

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans Court,

Feb. 9th, 1830.

§§SEAL.§§ ON application of John D. Anderson & Benj. Bailey, Exec'rs. of James Anderson, late of Somerset county, decd., it is ordered that they give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. TEST,

JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers, of Somerset county, have obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Anderson, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 20th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of February, A. D. 1830.

JOHN D. ANDERSON,
BANJAMIN BAILEY,
Executors of J. Anderson, dec'd.

Feb. 23, 1830. wm

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of WILLIAM LAYFIELD and ISAAC BOZMAN to appear on the first Saturday in May term next to shew cause (if any they have) why the said petitioners should not have the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland, as petitioned for to one of the Judges of the Orphans Court of Somerset county.

Feb. 16, 1830. feb23wm

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of William Bromwell against Samuel Walter, James W. Dashiell, Jesse Walter, Ralph Lowe and Isaac Kennerly, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: one negro boy named Isaac, one do. named Hambelton, one negro man named Sandy, one negro woman named Nancy, one negro girl named Araminta, 4 head of horses, 1 yoke of steers, 20 head of cattle, 25 head of hogs, a tract of land called Acworth Delight, containing 174¼ acres, more or less, a tract of land called Warrington, containing 59¾ acres more or less; also, Small Addition, Wilson's Lot, and Wilson's Trouble, containing 63¾ acres, more or less, as the property of the said Samuel Walter; Also, 20,000 feet of plank, as the property of Jesse Walter: all of the above described property I shall proceed to sell at the Court house door, in the town of Princess Anne, on Tuesday the 16th of March next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above named writ with county levy due for the year 1828 and officers fees due for the years 1828 and 1829.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

Feb. 23, 1830.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Henry Wright against Thomas D. Bailey, Samuel Robertson and Samuel Cooper, I have taken in execution the following property, to wit: 1 yoke of steers, 1 horse, 9 head of cattle, 10 head of hogs, 1 cart, 2 beds and furniture, 200 bushels of corn, more or less, 5 stacks of fodder, taken as the property of the said Thomas D. Bailey; also one negro man named Jacob, taken as the property of Samuel Cooper, all of which I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder, at the court-house door in Princess-Anne, on Tuesday the 16th day of March next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock P. M. for cash to satisfy the above named writ, with county levy due for the year 1828, and officers fees due for the years 1828 and 1829.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

Feb. 23, 1830.

☞The sale of the following property is postponed till Tuesday the 9th of March next.

Feb. 23, 1830. wm

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court, and to me directed, at the suit of Mary Dashiell, administratrix of John Dashiell, use of Ebenezer H. Dashiell, against Robert Dashiell, I had heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit: two tracts or parts of tracts of land, called Mitchell's Improvement, and Jones' Chance, containing two hundred and fifty one acres, more or less; also one negro man Jim, one negro man Spencer, one negro man Shadrach, one negro boy Henry, one negro woman Leah, and one negro girl Mary, the goods and chattels lands and tenements of the said Robert Dashiell, and I hereby give notice that I shall offer the same at public sale to the highest and best bidder for cash, at the Court-House door, in Princess-Anne, on Tuesday the 16th day of next February, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock P. M. to satisfy the above claim, with interest and costs.

ROBT STEWART, late Shff.

Jan. 26, 1830.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale on WEDNESDAY the 10th of March next, at the late residence of DAVID BARKLEY, deceased, all the

Personal Estate

of said deceased, (except negroes) consisting of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, [illegible] credit of six months on all sums of over five dollars, the purchaser giving a note with approved security; all sums of five dollars, and under, the cash will be required.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

MARGARET W. T. BARKLEY, Admx. of D. Barkley, dec'd.

Feb. 16, 1830. wm

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of [illegible] writs of [illegible] Exponas issued out of [illegible] and to me directed, at the suit of [illegible] Parsons against Jos[illegible] Morris [illegible] Jones of Robt. I had heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit: [illegible] horses, one gig, and [illegible] goods and chattels of the said [illegible] two horses and one [illegible] and chattels of the said [illegible] by give notice, that I shall offer the [illegible] public sale to the highest and best bidder for cash, at the Court house door, in Princess-Anne, on Tuesday the [illegible] next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock P. M. to satisfy the above [illegible]

ROBT. STEWART, [illegible]

Feb. 16 1830.

W. K. [illegible]

Respectfully announces to [illegible] the public in general that he [illegible]

That well known [illegible]

IN PRINCESS [illegible]

[illegible]

W[illegible]

Carried on [illegible]

Where he will be happy [illegible] of customers, and [illegible] best he can to [illegible] TABLE, ALL [illegible] LODGING and STABLING [illegible] He has [illegible] only ask [illegible] *hand* [illegible] though he has [illegible] the *Law*, he still [illegible] practice at the *Bar*.

Jan 26, 1830.

☞The S. M[illegible] publish the above [illegible] this office.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Respectfully [illegible] and the [illegible] sales at [illegible] where [illegible] effects and [illegible] their [illegible]

[illegible]

Contents of the American Farmer

Of [illegible] 1830.

On the Culture [illegible] Sorts, Salt [illegible] Soil and [illegible] ing, the After Culture, Sowing, [illegible] the with at Green, &c. from Loudon's Encyclopedia of Agriculture.—On the [illegible] Bounty Lands of the State [illegible] cluded.—On Swamp Mud [illegible] the use of Oyster Shells [illegible] cultivation of [illegible] Carolina.—On [illegible] the Sweet [illegible] Perfume Linen; [illegible] Natural History [illegible] Wolf [illegible] With [illegible] Vaccination an Antidote to Distemper; To Kill Vermin on Cattle and to Cure the Mange; Vinegar—[illegible] and Olive Red Rock—Latest Foreign News—Prices—Prices in the Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Markets, Almanack

THE CORNUCOPIÆ.

"Blending the useful with the sweet."

From the New-York Courier and Enquirer.

TO A BELLE.

Oh ask me no more gentle Lady,
For a boon which I cannot bestow;
A sonnet is all I can give thee,
And a sonnet they say is 'the go.'
I will weave an address for your forehead,
And compare it to marble—and swear
That your cheek is the richest of carmine,
Tho' I know that no carmine is there.
And I'll write it on rose color'd paper,
All scented with Eau de Cologne;
With the quill, rich with floss and silk tassels
Which was pluck'd from your turtle half grown.

But ask me no more, gentle lady,
For a boon which I cannot bestow;
A sonnet is all I can give thee,
And a sonnet they say is the 'the go.'
I will rhyme to your new fashioned head dress,
Or the light house that reaches the moon;
Descant on the 'sleeves' of your 'bishop'—
Or descant on the castle balloon.
I will sing the convenient 'umbrella,'
Which in sport you declared was a '*hat*;'
Or the cloak and the shoes of prunella,
Which you took from your 'bishop' when at ***.
I will sing of your waist in a sonnet;
As where ne'er 'a Cantello' hath been;
And rhyme a whole couplet upon it,
And prove that a *wasp* is a *queen*.

But ask me no more gentle lady,
For a boon which I cannot bestow;
A sonnet is all I can give thee,
And a sonnet they say is 'the go.'
I will find out a rhyme for your eye-brow
Tho' it never was rhym'd to before;
Or pencil your lap-dog's 'acrostic,'
Tho' acrostics are voted a bore,
I will laud every one of your dresses,
Belts, ribbands and all in a lot;
I will praise every one of your tresses,
Whether fashioned by nature or not.
And I'll sing of your new painted carriage,
Or the 'dash' which you make in Broadway;
But of *Love* or of aught that's like *marriage*—
Ah! never fair lady—ah! nay!

FOUNDERS OF THE REPUBLIC.

From Knapp's Lectures on American Literature.

Our ancestors were not, like some colonists, disgorged from the mother country to keep the remaining population sound and pure; they were not a surplus mass thrown off to prevent national apoplexy, or political spasms; such a population as sometimes went from Attica to take possession of the islands in the numerous seas about them, or to the more distant shores of Africa; nor were they sent by the parent country to extend her commerce, or to gain a footing on or near the territories of other nations.

They did not come to this country as the Spanish and French colonists to the "summer isles," allured by the golden dreams of avarice, or by the glowing description of the luxuriance of the soil, abounding in perpetual fruits and flowers; an earthly paradise, teeming with all that could satisfy the appetite or regale the senses; which for centuries have been the abode of luxury, superstition, profligacy and crime. No; the sober calculations of forming a thrifty settlement, which would make a good home for themselves and descendants, operated upon some of the early colonists of this country. A spirit of enterprise natural to enlightened men, induced others to come and see, and in doing this they became attached and fixed to these shores which their posterity now inhabit. Others had different motives for emigration: a love of freedom in thought and speech. They were fully sensible of their situation.

They could not anticipate all the concurrences which might happen in their destinies, but they were determined to commence upon the broad principle, that knowledge and virtue are the pillars of power and security in every national code. They saw physical means about them for an almost interminable increase of population. The sea was on one side, and boundless forests on the other. Navigable rivers were flowing into the ocean. Nothing but a thinly scattered race of red men stood in their way to the founding of an empire larger than the world had ever seen. Nature seemed to have waited from her birth until this hour for their coming to give them possession of her bounties. This was the place for contemplation, and a place to originate a new course of thoughts upon political and civil liberty.—There were, in these retreats, no shouts of the conqueror, no moans of the conquered, the time resembled the cool of the evening, and the place the abode of innocence, when and where other beings were at rest and God walked with man in his primeval state. Every thing, in America, was to be begun, and every thing seemed to depend on themselves; with this happy difference, however, between us and those in paradise, for our safety and happiness were to depend upon eating freely of the tree of knowledge, which was forbidden to him who first sprang from the dust of the earth. Here was offered the opportunity to cultivate the mind without the trammels and fetters which embarrass and bind those born in aged and decaying communities.—The plains, and vales, and hills offered opportunities for all the experiments of agriculture. No agrarian law was needed to give men an equality; there was one passed already by nature without stint. The sites for cities were unoccupied; and they exercised their judgments upon the subject of a proper place to build them without statutes or restraints. The political compact was to be formed and altered as the covenanters could agree; for there was no other lawgiver than their own understandings, no *Solons* but their own *wisdom*, no *Lycurguses* but the severe discussions of their own judgments. There was no syren to allure them from their duties to the rocks on which they might sleep until their locks of strength were shorn. There were no beds of flowers beneath which the serpent's flattery and fashion might glide to wound their naked feet with sharp stings. Indolence to them would have been death; and labor, that supposed curse on man, was a blessing. Thus stripped of every shackle, they began their work of founding an empire. By the lights emitted from their minds shall we trace the path they pursued, and the deeds they performed. The light of the sun passes away with the going down of the same; but the accumulated light of successive ages of intellect, like the precious stones which adorn the city of God, chases away all darkness, and beams in eternal splendor.

THE FIRST ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION.

By George Croley.

No conformity of circumstances can account for the origin of Christianity.

A being, known to the world only as a Jewish peasant, delivered a system of doctrine which overthrew not merely some feeble philosophers, or some harsh and unpopular superstition, but both the theory and establishment of the state religion, guarded and fought for by the armed strength of the most powerful government of the greatest of all empires. Thousands and tens of thousands owed their daily bread to their connexion with that religion. Millions on millions have identified it with all their conceptions of life, of enjoyment, and of that obscure hope in which the heathen saw a life to come.—The noble families owed to it a large portion of their rank and influence. The emperor himself was the high priest. Old tradition, invigorated into living belief, made it the pledge of safety to the empire—a sacred protector, without which the glories of Roman dominion were destined to inevitable ruin. Yet against the colossal and haughty erection—the consummate work of subtlety and strength—stood forth a solitary being, and at his word the whole pile, the great fortress that towered up to heaven, came, wall and gate, to the ground. And by what means had this been done? By nothing that can find a parallel in the history of human impulse. Signal austerity, enthusiasm, military genius, the promise of splendid successes, visionary doctrines, the display of a sensual paradise, have made proselytes in barbarous ages, or among the loose creeds of contending herisies. But the founder of Christianity cast away all those weapons of our lower nature. He shrunk from no declaration of the most unpalatable truth. He told the Jew that his spiritual pride was a deadly crime. He declared that the cherished impurity of the Gentiles was a deadly crime. He plucked up the temporal ambition of his followers by the roots, and told them if they were to be great, it must be through the grave. In the view of unpopularity, desertion and death, he pronounced to the Jews the extinction of their national existence; to the disciples, their lives of persecution. At the time of his death his name had scarcely passed beyond his despised province; and when it at length reached Rome, it was known only in contemptuous connexion with that of a crowd of unfortunate men condemned to the rack and the flame. Yet, within the life of man his religion constituted the worship of emperor and people, his doctrines were acknowledged as inspiration, and the civilized world bowed down before him as the God whom the heaven and the heaven of heavens cannot contain.

Those wonders are familiar to the Christian, but they are still wonders—the mightiest phenomena on which the spirit of man can gaze—the stars of our mortal twilight, and worthy of our loftiest admiration, till the gates of the graves shall be unbarred, and the visions of glory shall spread before us without a cloud.

"DON'T BREAK IT, JOS-E,"

Said the fond mother, as she gave the darling boy the looking-glass. Little Jos-e, as his mother called him, notwithstanding he had toys enough to satisfy any reasonable child, one day took it into his head that he should be quite happy if he had the looking-glass added to the number. "The looking glass," said his mother, "why, child, who ever heard of such a thing?" Jos-e straight way began to be importunate. "ma, ma, I want the glass; give me the glass." "Poh, poh," said his mother, "you think I am going to give you the looking glass to play with? You would break it, and cut your fingers with it, and then we should have to send for the doctor!" "I shan't break it; I won't cut my fingers: let me have it," and then he laid hold of his mother's gown in good earnest. After being dragged across the room a few times, Jos-e began to cry; and his mother's patience being quite exhausted, she took him off, saying "Joe you shan't have the looking-glass, *there!* now go about your business." This would have been a death blow to Joe's hopes, if he had not endured such trials before, and come off conqueror. He was not therefore, disheartened. He laid himself therefore right down upon the floor, and began to roar as if he would raise the neighbors.

Hereupon his mother's wrath was kindled; she called Joe a naughty boy, and threatened to tell his father of him, and he would take a stick to him, and shut him up in the dark hole. At this Joe took a pitch one note higher, (as we musicians say) and thrilled away a most lamentable solo. His mother, who had no ear for music, became alarmed. She feared he would burst a blood vessel, or die with rage, and just at this moment sundry stories of such accidents flitted across her mind with fearful reality. Joe's lungs held out wonderfully, and after every brief rest, he raised his voice a *semi-tone*, until he screamed terrific in the *space* above. What was to be done? Half crazy with noise and apprehension, she attempted to pacify little Jos-e, by offering him the pincushion, the story book, the little tea-set—but all would not do, his heart was set upon the looking-glass, and he would cry his eyes out if he could not have it. At last his afflicted mother yielded. She took down the looking glass and gave it to him, saying, "*there* I declare you are the *beat all*—take it *an' you will*, but don't break it, Jos e." Now the reader may be curious to know what became of Jos e and the looking-glass. It is no matter. I suppose he broke it and cut his fingers into the bargain; but I wish to turn his attention to the mother rather than to the child. In the first place she was faulty in not refusing to grant Joe's request in the beginning. In the second place, she was faulty in endeavoring to terrify him by the *doctor* and the *dark hole*. And, in the third place, she was *wicked* in telling him a downright falsehood. Many mothers, and fathers too, who would not tell a lie for their right hands, are guilty of such conduct almost every day in their intercourse with their children. No wonder that so many children grow up to lie and steal, and go to the house of correction and the state prison.

Mothers, be firm. Be jealous of the new doctrine, that the rod is unnecessary. If Solomon's maxim was true once, it is true now. Our race is not so much improved, our children, (little cherubs, as we call them) are not such angelic creatures, the spirit of selfishness and insubordination is in them still. If you would make your children good children, keep them in subjection; if you wish them to be honest men and virtuous women, *do not teach them to lie*; if you would save the nation, do not give them *looking glasses to play with*.

Anonymous.

GREECE.

Land of the pencil and the lyre,
The marble and the dome!
Whose name is to the muse a fire,
Whose temples are a home:
Clime of a wealth unbought!
Where genius long enshrined
His treasury of thought,
The Peru of the mind!

Land of that unforgotten few!
The breathing rampart rock
That towered a Pelion to the view,
When burst the battle shock!
Clime of the fair and brave!
When will the tale be o'er,
Of warriors in their grave?
Of maidens in their gore?

Land of the fettered slave!
Thy bonds shall burst asunder—
Freedom is on the wave,
Hark to her echoing thunder!
The red cross banner gleaming —
And Gallia's white field streaming—
And the black eagle screaming—
Sweep o'er th' Agean Sea;
The Moslem horde is shrinking—
The crescent's glory sinking—
And the land of song is free!

Willis.

From the Raleigh Register, Feb 4.

ORIGIN OF YANKEE DOODLE.

Messrs. Gales & Son: In the simultaneous attacks that were made upon the French posts in America in 1755, that against Fort Du Quesne, (the present site of Pittsburg,) was conducted by Gen. Braddock, and those against Niagara and Frontenac, by Gov. Shirley of Massachusetts, and Gen. Johnson of New York. The following is an extract from Judge Martin's History of South Carolina, just published, giving an account of those expeditions:

"The army of the latter, (Shirley and Johnson) during the summer, lay on the eastern bank of the Hudson, a little south of the city of Albany. In the early part of June, the troops of the Eastern provinces began to pour in, company after company; and such a motely assembly of men never before thronged together on such an occasion, unless an example may be found in the ragged regiment of Sir John Falstaff. It would have relaxed the gravity of an anchorite, to have seen the descendants of the puritans, marching through the streets of the ancient city (Albany,) take their situation to the left of the British army, some with long coats, some with short coats and others no coats at all, with colors as varied as the rainbow; some with their hair cropped like the army of Cromwell, and others with wigs, the locks of which floated with grace around their shoulders. Their march, their accoutrements, and the whole arrangement of the troops, furnished matter of amusement to the rest of the British army. The music played the airs of two centuries ago, and the *tout ensemble*, upon the whole, exhibited a sight to the wondering strangers, to which they had been unaccustomed. Among the club of wists that belonged to the British army, there was a Dr. Shackburg, attached to the Staff, who combined with the science of a surgeon the skill and talents of a musician. To please the new comers, he composed a tune, and with much gravity recommended it to the officers as one of the most celebrated airs of martial music. The joke took, to the no small amusement of the British. Brother Jonathan exclaimed it was *nation fine*, and in a few days nothing was heard in the provincial camp but the air of Yankee Doodle. Little did the author, in his composition, then suppose that an air made for the purpose of levity and ridicule should ever be marked for such high destinies. In twenty years from that time, the national march inspired the heroes of Bunker's Hill, and in less than thirty lord Cornwallis and his army marched into the American lines to the tune of Yankee Doodle."

A controversy has arisen between the Mercer (Pennsylvania) Temperance Society, and a *ci devant* member, who was called to account for furnishing a glass of whiskey to a person after great exposure, and who, it seems, was joined in the transgression by the principal accuser himself. In his latest manifesto, the ex temperate repels the charge in the following [illegible] terms:

"God! [illegible] who [illegible] is in possession of virtues [illegible], a heart where benevolence is enthroned, a heart in which the grand and [illegible] principles, (viz: Faith, Hope and Charity) have found an abode, attempt to convert an act of common civility, and an act prompted by an expression of want, into an immoral and criminal act, and the man who participated therein and refreshed himself therewith, [illegible] attempting to impose an unjust penalty. Oh! [illegible] praise and reflect, and if [illegible] lost [illegible] perceptive [illegible] ing, *blush* and recall thyself."

He concludes addressing the editors:

"Mr. Hodge pardon me when I tell you that if Junkin gives me an occasion to appear again in your paper on this matter in his attempts to steal away the key of virtue's treasure, my pen shall move with the swiftness of lightning and the keenness of a two edged sword that will root to [illegible] the mantle of fraud he may practice therein."

Keen Encounter of Wits.—Some of the members of the Pennsylvania legislature seem to have been trying to institute a new fashion of discussion, instead of the one too long indulged in, of making long, dull, prosy speeches. They have taken to answering each other in rhyme; and if the example of the prognostical gentleman a report of whose speeches *pro and con*, is before us, [illegible] many imitators among their fellow members, we should suppose that auditors could not fail to be amused, however little they might be edified, or the public interest promoted. It seems that a Mr. *Craft* having thought proper to answer a speech or proposition of Mr. [illegible], the latter arose and rejoined in the following couplet, intended for Mr Craft's especial edification.

"Large vessels can, may venture more,
But little *Craft* must keep along the shore."

This stirred up the spirit of poetry in Mr. Craft, who, rising, replied, that when the gentleman offered argument he would consider [illegible], but as he had been pleased to amuse the House with poetry, he would [illegible] the remaining couplet—

"[illegible] sky,
But [illegible] try."

And thus ended the war of distichs.

N. Y. E. Post.

Gastronomic Joke.—A loin of mutton was on the table, and a gentleman took the carving knife in hand, "Shall I cut it saddle-wise?" said he, "You had better cut it bridle-wise," said his friend, "for then we shall stand a better chance of getting a bit in our mouths!

MADAME BERTRAND.

During Madame Bertrand's stay at St Helena, she was brought to bed of a girl.—The emperor paid her a visit. She took the child in her arms, and presented it to Napoleon, saying: '*Sire, I have the pleasure of showing you a great curiosity—in a word, a unique;—the first stranger that was ever allowed to approach your majesty in this Island, without permission from the Governor, or an order from the Secretary of State.*' The emperor was extremely pleased at this bon mot, and laughed heartily.—*Myrtle Anecdotes.*

The Farmer and Beggar.—A strong, hearty, lazy fellow, who preferred begging for a precarious subsistence to working for a sure one, called at the house of a blunt Massachusetts farmer, and, in the usual language of his race, asked for "cold victuals and old clothes." "You appear to be a stout hearty looking man," said the farmer, "what do you do for a living?" "Why, not much," replied the fellow, "except travelling about from one place to another." "Travelling about, ha?" rejoined the farmer; "can you travel pretty well?" "O yes," returned the sturdy beggar, "I'm pretty good at that." "Well then," said the farmer, cooly opening the door, "*let's see you travel.*"

N. Y. Constellation.

A witty individual in the banking line, whose name we seldom mention, asked Miss Macauly, the lecturess, the other day, "what a lamp post was when the lamp was taken off?" Miss M could not guess. "Why a lamp *lighter* to be sure," said Samuel. Miss Macauly went into raptures.

Mercy.—Thomas Norman, sentenced to be hanged in North Carolina for bigamy, was carried to the gallows, the rope thrown round his neck, and just as he was about to be swung off, a pardon arrived and the poor devil was, we presume, handed over to his two wives. What an escape.

N. Y. Courier.

Sharp Shooting.—In the debate on the judiciary system, in the Virginia Convention, Mr. Randolph observed, that the reply of Mr. Chapman Johnson to the speech of Judge Marshall, was like firing a pocket pistol at the fortress of Gibraltar. Mr. Johnson said, he wanted no *ghost* to tell him he was unable to contend with the Chief Justice in argument.

The Editor of the Philadelphia Album concludes his notice of the last number of Willis's Magazine in the following words:—

Doubtless some of our readers have seen the caustic epigram, which George Prentice published in his paper a fortnight ago. If not we here subjoin it.

"Unwritten honors to thy name belong,
Willis, immortal both in prose and song;
Unwritten poetry, thy pen inspires;
Unwritten music, too, thy fancy fires;
And, more than all, *philosophy* divine,
With its *unwritten* beauties, all are thine.
O how much greater praise would be thy due,
If thine own *prose* had been *unwritten* too!"

Willis has given it, good naturedly, in the last number of his work, apparently at the following parody, as somewhat of a reply.

"*Unwritten* honors do in truth belong
To him who *gets a living* by his song,
Unwritten poetry, though wits do matter,
And '*music*' too, to him is *bread and butter*.
And, more than all, *philosophy divine*,
Helps him to ask poor wits, like thee, *to dine*.
Oh how much greater praise would be your due,
If your own wit could do as much for you."

Which do you like best, gentle reader?

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Mr. Zieber will oblige a reader by publishing the following selection from "The Persecuted Family," by Robert Pollok, A. M. author of the "Course of Time."

Notwithstanding the losses he had sustained that day, Mr. Bruce, resigned to the will of God, and having the Christian peace in his bosom, as he walked toward the cave, could look with his usual relish to the magnificence of the starred canopy, and the shadowy grandeur of nature around him. And as he ascended, with a peasant who accompanied him, an eminence near the cave, he made the following reflections.—standing lonely on the hill—with no wife—no child remaining—but standing firm and dignified, like the oak of the mountain after its leaves have been torn away by the violence of the tempest.

"Turn your eyes to those stars," said he to the peasant, "that look like angels eyes from heaven. How pure and tranquil they seem! None of the storms which agitate this lower world disturb them. They shone on the beings that trode this waste a thousand years ago; and still they shine on us.—Do not their serenity and duration seem to write a satire on the tumult and brevity of the life of man? How much of his folly have they seen; how little of his wisdom! How much of his cruelty to his fellow creatures; How little of his brotherly affection! How many have they seen going forth, under their holy light with the dagger of vengeance, so carrying into execution the dark plots of wickedness! How few have they noticed crossing the valleys of earth on errands of mercy! How many deluded beings have they observed bowing down to stocks and stones; How few bending the knee sincerely to the living and true God! Yes, they have seen hundreds of generations bustle away the little hour of their vanity—and they have seen their everlasting destiny sealed! And yet man is just as foolish as if none had ever proved to him that he must die. He grasps at the shadow of earth's happiness more fleeting than that which the passing cloud casts over yonder heath—And so eagerly does he run after the spectre, neither the tears nor the execrations of thousands dying under his feet, nor the sword of eternal wrath—which gleams over his head, can stop him in his frenzied pursuit. Sure there is something miserably wrong in the human heart. Surely the true eyes of the human understanding have indeed been put out. The shadow that falls from yonder mountain, and hides the vale in gloom, is itself brightness, compared with that cloud that broods on the human mind, and benights all its faculties. So dreadfully dim is mortal vision that it cannot discern the glory of God himself, even when he comes to redeem, to forgive and to save. O, when shall that star arise, which led the wise men of old to the manger of Bethlehem, and guide the way of every man to the feet of Jesus! who, altho' he created the heavens, and heard the harps of angels sing his glory divine, died to make us wise unto salvation? Surely the time will come for the Lord hath sworn it, yea, he hath sworn it by himself, when the earth shall return to its allegiance, and be cured of its folly."

Village Herald.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOL. III. PRINCESS-ANNE, MD. TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1830. NO. 49.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 00 *if paid in advance*; or $2 50 if paid within six months.

☞ Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance*.

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year*.

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞ Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage, to be paid by the subscribers.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

☞ Persons advertising must limit the time of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

☞ All communications addressd to the editor must come POST PAID.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE,

[Corrected Weekly.]

BANKS	pr. ct. dis.	BANKS	pr. ct. dis.
U. States Bank	par	*Farmers bank and branches*	1
Do Branches	par	*Wilmington and Brandywine*	1
MASSACHUSETTS		*Commercial bank*	10
Boston banks	1	*Branch of do. at Milford*	10
Other Mass. notes	2	*Bank of Smyrna*	1
RHODE-ISLAND		MARYLAND	
Providence banks	3	*Frederick c'y bank*	½
Other R. Island notes	4	*Havre-de-Grace*	½
CONNECTICUT		*Farmers bank at Annapolis*	½
Middletown bank	1	*Branches at Frederick & Easton*	do
Phœnix bank at Hartford	1	*Hagerstown*	do
Bridgeport bank	1	*Westminster*	½
Eagle bank of New Haven	no sale	*Elkton*	50
Hartford bank	1	DISTRICT OF COL.	
NEW-YORK		*Bk of Washington*	½
N Y city banks (except Lombard)	par	*Bk of the Metrop.*	do
Albany	½	*Patriotic bank*	do
Other N York notes	1	*Central bank*	do
NEW-JERSEY		*[illegible]*	
Jersey bank	no sale	*Union bk George[town]*	½
Bank in Newark		*Farmers & Mechanicks bank*	do
Bank of N Brunswick	1	*Bk of Alexandria*	do
Trenton Ins. Co	1	*Bk of Potomac*	do
Farmers bank at Mount Holly	1	*Farmers bk of Alexandria*	do
Cumberland bk	1	*Union bk of Alex'a*	do
State bk Camden	1	*Mechanics bk of Alexandria*	do
At Elizabethtown	1	VIRGINIA	
At N Brunswick	1	*Richmond & bran's*	½
At Patterson	susp.	*Bk of the Valley*	do
At Trenton	no sale	*Br at Leesburg*	do
At Morristown	1	*Br at Charlestown*	do
Sussex bank	1	*Br at Romney*	1
PENNSYLVANIA		*N W bank of Vir at Wheeling*	3
Philadelphia banks	par	N CAROLINA	
Easton	½	*State bk at Raleigh and branches*	4
Germantown	do	*Cape Fear*	4
Montgomery county	do	*Newbern*	4
Chester	do	S. CAROLINA	
Delaware	do	*State banks generally*	2
Lancaster bank	do	GEORGIA	
Farmers bk of Lan'r	½	*State bank*	2
Harrisburg	½	*Planters*	2
Northampton	½	*Augusta*	2
Farmers bank of Bucks c'y	1	*Darien*	3
York bank	½	*Augusta br Co*	no sale
Chambersburg	½	KENTUCKY	
Farmers bank at Reading	½	*Bank of Kentucky & branches*	no sale
Gettysburg	do	OHIO	
Carlisle bk	½	*Specie banks*	3
Swatara at Harrisb'g	1	LOUISIANA	
Pittsburg	2	*Banks at N Orleans*	1
Greensburg	75		
Brownsville	4		
DELAWARE			
Bank of Delaware	½		

FOR RENT,

For the ensuing year, the HOUSE and LOT, in Princess-Anne, on the corner opposite the store of T Jones & Co. For terms apply to Isaac F. Williams, of Dorchester, or the subscriber.

JAMES POLK.

Princess-Anne, July 21. w?

Cash in Market.

I will give the highest prices in

CASH FOR YOUNG SLAVES,

from 12 to 25 years old, on application, at Mrs. Disbaroon's, Princess Anne, or L. D. Collier's, Salisbury. Information by letter to the subscriber, at either of the above places, will be strictly attended to.

R. C. Woolfolk.

July 21, 1829. w?ff

LAST NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the subscriber for County Levy and Officers' Fees are requested to make immediate payment, otherwise they will find their property exposed to sale for the payment of the same.

Joshua Brattan,
Sheriff and Collector of S. C.

August 11, 1829. w?

A NEW SERIES OF THE

Philadelphia Album

AND

Ladies' Literary Gazette,

ENLARGED, and accompanied with an engraved title page, was commenced Jan. 1, 1830. The work has been improved in many respects, and such arrangements have been entered into as will ensure its regular receipt by the distant subscribers with the earliest mails. Copperplate engravings at least equal to that which accompanied the first number of the new volume, will be published with the work quarterly.—The Editor is aware, that in consequence of former mismanagement in the publishing department, somewhat of the confidence which every patron should have in the regular arrival of a literary journal, is destroyed. He has therefore transfered this department of the paper to other and more efficient hands; and commenced the first number of the new volume with the first of the year.—Mr. Jesper Harding, the present publisher, has every facility for rendering this journal equal, in point of appearance and workmanship, to any one of a similar character published in this country, and pledges himself, that hereafter, each number shall be promptly and carefully mailed on the day of publication.

The literary department of the work will be under the same guidance as heretofore. The original correspondence will embrace many of the productions of our best and most popular writers, with such communications from abroad, as shall be at the command of the Editor. We believe, that thus far in our career of publication, no journal in this country has been more fortunate in the number and character of its contributors; and the Editor takes this opportunity of tendering to his personal and literary friends, his kindest thanks for their voluntary and valuable aid.

As an evidence of the obligations he is under to his contemporaries, a few opinions are subjoined from some of the most respectable journals in the country. They more fully and honestly than any other source, will show the rank which the previous work held in their estimation:

CONTEMPORARY OPINIONS.

"We consider the 'Philadelphia Album' the most talented periodical in the Union, and capable of ranking with the first of [illegible] magazines."—*Irish Shield.*

"The Philadelphia Album is one of the four or five best papers in the country."—*New England Review.*

"The father of every family should make it a duty to take this periodical."—*Western [illegible]*

"This is a valuable paper."—*[illegible] Manufacturer.*

"The chaste emanations [illegible] the Editor of this journal [illegible] ed, in the selected department [illegible] tiful mechanical execution [illegible] gained for it a high reputation [illegible] mend it to such as are anxious [illegible] merit as well as to derive entertainment."—*Pantheon [illegible]*

"This is one of the most [illegible] cations with which we are acquainted."—*[illegible]*

"This is one of the best works of the kind in the country. In its columns instruction is happily blended with amusement. It is just such a paper as every lady ought to read."—*Northern Light.*

"Judging from the ability with which this journal is conducted, and the talent enlisted in its support, it is deserving of a still great er circulation."—*Ontario Messenger.*

"This is a most valuable literary publication."—*Susquehanna Emporium.*

'*Philadelphia Album.*' Our friend Morris is constantly gathering up new treasures, and enriching his readers by a weekly disbursement. We admire his genius and commend his prodigality."—*Genius of Universal Emancipation.*

The number that is herewith issued, will afford a proper criterion of the [illegible] cation. The terms will continue [illegible] per annum, *in advance*. All com[munications] must be post paid, addressed to

ROBERT [illegible]

Jan. 31, 1830. [illegible]

☞ Subscriptions received at [this office].

☞ The sale of the following property is postponed till Tuesday the 9th of March next.

Feb. 23, 1830. wm

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court, and to me directed, at the suit of Mary Dashiell, administratrix of John Dashiell, use of Ebenezer H. Dashiell, against Robert Dashiell, I had heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit: two tracts or parts of tracts of land, called Mitchell's Improvement, and Jones' Chance, containing two hundred and fifty one acres, more or less; also one negro man Jim, one negro man Spencer, one negro man Shadrach, one negro boy Henry, one negro woman Leah, and one negro girl Mary, the goods and chattels lands and tenements of the said Robert Dashiell, and I hereby give notice that I shall offer the same at public sale to the highest and best bidder for cash, at the Court-House door, in Princess-Anne, on Tuesday the 16th day of next February, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock P. M. to satisfy the above claim, with interest and costs.

ROBT STEWART, late Shff.

Jan 26, 1830.

Public Notice.

BY an Act of Assembly passed in 1817, the Levy Court of Somerset County were directed to levy a sum of money for the purpose of building Offices for the Clerk and Register of Wills—The money was levied in 1818, and before its application was made to the purpose for which it was intended, the law was repealed.

The Levy Court brought suit against William S. Handy and his securities, to recover back the sum so levied, and obtained judgment against them. But all of them, except Dr. John King, having become insolvent, the whole judgment has devolved on him to pay, and he is responsible for the same. A large number of the property holders in the County having generously offered to relinquish all their interest in the sum due; an Act was passed by the Legislature in 1820, authorizing the Levy Court to deduct from the debt any amount that might be thus relinquished. A great number have already released their claims, and it is presumed that others would do so if called on.

The Levy Court, in the discharge of their duty to the public, have taken the necessary steps to secure the payment of the money, and it only requires that they should know who among the citizens of the County intend to claim their proportion of it, to enable them to collect it and to close the business.

As the only means of acquiring the necessary information, the Levy Court have resolved to give this public notice to all persons who intend claiming their respective proportions, of the condition of the fund, and their desire to settle the concern.—They therefore hereby notify all such persons who have any claims against the Levy Court for County Levy, paid by them respectively, in the assessment of the year 1817, to leave their names either with GEORGE HANDY, Esquire, Clerk of the Levy Court, or with WILLIAM DONE, their Attorney, on or before the FIRST day of MAY next, otherwise they will be considered, by the Levy Court, as having relinquished all right and claim thereto.

Dec. 15, 1829. ctfld

PROSPECTUS OF THE

New-York Amulet,

And Ladies' Literary & Religious Chronicle.

The primary object of this work will be, to check the rapid progress of two alarming evils, so fatally prevalent in our country, [in]temperance and Infidelity—which, [like the c]anker worm, are stripping the green [leave]s of life of all its flowers, and leaving [the mora]l world a leafless desert. To do this [most e]ffectually, we shall portray in [illegible] colors, the deformity and de[illegible] consequences of these most deadly [illegible] [intere]sting moral tales, sketches, [illegible] essays and spiritual illustrations. [illegible] our to cherish in the hearts [illegible] the sublime and benevolent [illegible] the blessed gospel of Jesus [illegible] at the beauties and rewards [illegible] all their captivating loveli[ness] [illegible] awaken the latter feelings of hu[manity] [illegible] to cultivate the social and no[ble] affections—to lead the mind through the most delightful avenues, to the bowers of happiness and peace—to elevate and enlarge the conceptions—to imbue the understanding with the most exalted ideas of illimitable attributes and perfections of the Great Divinity—thereby leading mankind to fear God and keep his commandments."

To accomplish these designs, we shall call to our aid all the eloquence of truth, clothed in the most fascinating forms—such as moral essays, simple or pathetic tales, varying "from grave to gay, from lively to serene"—poetical sketches—didactic articles in verse—and sometimes to enliven our pages, a tale of fancy—a humerous story—an allegory—a ballad or a song will receive an insertion [illegible] each and to all the [illegible]

COACH, GIG AND

Harness Making,

AT QUANTICO.

PURNELL B. CAREY respectfully returns thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage he has received at this place, and wishes to acquaint them that, having associated in a co-partnership with Mr. CYRUS NICHOLS, the above business, in all its various branches, is now carried on by them, at the village of Quantico, under the firm of

CAREY & NICHOLS.

Having in their possession a stock of first rate materails, admirably adapted for making new work, as well as for repairing, Coaches, Gigs, &c. and having obtained the very best of workmen from different parts of the Union, they hesitate not to say that they are completely prepared to despatch any work in their line, in a most neat and durable manner.

They are also aware of the pressure of the times, and will reduce their prices accordingly.

From these considerations, and their present run of custom, they incline to think that the expectations of those who patronize this establishment have been, and for the future can be, well met, particularly as no exertion shall be wanting on the part of the firm, to merit the support of a generous public.

☞ All kinds of country produce, at market price, will be received in payment for any kind of work in their line.

Quantico, Jan. 19, 1830.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale on WEDNESDAY the 10th of March next, at the late residence of DAVID BARKLEY, deceased, all the

Personal Estate

of said deceased, (except negroes) consisting of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, Corn, Fodder, &c. on a credit of six months on all sums above [five] dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security; all sums of five dollars, and under, the cash will be required.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

MARGARET W. T. BARKLEY,
Adm x. of D Barkley, dec'd.

Feb. 16, 1830. wm

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Elijah Parsons against Joshua Merris and George Jones of Robt. I had heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit: two horses, one gig, and two yoke of oxen, the goods and chattels of the said Joshua, also two horses and one yoke of oxen, the goods and chattels of the said George, and I here by give notice, that I shall offer the same at public sale to the highest and best bidder for cash, at the Court-house door, in Princess-Anne, on Tuesday the 2nd day of March next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M. to satisfy the above writs.

ROBT. STEWART, late Shff.

Feb. 16, 1830.

H. K. LONG

Respectfully announces to his friends, and the public in general, that he now conducts

That well known Establishment,

IN PRINCESS-ANNE,

CALLED THE

Washington Hotel,

Carried on upwards of 40 years by his father.

Where he will be happy to receive the visits of customers, and only promises to do the best he can to make them *comfortable*. As to TABLE, ATTENDANCE, LIQUORS, LODGING and STABLAGE, he would rather his customers would experience their benefits, than he blazon their qualities. He only asks a *fair trial—holding up his right hand*, hoping it will be *ordered down* for their accommodation. To the fraternity of which he is a member he would respectfully say, though he has ceased to be a practitioner of the *Law*, he still hopes to have a successful practice at the *Bar*.

Jan 26, 1830. wtf?

☞ The S. Messenger and C Chronicle will publish the above 3t and send their bills to this office.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of WILLIAM LAYFIELD and ISAAC BOZMAN to appear on the first Saturday in May term next to shew cause (if any they have) why the said petitioners should not have the benfit of the insolvent laws of Maryland, as petitioned for to one of the Judges of the Orphans Court of Somerset county.

Feb. 16, 1830. feb23—m

FOR SALE,

The Schooner Maryland, 41 tons burden, the property of A. E. & W. C. E. Jones. For further particulars apply to A. E. JONES.

Feb. 23, 1830. wm

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans Court,

Feb. 9, 1829.

ON application of Isaac H. Johnson, Administrator of Jesse Johnson, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess Anne.

True copy, Test.

JAMES POLK, Reg of Wills for Somerset County.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, has obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Jesse Johnson, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 20th of [illegible] next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of [illegible]

ISAAC H. JOHNSON, [adm'r] of Jesse Johnson.

Feb [illegible] wm

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans Court,

Feb. [illegible]

ON application of John D. A[illegible] and Benjamin Bailey, Executors of [illegible] late of Somerset county, [illegible] it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess Anne.

True copy, Test.

JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

[illegible]

JOHN D. A[illegible],
BENJAMIN BAILEY,
Executors of J. A[illegible]

[illegible] wm

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court, [and to] me directed, at the suit of W[illegible] well against Samuel Walter, [illegible] Dashiell, Jesse Walter, Ralph Lowe [illegible] Kennerly, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: one negro boy named Isaac, one [illegible], one negro [illegible], one negro woman named Nancy, one [illegible] named Araminta, [illegible] of horses, [illegible] of steers, 20 head of cattle, [illegible] a tract of land called Newtown, [illegible] taining 171 acres, [illegible] land called Warrington, [illegible] acres more or less, also [illegible] Wilson's Lot, and Wilson's [illegible] taining [illegible] acres, more or less, [illegible] perty of the said Samuel Walter, [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible], as the property [illegible] Walter, all of the above described property [illegible] I shall proceed to sell at the Court-house [door], in the town of Princess-Anne, on Tuesday the 16th of March [next, between] the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock P. M. [to the] highest and best bidder, for cash, [to satisfy] the above named writ with costs [illegible] for the year 1828 and officers fees [illegible] the years 1828 and 1829.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

Feb 23, 1830.

In Chancery.

In Somerset County Court, November Term, 1829.

ORDERED, That the [illegible] tate of Charles [illegible] [illegible] report [illegible] tee for the sale of the same [illegible] and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn by the second day of [the next] [illegible] term; provided a copy of this order be inserted in a newspaper published in the town of Princess Anne, once in each week for three successive weeks before the said day.

[illegible] HANDY.

True copy, GEO. HANDY, [illegible]

Feb 9, 1830.

PRO PATRIA LIBERTATIS.

VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1830.

Legislature of Maryland.

This body, from what we can learn, rose on last Saturday.

A letter from Annapolis informs us that the case of Judge Hanson has been referred to the next Assembly, by a vote of 31 to 23.

In another column will be found the law providing for the counting of Slaves and Heading.

Latest from Europe.

Liverpool and London papers to the 15th and 16th January inclusive have been received in New York.

It is stated that France is endeavoring to persuade the Vice-Roy of Egypt to assist in besieging Algiers.

The king of England had been ill, and is said to have been bled to the extent of 50 ounces in one week.

Moore's Life of lord Byron has made its appearance in London.

On the 12th of January our Minister, Mr. McLane, had a long conference with the Duke of Wellington, at the Treasury; and in the afternoon of the same day a cabinet council was held at the foreign office, Downing street, which was attended by the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Wellington, Earls Rosslyn and Aberdeen, Viscount Melville, Lord Ellenborough, Mr. Secretary Peel, Sir George Murray, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Herries.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Is mentioned with great approbation in most of the prominent journals of London and Liverpool. We present a number of extracts below, which will show the estimation in which it is held in those places.

From the London Morning Chronicle.

"The feeling expressed by the American President towards this country must produce its effect here. The time seems at length arrived when we may hope to see the two branches of the same family forgetting past animosities and jealousies, availing themselves in a friendly and cordial manner of the resources of each other. It is but just to the Americans to observe that there has never been any want of disposition on the part of the leading men of that country to avail themselves of every symptom of good will manifested toward them in England. There is nothing new, therefore, in the manifestation of Gen. Jackson on this occasion; and we expected as much from him. When Mr. Canning held out the hand of good fellowship a few years ago and attempted to revive the old family feelings between the *mother* and the *daughter*, the effect produced in America was almost electrical. * *

It appears that the Americans have nothing so much at heart as the most intimate connexion with us, short of interference with the internal affairs of each other. In this liberal view England and America grow with the growth of each other. There can be no cause for jealousy; for it is as impossible for America to injure England in Europe, as for England to injure America in the other hemisphere. The proper way of viewing the two countries is to consider them one in all that is beneficial, and merely separated for purposes beneficial to each domestic Government. It is the interest of both countries to multiply their relations with each other as much as possible, that they may have always the strongest interest to be on the best terms with each other. Let both nations retrace their steps; let England encourage the application of American capital to land by offering a ready market for agricultural produce of all kinds; and America cease to encourage by restrictions the application of capital to manufacturers. In this way both would thrive. If this liberal policy be resorted to a war between the two countries will be viewed by the people of both as little less unnatural than a civil war. The great secret for avoiding war is to make it the interest of both nations to be at peace, and to make them sensible of their interest.

From the London Sun.

The Message of the President of the United States is a document of a very mild and conciliatory character toward this country, and indeed towards the world generally. The rapid progress made, and making, towards the final reduction of the National Debt is highly important to the interests of the American people—and we should be happy could the example be followed nearer home. The Message of General Jackson will greatly disappoint those who calculated on a warlike flourish, merely because war has been the field in which his talents have been hitherto most conspicuously exhibited. But though [illegible] ed to arms, the President is not insensible to the less obtrusive but more beneficial arts of peace.

From the Liverpool Chronicle.

We confess we have read this state paper with mingled feelings of sorrow, at the lamentable contrast presented by the situation of our own country; exultation, that there are twelve millions of Englishmen and descendants of Englishmen, in the enjoyment of a government proceeding from, directed by, and ruling for, the people.

The people of America are happy, pious and rich, without an aristocracy, and without corn laws or game laws, without an established church and tithes, and without compromising any public interest at home, or sacrificing the station among other nations abroad.

The Trade with North America.—Among the merchants and others connected with the trade carried on between this country and North America the arrival of the President's Speech has created more than usual interest; but a diversity of opinion appears to exist, as to whether any alteration will be made in the the Tariff, which will place the import into America of British manufacturers on a more favorable footing than at present. The feeling, however, is, that some alteration will be made.—*London Paper.*

From the London Atlas.

We give, in our preceding columns, a long abstract of this important document, which will be found, in every respect, worthy of the space it occupies. It is singular enough that General Jackson has always borne the character, in this country, of a fiery, impracticable man; while his address to Congress carries the impress of a mild and enlightened spirit, imbued with principles of sound philanthrophy and moderation. The diffusion of the admirable sentiments it contains will lead to a more just appreciation of the people and their Chief Magistrate; for it is but candor to acknowedge that we have done some wrong to both, in the levity with which we have hitherto regarded them. General Jackson treats all the topics that come under review, in a patient and dispassionate tone; but the chief point of interest with the English reader is the amicable feeling exhibited towards this country. We are not so sure, however, of the temper with which the President views the policy of France, of which he speaks in rather equivocal terms. With respect to the obnoxious tariff, and the settlement of the boundary line between the United States and our colonies of New Brunswick and Canada, we think we discern in the language of the Message the indications of an accommodating disposition. This wisdom is worthy of the man who occupies the chair of Washington.

From the London Times.

We must say, that since the time of Washington we have not seen any official communication from the First Magistrate of the United States, containing, together with so much that was interesting and valuable, so little that was objectionable to a statesman, or offensive to men of right feeling and good taste. As a political composition, the message of the 8th ult. is characteristic of the qualities which have usually been ascribed to Gen. Jackson. It is shrewd, decided and perfectly uncompromising, with more of that sort of dignity which belongs to moderation of language than some people would perhaps have anticipated from the veteran soldier. General Jackson does not shrink from a clear and straight forward representation of the bearings of any question which he is officially called upon to notice; nor from any voluntary discussion of one or more (relating chiefly to internal politics) of which the proposition might, by persons of a more indirect character, have been left as a task for others.

We are sure that there is no good or intelligent Englishman who will not go his full half way to meet the proffered friendship of the American citizen; and we believe in the growing persuasion amongst us, that none but madmen here or in America, will wantonly risk an interruption of that precious harmony.

Massachusetts.—The friends of the National Administration in this State have nominated the Hon. Marcus Morton as a candidate for Governor and Gen. Nathan Willis for Lieut. Governor.

Connecticut.—In this state the friends of the Administration have nominated Matthew Harvey as a candidate for Governor, and the opposition have taken up General Timothy Upham.

Ohio.—Gen. Lucas, member of the Senate, and M. T. Williams, Esq. acting canal commissioner, are spoken of as the Jackson, and Gen. Harrison, and Judge Pease as the opposition candidates, for the office of Governor of Ohio, at the approaching election.

Connecticut.—At the State Convention holden by the Republicans of Connecticut, at Middletown, on the 3d ult. his excellency Gideon Tomlinson, was nominated as a candidate for the office of Governor, and Ingoldsby W. Crawford, Esq. for the office of Lt. Governor. Election, first Monday in April.

MEXICO.—By the arrival on the 5th instant at New Orleans of the brig Amos, from Vera Cruz, advices have been received from Mexico up to the 8th January. By these it appears that the legal and Federal Governments have been overthrown by the adherents of Bustamente. The garrison of Mexico, on the 23d December, rebelled and took possession of the national palace.—The Minister of Finance was forced to renounce his authority. The capital was entirely under the power of the insurgents. "An article," says the Bee of New Orleans, of the 5th inst. "from the Correo, under date of Jan. 1st, under the head of U. Mexican States, discovers in what a deplorable situation that Republic now is."

Gen. Santa Anna had taken upon himself the continuance of the Government of Vera Cruz. He had proclaimed his determination to defend the Federal Government to the last extremity. This is a stand entirely unexpected by the friends of 'Centralism,' who had greatly depended on him. He goes on to say, that it is only by passing over his body that they could conquer his defence of the chief magistrate of the nation. It is supposed from the warlike character of this chief that Mexico is even at this time involved in a bloody civil war, and one of utter extermination. The Governor of Mexico was arrested and imprisoned on the 23d December, without the cause of this violence being known. It is believed that he will fall a victim to the mob that now wields the arm without the discretion of government. The assassination of citizens has already began. In conclusion, the 'Bee' states that

Bustamente having succeeded in deceiving the vigilance of Guerrero, arrived at Mexico, on the 31st of December and took possession of the Executive Power, on the next day, January 1st. It appears that a greater part of the states have not yet recognized this government upheld only by bayonets and poignards!!—*B. American.*

Counterfeit Ten Dollar Bills of the U. S. Branch at Savannah, have been recently put in circulation. Their general appearance is calculated to deceive most persons.

Charleston Cour-

CURIOSITIES OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In Crawford county, on an extensive plain, there is a vast mound of stones, containing several hundred thousand cart loads.—This pyramid has stood through so many ages that it has become covered with soil, and from the top rises a noble pine tree, the roots of which, running down on the sides, fasten themselves in the earth below. The stones are many of them so large that two men can only move them with difficulty, and yet they are unlike any others found in the neighborhood. Indeed there are not, in the neighborhood, any quarries from which so large a quantity could ever have been taken. This artificial curiosity is on the borders of Oil Creek; a name derived from a natural curiosity no less remarkable than the foregoing. Springs exist on its margin from which there is a constant flow of oil, floating on the surface of the water and running into the creek, which may be seen for a great distance down the stream. The oil is burned in lamps, and used in various ways, but is particularly valued for its medical qualities. The inhabitants make excavations in the low and marshy ground, which are immedietely filled with water, covered with oil, which they skim off. Considerable quantities are annually brought to this city and sold to the apothecaries.

N. Y. Jour. of Com.

Robert H. Adams, Esq. has been chosen a Senator of the U. States from Mississippi, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Thomas B. Reid, Esq.

Rewarded Editors.—His Honor, the Mayor of Washington, to do him justice, never did join the hue and cry against considering Editors as worthy of preferment. He probably had an eye to the $100,000 sop in the pan, which the "god-like" Senator had toasted for him. Who would hold an office to toil and labor, when such a slice can be swallowed at one mouthful.—*N. Y. Courier.*

THE PRESIDENT.

Below, we insert an article from the Columbian Star, a religious paper, published at Washington. Coming from the source it does, we hope the honest part of the opposition, who are now opposed to the administration, and who have imbibed an unfavorable opinion of President Jackson, by reading the libels published in the coalition papers will give this a candid perusal, and be as candid as the author himself. The dishonest part we expect will growl on as usual. It is hard convincing those who are determined not to be convinced.

President Jackson.—We confess ourselves gratified at the increasing respect and estimation in which he stands. He is one of the most favored of our presidents, and by his firm and manly course promises a large remuneration to his country for the honors conferred upon him. Scruples which rested on our mind before he came to the presidency, have vanished since, and we feel the happiness and honor which fall to our portion as American citizens, in having one at the head of our affairs so deserving public confidence. This declaration is wholly spontaneous. We are not the expectants of favor, nor the dupes of party, but the mere lovers of our country for whose sake we rejoice that she is the mother of such a son.

Every genuine American we think would be highly pleased with a visit to General Jackson. For ourselves, we may truely say that we were pleased. We found him about 7 o'clock in the evening sitting with his family and a few gentlemen in a very plain room. He received us with a kindness and easy elegance for which he is distinguished, and relieved us at once from all the embarrassment incident to a first interview with a remarkable stranger. We found him in the appearance of betterhealth than we had expected, and in other respects exhibiting that *Viridis senectus, green old age,* which retains the wisdom and mental force of manhood though it should not possess the corporeal vigor.—*Columbian Star.*

JALAP.

In the number of the American Journal of Medical Science for February, is a paper by professor J. R. Coxe, in which the writer gives an account of the successful cultivation of the medical *Jalap* in his garden in this city. The plants were procured from Xalapa (Mexico) in 1827, and have flourished luxuriantly ever since attaining apparently complete maturity, with the exception of the ripening of the seeds. One of them grew to the height of twenty feet. It is not certain whether this valuable plant is native in Georgia and Florida, but Dr. Coxe thinks his experiment proves that it may be naturalized in latitudes far more north than that region. Two beautiful plates accompany the description representing the flower and the bulbs: the former very much resembling the common *convolvulus.*

We believe that the average value of Jalap imported into Great Britain alone is about five thousand pounds sterling: in the year 1811 it amounted to nearly 39,000

Morning Journal.

NOTICE.

The Levy Court of Somerset County will sit on Tuesday the 9th of March (instant.)

March 2, 1830.

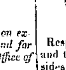
Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Robert Stewart against Robert Dashiell, I had heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit: one negro man named Shadrack, 1 do. named Spencer, 1 negro boy named Henry, 1 do. named Samuel, 1 negro woman named Leah, and a tract of land called Mitchell's Improvement and James' Chance, containing two hundred and fifty acres, more or less, the goods and chattels lands and tenements of the said Robert Dashiell, and I hereby give notice that I shall offer the same at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at the court house door in Princess Anne, on Tuesday the 23d of March (inst) between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock P. M. to satisfy the above claim with interest and cost.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

March 2, 1830.

$50 REWARD.



RANAWAY, on Saturday night last, from the public house of Levin D. Collier, Salisbury, two negro women—One of them is named MARY, aged about 23 years, about 5 feet 10 inches high, black full face, rather slow spoken and was purchased in the neighborhood of Snowhill. The other is called JULIA, is aged about 24 years, about 5 feet high, rather spare made, thin visage, and of a dark copper color—no marks recollected. Twenty-five dollars for the apprehension of either, or $50 for the apprehension of both, of the said runaways, will be given by the subscribers, if secured so that they get them again.

J. & R. C. WOOLFOLK & Co.

March 2, 1830. wm

BLANKS,

Of the following descriptions, printed on excellent paper, constantly on hand and for sale, at low prices for cash, at the Office of the Village Herald:

Warrants,
Fieri Fa.'s before supersedeas
Do. after do.
Ca. Sa.'s before do.
Do. after do.
Narrations,
Appeal Bonds,

ALSO,

Blanks for Insolvent Debtors.

[*Communicated.*]

OBITUARY.

Departed this transitory existence, on Tuesday last, the 23d of February, in the 22nd year of her age, Mrs. SARAH ANN PATRICK, consort of Levin H. Patrick, Esq. of Somerset county. Her sickness was long and painful, but she bore it with a true Christian fortitude and pious resignation.

March 1, 1830.

Sheriffalty.

☞We are authorized to announce JOHN P. LANGFORD, Esq. as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

March 2, 1830.

☞ We are authorized to announce Dr. JAMES STEWART as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Dec. 15, 1829. w?

☞We are authorized to announce HENRY LANKFORD, Esq. as a Candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

July 7, 1829. wtf?

☞ We are authorized to announce SAMUEL G. HOLBROOK, Esq. as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county,

June, 1829. tfl

☞We are authorized to announce JAMES GOSLEE, Esq. as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Jan. 19, 1830. wtl

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court, and to me directed, in favor of William P. Young against George Jones of Robt. I have heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit: one negro girl named Darkey, one negro boy named Peter, one negro named Peter, one woman named Candice;—

ALSO, by virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued as aforesaid, in favor of John Williams against George Jones and Robert Jones, Executors of Charles Jones, I have heretofore taken in execution the following property of the said George, to wit: 1 yoke of oxen and two cows, to satisfy the cost of said writ;

ALSO, by virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued as aforesaid in favor of Geo. Handy, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Robert Sasser, against George Jones and Robert Jones, executors of Charles Jones, I have heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit: 1 yoke of oxen and 2 cows as the property of the said George, to satisfy the cost and charges on said writ;

ALSO, by virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued as aforesaid, in favor of Mary Maddux's Executors, use of James Wilson and George Handy against George Jones of Robt. I have heretofore taken in execution, 1 horse, as the property of the said George, to satisfy the cost and charges of the said writ;

ALSO, by virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued as aforesaid, in favor of Robert Stewart, administrator of George D. Atkinson against George Jones and Robert Jones, Executors of Charles Jones, I have heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit: 1 horse and gig, as the property of said George, to satisfy the cost and charges on said writ;

ALSO, by virtue of one other writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued as aforesaid, in favor of Robert Stewart, administrator of George D. Atkinson, I have heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit: 4 beds and furniture the property of the said George, to satisfy the cost and charges due on said writ;

ALSO, by virtue of the following writs of Fieri Facias, issued as aforesaid, and to me directed, against George Jones and Arnold E. Jones, to wit: one in favor of Levi Stevens, 2 in favor of Elizabeth Byrd and George Maddux, Executors of Thomas Byrd, 2 in favor of Elijah Parsons, 1 in favor Charles Moore use of John Hall, I have taken in execution the following property to wit: 1 negro woman called Darkey, 1 negro boy called Peter, 1 negro man called Peter, 1 negro woman called Candice, 1 negro boy called Major, 1 negro child called Henry, 1 negro woman called Patty, 1 negro girl called Caroline, 1 negro man called Jesse, 1 do. called Jesse, 1 do. called Peter, 1 ditto called Charles, 1 negro woman called Polly, 1 ditto called Rose, 1 ditto called Sarah, 1 negro girl named Susan, 1 ditto named Louisa, 1 ditto named Henny, 1 ditto named Nicey, 1 negro woman called Sylva, 1 negro man called Jim, 4 head of horses, 3 yoke of oxen, 15 head of cattle, 20 head of sheep, 30 head of hogs, more or less, 200 barrels of corn, more or less, 40 stacks of fodder, 1 still cap and worm, 20 cider casks, 40 barrels of corn in Revel's Neck, and 5 stacks of fodder, more or less, 80 barrels of corn on Dividing creek, more or less, 10 stacks of fodder, more or less, 6 beds and furniture, 6 mahogany tables, 2 dozen chairs, 2 bureaus, 2 wooden clocks, 1 cupboard, 60 tons of square white oak timber, 1 gig, 1 sulkey, 1 pair brass andirons, 1 pair of tongs and shovel, 2 wain carts, and 300 acres of land, more or less, called Bengal—

The above described property will be sold at the late dwelling house of George Jones of Robt. on WEDNESDAY the 31st day MARCH, (inst.) at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. and continue from day to day until the whole is sold, for cash to satisfy the foregoing named writs, and county levy due for the year of 1828, and officers' fees due for the years of 1828 and '29.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

March 2, 1830.

Quantico Hotel.

WILLIAM COLLIER,

Respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he now resides at the old tavern stand at Quantico, formerly occupied by Mr. Peter B. Davis, where he is prepared to accommodate travellers and others who may favor him with their custom, with such provisions as may be called for; and assures them that he feels disposed to provide every possible convenience for the reception and entertainment of customers in his line, and flatters himself that by strict attention to this business he will merit and receive a liberal portion of public patronage.

Quantico, Jan. 5, 1830.

To the Editor of the V. Herald.

[illegible] Sir,

You will herewith receive some [rem]arks upon the opinions of the notorious [Mis]s Wright. Perhaps some may think, [her] opinions so monstrous and absurd, de[serv]e no notice, and should be passed by [wit]h silent contempt. Such will be ready [to s]ay of the writer of the following remarks, [Op]itur. in re non dubia, testibus non ne[cess]ariis," that he employs unnecessary ar[gum]ents upon a matter, which admits of no [dou]bt. For the information of those, who [are] of this opinion, we quote the following [edi]torial paragraph from the N. Y. Spectator of Nov. 14, 1829, as evidence that serious evil is feared, from the spreading of [suc]h poisonous errors.

"Many good citizens have at length be[com]e alarmed at the deep and extensive [roo]t, which Miss Wright's principles appear [to h]ave taken in our country; and some of [thei]r number, as we have reason to know, [are] of those, who were quite pleased with [her] at first, and were not backward in cen[suri]ng our rebukes of this atrocious woman, [and] those, who were drinking the subtle [pois]on, which she distilled from her lips.—[An]d well may the public be alarmed; for we [hav]e it as our decided opinion, after close [obse]rvation, that for the nine months last [pas]t, Miss W. and her band of disciples, [hav]e been doing far more mischief in scat[teri]ng the seeds of infidelity through the [lan]d, and lecturing in favour of unbridled [lice]ntiousness, than all those great engines [of] moral power, under the control of our [pub]lic societies, have accomplished of good. [Fo]r are the labours of this modern scarlet [lad]y—we were near saying this priestess of [Be]elzebub, confined to this city. At this moment, she is traversing the fair re[gio]n of our western New York, delivering [her] lectures to crowded audiences, and her [per]formances are gazetted in the newspa[per]s, in flattering terms, without, as we [hav]e seen, one single line of disapprobation [or] reproof."

Since that time, she has taken a tour to [Ne]w Orleans, and there, no doubt, she will [fin]d a still more ready reception for her soul [de]stroying doctrine of unrestrained indulgence of all the passions.

She is prowling, like an evil genius, over [ou]r country, spreading moral desolation; or, [lik]e a Harpy, contaminating the best enjoy[m]ents of man, by endeavouring to destroy [the] hopes of immortality;

[A]nd with infernal chemistry to wring
[Th]e last sweet drop from sorrow's bitter cup."

We ask then, ought not the frown of vir[tu]ous indignation to scowl upon her, where[eve]r she makes her appearance? An I ought [no]t the united voice of public disapproba[tio]n, the voice of injured Virtue, to be raised against such unhallowed attempts to in[va]de our moral territory, and to poison the [fo]untains, of our present enjoyments and [fu]ture hopes? Such a disgrace to human [na]ture, as Miss Wright, such

"a dark
Unnatural and loathly moral spot,"

[d]eserves, in an eminent degree, the salutary punishment of public odium and con[te]mpt.

"The words that should sufficiently accurse
[An]d execrate such reprobate, had need
[Co]me glowing from the lips of eldest Hell."

Yours, most respectfully,

LÆLIUS.

Feb. 26, 1830.

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

MISS FRANCES WRIGHT.

"——The Devil's pioneer, who cuts
The fences down of Virtue, saps her wall,
And opens a smooth and even way to death,
Traitor to all existence! to all life!
Soul suicide!————" *Pollok.*

The pernicious tendency of the opinions of the extraordinary woman, whose name heads this article, the zeal, with which she disseminates them, the views of Religion, Morality, and Politics, presented by her, and her numerous adherents, particularly in the city and state of New York, and the eagerness, with which her delicious poison is received by some of the more considerable part of the community, as well as by the dissolute and unprincipled, are sufficient to excite feelings of deep regret, in the bosom of every friend to good order and public decorum. Error, so pregnant with dangerous consequences to the welfare of society, to the peace, dignity, and happiness of every community, ought to be met at the threshold; nay it should even be anticipated, and every precaution taken, to guard against its attack, and to defeat its intentions. The dangerous sentiments of Miss Wright, and her followers, to which we now advert, are the following:

1. Their Infidelity: denying not only the authenticity of Christianity, but even the being of God.

2. Their system of Morality: abolishing marriage, and maintaining, that a man should be allowed to change his wife, and a woman her husband, when either felt disposed.

3. Their Political principles: denying the justice and legality of the tenure of lands, in the state of New York, and, by parity of reasoning, throughout the Union, (since the tenure of land in every state depends upon similar principles,) and their bold attempt, in the city of New York, at the last election of delegates to the state legislature, to elect men advocating their pernicious principles.

We shall bestow a few observations upon each of these divisions of Miss Wright's system of Religion, Morality and Politics:

1. Infidelity and Atheism. That the Infidelity of the Wrightites does really extend to Atheism, we have very clear proof in the following extracts from Miss Wright's lectures, and excerpts from her writings, and those of her coadjutors, in the Free Enquirer, a paper devoted to spreading the errors of Miss W.'s infidelity and system of libertinism throughout the country. The extracts say: "If we look to religion as to the poetry of life, let us have the glowing mythology of Greece at once,—let the venerable father of the Gods assume his throne by his stately queen. Let the majestic Appollo be there, and Venus in her heavenly beauty,"—&c. "Banish all our cold dull sermons, and overthrow our great brick churches, and let us again have the temple of marble, with its gorgeous rites, and its splendid paintings—give us incense-breathing altars, in groves sacred to the graces and the muses. Give us the song and the dance and the quaint festival"—"That was a religion of poetry, and beauty, and of rich imaginations, and if it be these we seek, let us have it once more. Tell us not that scepticism is cold and heartless, because it dissipates a few *day dreams* about the prophet of Nazareth and his virgin mother. How bright and glorious compared with these were the dreams that Christianity dispelled!"

"Let us not be understood to mean that I *regret the dreams,* bright and glorious as they were; they were dreams of innocence, whose fascinating influence cheats the reason, and leads the mind off from the important realities of life. I do say, that if we *must* have *poetical fancies,* those of the Grecian *mythology are infinitely more beautiful, than any in the Christian revelation.*"

"But why should his creed be deemed cold and heartless, who looks not beyond this earth for his hopes and sympathies? Is there not enough here below to fill the breast and warm the feelings? '&c.—*Free Enquirer, No. 18.*

Here we perceive, she treats *all* religion as "*poetical fancies.*" If there is a God, she must acknowledge, he ought to be worshipped, but in treating the worship of God as a "poetical fancy," she virtually denies the being of God. In another passage from the same paper, the question whether the writer believes in any Deity, is answered by his saying that he neither believes, nor disbelieves what he knows nothing about. If further proof were necessary to establish the fact of Miss Wright's being an Atheist, we have it in the declaration of the Editor of the N. York Spectator, who says, he has [illegible] the terrible doctrine from her own lips. In fact it would seem, that the denial of Christianity,—the being of God, and *of the soul's immortality,* must be the first step towards introducing that system of Morality and structure of society, which she advocates; for surely, the acknowledgement of the former, and maintenance of the latter would be palpably inconsistent. We have made these deductions that the reader may be assured, that we have not charged Miss Wright with sentiments, which she does not entertain.

But what appears still more strange, is, that there should be an enlightened individual in this age of science,—when metaphysical and moral research has so far elevated and enlarged the human mind,—who, upon a comparison of the merits of the Christian Religion and the Grecian Mythology, should, contrary to every principle of reason, prefer the latter to the former. We feel that we cannot exhibit the contrast between the Christian Theology, and Heathen Mythology without drawing a few sketches of character, a mere outline, as it were, of some of the principal deities, whom Miss Wright would have us worship. It is with regret we are compelled to do so, as it is scarcely possible for language to describe the true character of the heathen divinities, without offending against delicacy. But if Miss W. could appear before a public assembly, and without a blush, openly advocate the worship of such gods, we hope it [illegible] be excused if we give some hasty touches with our pencil, whereby a discerning eye may trace the outlines of the picture. Of the whole host of gods and goddesses, which crowd the Heathen Mythology, we would just observe, that we do not think there is *one* among them, whose character would be esteemed amiable, even in a human being.—Jupiter, "the venerable father of the gods,"

"——Cui dextra trisulcis
Ignibus armata est, qui nutu concutit orbem,"

"whose right hand was armed with the three-forked lightning, and who shook the world with a nod," was the brother of Pluto, the King of Hell and is represented as a great old villain, coming down upon earth, committing adulteries, corrupting innocence, and assuming the forms of men, women, [illegible] birds and beasts, in order to succeed in his intrigues. He wooed Juno, his fourth wife, (who, by the by, was his sister also,) in the shape of a *crow,* and although he at [illegible] ties were sufficient to irritate a less haughty and rebellious disposition than Juno's, yet, it seems, he flogged her occasionally with as little ceremony as a British peasant, who maintains it to be a part of the common law of England, that a man may chastise his wife reasonably, when she deserves it; but it must be confessed that Juno, this *[illegible] queen,*" far surpassed, in aggravating jealousy and vindictive cruelty, any modern *termagant.* Miss Wright's "*Venus in her heavenly beauty,*" was the wife of Vulcan, a more useful character, than many of the gods, for he was a blacksmith, and such an ingenious one withal, that, having understood that Mars visited his wife, in his absence, he made a net, whose meshes were so attenuate, as to be invisible, with which he succeeded in capturing this heavenly beauty, with her lover, and exposed them to the derision of the gods. "The majestic Apollo" was the only god capable of managing the chariot of the sun, and yet he entrusted it to Phaeton his [illegible] [illegible] son, who, with it, set Heaven and Earth on fire. The ten years war of Troy, in which upwards of 1,500,000 men were slain, and the capital of all Asia, destroyed, is said to have been caused by a quarrel between Juno, Venus and Pallas for the palm of beauty. Bacchus was a red faced drunken deity. And even Diana, their goddess of chastity, is represented by the ancient poets as not, at all times, averse from gallantry, and by no means.

"Chaste as the icicle, that's curdled from the snow,
That fell on Dian's temple."

From these brief sketches may be inferred some idea of that "glowing Mythology," which Miss W. would have the people of the United States adopt, in place of that pure and holy religion, taught in the Bible. To the Bible itself, that star of eternity,

"The only star,
By which the bark of man can navigate
The sea of life, and gain the coast of bliss,"

she would prefer the absurd theogony of Hesiod. Instead of the peaceful and calm and rational worship of the only true God, she would have

"Hobgoblin rites, and moon-struck reveries,
More bodiless and hideously misshapen
Than ever fancy, at the noon of night,
Playing at will, framed in the madman's brain."— * * * * * *
"With midnight revelry, obscene and loud,
And dark, infernal, devilish ceremonies—"

Miss Wright's preference may well appear strange, at this day, when we consider, that at the time in which this Mythology, and those horrid rites, prevailed in Greece, there were philosophers, who had little else than the light of nature to guide them, but who nevertheless perceived the utter absurdity of a worship so irrational. Anaxagoras of Clazomene, who flourished about the 470th year before the Christian era, taught, in Athens, the existence of one eternal and supreme Being, or as he expressed it, "a perfect mind, independent of body." Socrates, embracing the same doctrine, applied himself to investigate the duty, which man ought to render to such a Being, as Anaxagoras had described. The Greek philosophers were divided into Theists and Atheists, after the time of Socrates, and out of the sophistry, which their contentions occasioned, and which they soon transferred to the profound questions of moral and political duty, arose the sect of Sceptics, who believed every external object a mere illusion, and the life of man a perpetual dream. We know not whether Miss Wright adopts all the tenets of that sect, or whether she has culled her system from the several classes of Sceptics and infidels, which have heretofore existed.

From the foregoing view of the absurdity and evil tendency of Miss W.'s doctrine, we are inclined to think, that

"——Vanity to be
Renowned for creed eccentrical,"

has been more consulted in the adoption and promulgation of her opinions, than the dictates of her better judgement. We shall remark upon her system of Morals and Politics, at another time, as we have already made this communication longer than we anticipated.

LÆLIUS.

EXTENSION OF MANUFACTURES.

The manufacturing enterprise of the United States is still extending. The Newbury port Hosiery Manufactory supplies its neighborhood with excellent cotton stockings, superior to the imported. Cotton bagging is also manufactured in great plenty in the vicinity of Providence.

The manufactory of Tacks is carried on extensively in Abington, Mass. about twenty miles from Boston, by patent machines, which turn out the best ever made. Great quantities are used in Boston, and still greater exported to other places.

The article of Penknives, heretofore almost exclusively imported, has recently been undertaken in Worcester, Mass. on an extensive scale. The knives are equal in workmanship and quality to those made in England.

Buttons are made in abundance at Attleborough, Mass. Upwards of forty trading houses in Philadelphia are supplied by this manufactory. Most of the labour is performed by machinery, and females generally employed.

In Vermont, Mathematical Instruments are made in a superior style. Ganter scales, rules, &c. in every variety, are stamped by a machine invented by Samuel Hedge. The machine admits of no variation, and is correct.

Paul Beck's Shot Factory, on the banks of the Schuylkill, can furnish shot sufficient for the consumption of the United States. Six factories are erected on the Atlantic coast since the tariff, and several in the Mississippi. The article is a mere drug and does not admit of exportation.

Hats and Bonnets, of Straw, a beautiful employment for females, has widely extended throughout New England and prospers well. The annual consumption of this article is estimated at more than a million and a half of dollars.

Lace.—This manufacture is worth at least half a million, is a pleasing employment for delicate females and others denied the means of a livelihood, except by the labor of their hands.

Artificial flowers are made in a great variety in our towns and villages. A great part of those on sale are of domestic manufacture.

Carpets are now used almost entirely of domestic manufacture; no matter by what name they are sold. Nearly all the qualities made in Europe are produced in our looms, and are equal to the European.

Phil. Chronicle.

Horrid Fanaticism!—Abought or who was [illegible] Otsego co. NY. last week, in [illegible] the 27th ult. Mrs. Lydia, wife of Mr Henry H[illegible], put an end to the existence of her child three months old, by cutting his throat with a razor, in such an effectual manner as almost to sever the head from the body! She has been deranged at intervals for a [illegible] year past; and her partial insanity is [illegible] to have proceeded from [illegible] and second state [illegible] of mind occasioned by [illegible] herself a reprobate, and the seal of perdition stamped on her eternal destiny.

Little Falls People's Friend

Jottings in Holoxen—Account of the [illegible] [illegible] of the government of the State, [illegible] [illegible] is 20,983. [illegible] of African [illegible]

The Coalition—[illegible] The coalition party in the Senate of the United States, *have consented* to some [illegible] since last December. By screwing up the machinery to the high pressure pitch, Mr Webster has contrived to give away *two hundred and fifty thousand* dollars to a job for [illegible] & Seaton. What does his Honor the Mayor think of King *Caucus* now?

From the New York Gazette.

We gave yesterday a short extract from the London Monthly Magazine on the "British Embassies, Ambassadors and their salaries." The whole article is exceedingly interesting, but as it is very long, we must content ourselves with a few further extracts which classify the embassies of Great Britain and exhibit the enormous extent of expenditure lavished upon the diplomatic establishment of that country.

There are seven classes of embassies. So much for the arts of subdivision and contrivance for the wants and wishes of political dependency. Of those the first class consists of five—Paris, St. Petersburg, Vienna, Madrid, and the Netherlands; and for each the salary and allowances are the same; the salary being eleven thousand pounds sterling a year! A sum of no less than four thousand pounds sterling being allowed for Ambassador's outfit, and one thousand pounds a year being allowed for house rent. But this is not all. The Ambassador, thus showily provided for in money, must be provided for in brains; and this costs the salary of a secretary of embassy, at the rate of one thousand one hundred pounds a year, and four hundred thousand pounds a year for a house, &c.

In this statement, which is official, we have omitted the infinite minor charges of all kinds, for journeys, estafettres, letters, snuff-boxes, douceurs, the whole inferior tribes of attaches, &c.

The second class of the embassies contains but Constantinople, where the salary is 8000*l.* and the outfit 8000, with two Secretaries—the Secretary of Embassy with 1000*l.* a year, and 300 for an outfit, and an oriental Secretary at 1000*l.* A palace having been given by the Sultan, after the battle of Aboukir, no allowance for house rent is made. But, from the rate of exchange and the cheapness of Pera, the salary may be calculated on an average of 16,000*l.* a year. But the Ambassador has other profits. The sole privilege of licensing merchant vessels, under the Ambassadoral protection, is of high value and used to produce large sums. Whether the Russian conquests and the opening of the Dardanelles will change the direction of those profits, in some degree, is a question; but while the Porte stands, the situation of Embassador will be commercially lucrative.

The second order of diplomacy are the envoys extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. Their mission comprehends the third, fourth, and fifth classes.

Prussia forms the third class of embassies. The envoy to Prussia receives 7000*l.* a year, with an outfit of 2,500, and for house rent 500*l.* a year. Attached to this appointment is a Secretary of Legation at 700*l.* a year, and with an allowance of 250 for outfit.

The fourth class comprehends Portugal, the Two Sicilies and America. All with the same allowances. The envoy at 5,500*l.* a year, 2,000 for outfit, and 500 for the rent of a house, and a Secretary of Legation at 500*l.*

Of those Portugal was the most expensive, the exchange having been sometimes against England, though for this allowance has been claimed. But since the return to cash payments this can seldom occur. At present there is no English Envoy in Portugal; but Mr. McKenzie lately appointed Consul, may be considered as acting minister.

The fifth class comprehends Sweden, Bavaria, Denmark, and Sardinia. The envoy's salary being in cash, 4,500*l.* the outfit 2,000, and the house rent 400*l.* with a Secretary of Legation at 500*l.* and an outfit of 200*l.*

The Envoys Extraordinary form the third and lowest order of foreign ministers, and are appointed to the sixth and seventh class es of embassy.

The sixth class contains Wurtemburg, Tuscany, Switzerland, and Saxony. The Envoy having the allowance of 3,600*l.* a year, 1,500 for outfit, and 300 for a house, and the Secretary of Legation having an allowance of 500*l.* and 150 for an outfit.

The seventh class is Hamburgh, where the Envoy's allowance is 2,500*l.* the outfit 1000, and 300 for a house and the Secretary of Legation has 300*l.* a year, and 100 for an outfit.

On a re-capitulation the whole of the expensive machinery costs the country, in direct salaries to the various classes of Ambassadors, 135,850*l.*

In house-rent, 9,100*l.*

In pensions to retired ministers, 52,000*l.*

Making the formidable sum of 196,950*l.* for our higher diplomacy.

But the affair is not done with yet; for, beside those Envoys and Plenipotentiaries, we have a host of Consuls, whose salaries amounted at the time at which the estimate was made, (twelve years ago) to 50,000*l.*, and since that period, Mr. Canning's poetical determination to balance the east by the West, augmented the Consular ranks. The South American allowances amounting to about 20,000*l.* and all those officials becoming successful pensioners upon the country in their retired allowance.

Nor have we yet exhausted our list; for the South American governments have been, within the last five years, honored with Envoys, with allowances, of, we believe, from three to five thousand pounds a year—but of these we have yet seen to return.

The whole diplomatic expenditure may be fairly calculated at about 300,000*l.* a year, which, at the rate of three per cent. for which money can now be had, and which is nearly the rate of the government, is equivalent to ten millions of pounds sterling!

Towards the close of the article, there is the following passage—

Of course, no one will deny the importance of having agents at the leading foreign courts. But those agencies ought to be conducted exclusively by sensible men, and at the rate which would be the fair remuneration for a sensible man, not pampered by the ridiculous extravagance of English high life. Let us adopt the American standard in both, and perhaps we shall have our public business done as well as the Americans. We must "broom away," as Napoleon used to say, the whole insect brood of noble second sons, and so forth; and if we deprive noble lords of the opportunity of feeding their families at the public expense in this quarter, we may safely leave it to the peerage to enact for the national money to take care that they shall not starve for want of a salary in some more domestic shape.

The American plan for building frigates on a large scale has for some time been followed in France. La Belle Gabrielle is one of that description, and five frigates of 60 guns each are now building in the dock-yards at L'Orient.

Ba[ltim]ore Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 26, 1830.

FLOUR—[illegible] white wheat family, 5 50 a 6 00—super [illegible] Howard-st 4 37 a 4 44 city mills 4 12 [illegible]; Susquehanna, —— CORN MEAL, [illegible] 25—WHEAT, best red, 0 00 a 0 80 [illegible] white 0 80 a 0 90; ord. to good 70 a 75—CORN, white 36 a 37, yellow 40 RYE, 4[illegible] 8 OATS, 32 a —BEANS, 0 90 a 1 — PEAS, 65 a — CLOVER SEED, 5 25 TIMOTHY 2 a 2 50—ORCHARD GRASS 1 75 a 2 00 Herd's — a 1 00—Lucerne 37½ a 50 lb — BARLEY —— —FLAXSEED, 1 20; WHISKEY, hhds 1st pf. 21½, bbls 22 a —WOOL, common unwashed, lb 15 a 16—washed 18 a 20—crossed [illegible] a 22—three quarter 25 a 30—full do 30 [illegible] 35, according to the quality—FISH, Shad, Susquehanna, No 1, bbl 5 50, do trimmed 6 50, North Carolina, No. 1, 5 50 a — Herrings No 1 bbl 3 75, No 2, 3 50 [illegible] Mackerel No 1, 6 50; No 2, 6 00; No. 3, 4 [illegible] BACON, hams, Baltimore cured, 9 and 9½; FEATHERS lb 30 a 31 —OAK WOOD, by the vessel load, 3 37;

Great Advertising Sheet.

THE subscribers are preparing to issue an advertising sheet, which will be sent, free of charge, to *all the towns in the United States.* It will be addressed (so far as we can procure their names and residences) to *every clergyman, lawyer, physician, postmaster, newspaper editor, bookseller,* and to the *members of Congress* and *State Legislatures* when in session: and to all other respectable persons who may be supposed to feel an interest in literature. About *twenty* [illegible] have already been obtained.

Although the immediate [illegible] of the publishers in issuing this sheet is to furnish [illegible] themselves and others the means of extensively distributing their advertisements, the unlimited extent of its circulation puts it in their power to make other and efficient use of it. They will endeavor to procure for it communications from the ablest men in the country, upon subjects of national importance—and when there is taken into consideration the number of readers, in every town, which will be secured for the articles to be contained in this paper, the publishers think they cannot fail to draw liberally upon the best talent and most earnest patriotism in the country.

The paper will be printed [illegible] of 24 inches wide, and [illegible] —being about half the size [illegible] States' Telegraph. It will be [illegible] neat type, and the price of advertising [illegible] papers and works of public [illegible] *one cent a line for every thousand copies distributed.* For other advertisements the price will be double. Of the first number 20,000 will be issued—and if there is sufficient advertising patronage to defray the cost, it will be continued monthly.

Advertisements intended for the first number, should be sent without delay.

Editors of newspapers who desire to receive this paper, are requested to send one *number,* addressed to the "*Philadelphia* [illegible]"

E. LITTLE & BROTHERS.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1830.

STATE OF MARYLAND, sc.

Somerset County Orphans Co[urt]

Feb. [illegible]

ON application of [illegible] TILGHMAN, Adm[illegible] JAMES TILGHMAN, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in one of the papers printed at Princess Anne.

True copy, Test.

JAMES POLK, Reg. of W[ills] for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of [illegible] hath obt. in [illegible] county in Maryland, letters [illegible] on the personal estate of [illegible] late of said county [illegible] All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof [illegible] subscriber, on or before [illegible] they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this [illegible]

JAMES TILGHMAN, Adm.

Feb. 23, 1830 ewm

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Henry Wright against Thomas D. Bailey, Samuel Robertson and Samuel Cooper, I have taken in execution the following property, to wit: [illegible] steers, 1 horse, 8 head of cattle, [illegible] hogs, 1 cart, 2 beds and furniture, [illegible] shels of corn, more or less, 5 stacks of fodder, taken as the property of the said Thomas D Bailey, also one negro man named [illegible] Jacob, taken as the property of Samuel Cooper, all of which I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder, at the court-house door in Princess Anne, on Tuesday the [illegible] day of March next, between the hours of [illegible] and [illegible] P. M. for cash, to satisfy the above named writ, with county levy due for the year 1829, and officers fees due for the years 1828 and 1829.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

Feb. 23, 1830.

JOB PRINTING,

[illegible]

Handbills, Cards, Blanks,
PAMPHLETS, &c.

Thankfully received, and neatly printed on moderate terms,

At the Office of the Village Herald.

THE CORNUCOPIA.

"Blending the useful with the sweet."

From the N. Y. Amulet.

EVENING THOUGHTS.

When the radiant beams of day
Fade in twilight shad[illegible]
Sweetly pleasing is it
Distant from the [illegible]
Lonely wand[illegible]
Dre[illegible]
On the [illegible]
O'er [illegible]
O'er the [illegible]
A look [illegible]
Paths of [illegible]
To [illegible]

Then [illegible]
Then it's [illegible]
Come [illegible]
Come [illegible]
Of th[illegible]
Wh[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] round the w[illegible] of herself made her waltz [illegible] four times up and down the room [illegible] the tune of "Di tanti palpiti," humming herself. When she had dragged her about until [illegible] were both out of breath, she pulled [illegible] by her side on a settee, and said, "[illegible] talk to me again about chaste cold orbs, doves, [illegible] and olive branches; and if you do you shall have another dance, [illegible] sentimental [illegible]

"You are a st[illegible] Agnes, "but I still hope to see [illegible] that heart of yours will do penance. Recollect the fate of our poor friend Harriet Lindsay! She laughed at love till she was nineteen, and then [illegible] it before she was one and twenty!"

"As I ne[illegible], while there are fevers, inflammations, and consumption to bend too [illegible] the next," [illegible] Jane.

"And for my part, [illegible] Harriet had the credit of dying of a broken heart, because her lover died of a broken neck, by a fall from his tandem. I confess I always thought it was a surfeit of ice creams and strawberries that really killed her. If it had been a cold summer, and [illegible] of fruit season, Harriet Lindsay might have looked a little pale or so, and for a few days perhaps, found the wing of a chicken more than she could eat at dinner; but by the end of a week take my word for it, the knife and fork would have conquered the pocket handkerchief and smelling bottle. Lord help us poor girls, say I, if we are born only to fall in love and must die when we fall out. I like not such grinning honor, as Falstaff says of honor.

"It is all very well, I grant you, to have a nice handsome fellow, 'sighing like a furnace' at your elbow, and growing as thin as a winter weasel in an empty barn for your sake; and if, after you have used him for two or three years, to plague half a dozen of your best friends who envy your conquest, you [illegible] really make a decent affair of the heart o' it, why then——"

"Why then," interrupted Agnes, "I suppose Jane Douglass, spinster, would be seen some fine morning, in the proverbially dangerous month of May, going in the same direction as my heigho! only, not like it, creeping in at the key-hole of the church door."

"Oh Lord! Oh Lord!" exclaimed Jane, stopping her ears with her fingers,—how can you be so malicious as to use that horrible gothic word? Do you think I would ever consent to be married by banns, and have myself proclaimed three several Sundays, with a public notice, that if any person or persons, know any just cause or impediment why—Here!—be quick! sprinkle a little Cologne upon my handkerchief, or I shall go into hystericks! How could you be so barbarous?" * * * * *

Jane was beginning to fear that she never could fall in love; that is, she was afraid no "nice handsome fellow" would grow as thin as a winter weasel for her sake, and so give her a decent excuse for taking pity on him. And a gross pity she thought it. She knew herself to be naturally of a compassionate disposition; she felt that amiable quality grow stronger and stronger within her, every month; and she longed so vehemently for an opportunity of displaying it, that she was fast becoming a confirmed philanthropist. She had even begun to consider very seriously what could be the reason why love making should always commence with the other sex, and had lately stated the problem to an old bachelor, who visited the family, and who had already passed his grand climacteric. The question was popped so suddenly, that at first the old gentleman was puzzled, but gradually recovering from the shock, he replied very gravely, "I'll tell you, Miss Jane, wooing is but an affectionate seeking. Now we seek not for that which we have, but for that which we have not. It is proper, therefore, for the man, in this case, to seek for what he has lost, [illegible] for the woman to seek for what she already has. The man, you know, has lost his [rib], and he seeks after her that has it; wherefore it would be folly in her to seek it because she has it. And that, Miss Jane, is a good and sufficient reason why women woo not, but are woo'd." "I wonder who has got your rib?" said Jane laughing. "You have never been able to find her out it seems.—And some of you must have had three or four of your ribs stolen, or else I suppose, when you marry three or four wives, you seek after other folk's ribs." "Never mind my rib," replied the old gentleman; and then slily added, "but take care that you yourself, are not like the man who had authority given him to go through a wood, and make choice of the best staff he could find, provided he chose one in his going on and not in his returning." "What did he do?" enquired Jane, and not at all aware of what was to follow. "Why," continued my bachelor, "he walked along, and with a curious eye, observed where he might best suit himself; he saw many that were tall and straight, and good looking, and well adapted for his purpose; but no; these would not content him; so on he goes, still expecting better, till at last he came to the end of the wood, and then he found none but crooked and ill-looking ones to choose from; and no great choice of them either." "I know which end of the wood you grew at," said Jane, tossing her head. From that moment, however, she considered herself in the wood, and was terribly afraid lest she should not be able to suit herself among the tall, straight, good-looking trees; but vowing, at the same time, that if she did get to the other end, she would never choose one of the crooked walking sticks. Yet as she had a very laudable dread of dying an old maid; and, as the love she bargained for in her own mind, was a good, homely, every day sort of love, a love that would stand wear and tear, and not get out of fashion too soon,—she did not absolutely despair of finding such a commodity though she was almost twenty.

Time glided on, and month after month saw Edward Trehearn, a more and more frequent visitor at Fitzroy cottage, when one morning, about two years subsequently to the period at which this narrative commences, Sir Frederick came alone, and with an air of mysterious importance, requested the honor of a private interview with Mrs. Fitzroy. They were all seated in the breakfast parlor when Sir Frederick arrived, and Mrs. Fitzroy immediately retired with him to another apartment. Jane, who was embroidering a beautiful veil of Brussels lace, instead of continuing her work, could do nothing but look again and again at that portion of it which was already finished, as if she was suddenly struck with the extreme richness and elegance of the pattern. Agnes was reading; but the hand which held the book dropped upon her knee, and while a faint flush came across her cheek, her eyes were fixed upon the countenance of Jane, who, for once in her life, looked serious and thoughtful. Was it not strange, that neither spoke to the other, when it would seem to be so natural they should interchange thoughts upon the object of Sir Frederick's visit?—But they were silent. And the only interruption of their silence was now and then a tremulous sigh, which breathed through the lips of Agnes.

In about half an hour, Mrs. Fitzroy returned to the room, for Sir Frederick had taken his departure. She approached Jane, took her hand affectionately, and as she tenderly leaned forward to kiss her forehead, exclaimed, "I have long expected such an interview with Frederick Trehearn." Jane looked up. There was a radiant smile upon her features which caught the eye of Agnes. She read all its meaning, and smiled too; but the light of her smile, as it spread itself over her pale cheeks, was like a wintry sun beam upon a bed of snow. What followed will be easily anticipated, I doubt not, by the reader, as it was by both Jane and Agnes.—Mrs. Fitzroy having seated herself, informed her daughters, for such she always styled Jane, that Sir Frederick had waited upon her to make certain customary enquiries, in consequence of having learned from his son that he was desirous of being permitted to consider himself the acknowledged suitor of Jane; a desire which he had no wish to oppose, provided he was satisfied with respect to his family and fortune, taking it for granted that Edward had already ascertained the inclinations of the young lady herself. "And you may be sure my dear child," added Mrs. Fitzroy, "I had nothing to say which was likely to interpose an obstacle, except, indeed, upon the score of your fortune, which, though hardly sufficient, perhaps, to match with the heir of the Trehearn estates, is enough coupled with the rich dowery of yourself, to make you the worthy sharer of a dukedom. Sir Frederick, I am happy to say, estimates the money value of what you possess, in the same liberal spirit. So now, my child, you have only to consult your own heart well, before you finally take a step, in which according as the heart is well consulted or not, must be ever the chances of its after felicity."

"I wonder," said Jane, one e[vening], [in] her usual rattling manner, after the day [had] been fixed for the celebration of her [mar]riage, with Edward, "I wonder whether marriages in a family are like misfortunes, which they say never come alone? What do you think, Agnes?"

"I wonder," replied Agnes, pensively with a slightly tremulous voice, which she strove to conceal by a faint effort of gaiety in her manner, "I wonder if I shall be made to waltz again, if I compare my heart, now, to the dove wandering forth from its ark to find a resting place but returning with no olive branch?"

From the New York Evening [Post].

THE LAMENT

By Jno Rudolph Sutermeister.

Give not tome the wreath of green,
The blooming vase of flowers—
They breathe of joy which once hath [been]
Of gone and faded hours!
I cannot love the rose, though rich;
Its beauty will not last—
Give me—give me the bloom o'er [which]
The early blight hath passed!
The yellow buds—give them to [me]
On my old brow and joyless br[east]
When life is failing fast!

Take far from me the wine-cup bright,
In hours of revelry;
It suiteglad brows and bosoms light;
It is not meet for me!
O, I can pledge the heart no more!
I pledged in days gone by—
Sorrow hath touch'd my bosom's core,
And I am left—to die!
Give me to drink of Lethe's wave,
Give me the lone and cheerless grave,
O'er which the night winds sigh!

Wake not upon my tuneless ear
Soft music's stealing strain—
It cannot soothe it cannot cheer
This anguish'd heart again!
But place the Æolian harp upon
The tomb of her I love—
There, when heaven shrounds the dying sun,
My weary steps will rove;
While o'er its chords Night pours its breath,
To list the serenade of death,
Her silent bourne above.

Give me to seek the lonely tomb,
Where sleep the sainted dead,
Now the pale night fall throws its gloom,
Above their narrow bed—
There, while the winds, which sweep along
O'er the harp strings are driven,
And the funeral soul of song
Upon the air is given,
O let my faint and parting breath
Be mingled with that song of death,
And flee with it to heaven!

Vestris' Epitaph Wit.—Every body h[as] heard of the late Col. Congreve, of "rocket memory," so justly celebrated for [his in]ventive genius in the art of destroying [his] fellow creatures; the College at [illegible] were mere children of innocence co[mpared] with our fire and Congreve! The Col[onel], who was a musical amateur, one day accompanied Madame Vestris and a party of ladies to view Purcell the composer's monument; and, "with good discretion," read aloud the epitaph—"He is gone to that place where alone his harmony can be exceeded." Vestris, the saucy little syren, who never loses an opportunity of launching a witticism, immediately exclaimed—"La! Colonel, the same epitaph will serve for you, by merely altering one word, thus—'He is gone to that place where alone his fire works can be exceeded.'" All laughed but the Colonel, who [illegible]

OUR LADIES AND THEIR BONNETS.

Were a strong wind of upward tendency to strike the flapping bonnets of our ladies, what an ominous aspect would the changed sky present! There would be the cloud of gastly white, another of fiery redness, another of unbroken blackness—and all bearing into the blue cerulean, like the sheets, and shrouds, and palls of the giant dead.—Our lunar brethren, as they saw this frightful host sweep past them, might think the tents, and banners, and horsetails of a Numedian encampment were about to threaten battle with the celestial powers. But the bright eyes, and sweet faces, and sylph-like forms that once enchanted us here, where would they be? *Gone gone forever!* For the same breeze which sweeps away the rose will carry with it the stem also. We might cover the rocks with down to relieve these "dear ones," but they are gone! and the driving currents of the upper elements may bear them away where there will be no weeping eye to watch their fall, and no kind hand to pick up their broken bones! It is monstrous that those in whose presence we find our warmest delights, should thus be willing to put our happiness at hazard upon a mere freak of *fashion*!—*Washington Spy.*

Proof that a Man is Dead.—A subscriber to one of the Eastern papers, a few weeks ago, being sadly in arrears for the same, promised the editor that if his life was spared to a certain day, he would without fail discharge his bill. The day passed and the bill was not paid. The natural conclusion therefore was that the man was dead—absolutely deceased. Proceeding on this conclusion, the editor in his next paper, placed the name of the delinquent under his obituary head, with the attending circumstances of [illegible]. Pretty soon after this announcement, the subject appeared to the [editor] with the pale ghastly countenance [illegible] to apparitions—but [illegible] Neither did it [illegible] to be first spo[ken] [illegible] with—"What, sir, did you mean by publishing my death?"—"Why, [illegible] the same that I mean when I [illegible] any other person, viz. to let the world know that you were dead." "Well, [illegible] I am dead?" "Not dead! then it's your own fault, for you told me you would positively pay your bill by such a day, if you lived till that time.—The day is past, the bill is not paid, and you positively must be dead—for I will not believe you would forfeit your word.—O no!" "I see you have got round me, Mr. [illegible] more about it—here's the money. And, harkee, you wag, just contradict my death [illegible] will you?" "O certainly, sir, just to please you—though upon my word I can't help thinking you died at the time specified, and that you have merely come back to pay this bill, on account of your friendship for me."—*N. Y. Constellation.*

A young lady (says the Philadelphia Chronicle) preparing a doll, *a la Vestris*, for the fair at the Masonic Hall, had some trouble with part of her drapery, and was advised by her brother to send it to her mantua-maker. "Lord, brother, you think we girls can do nothing: I'll send for no *man to make her*."

A Devotional Copartnership.—There is a mercantile firm in Portsmouth, N. H. composed of Messrs. Pray and Neal. Some wretch or other has said that it ought to be reversed, *Kneel and Pray*. When will respectable newspapers leave off this disgraceful practice of punning?—*Com. Jour.*

Our editors are *spirited* fellows, if not so very *literary*. A captain was asked how he [illegible] another [illegible] bank notes in payment, which were refused as not being a legal tender, and sued, and levied an execution on the property of the creditor?" After fetching up his waistband, taking his best [illegible] with sword in hand, he said—"I [illegible] a man a debt, and making him a lawless tender of a blank bill—and he refuses to accept it—but sues out an impeachment [illegible] levels it on my property, I [illegible] him, I [illegible]

Georgia Courier.

[illegible]—A noted and [illegible] [illegible]

W[illegible].—A [illegible] [illegible]

Manufacture of Paper.—One of the most if not the very most extensive establishments for the manufacture of paper in the country, is in Springfield, Massachusetts, [be]long to Messrs Ames & Sons. They have sixteen engines continually in operation night and day, and we are informed, consume upon an average about three tons rags every twenty-four hours, turning out the rate of 80 reams of the largest size printing paper, and 180 of foolscap or letter paper, equivalent to 890 reams of the last kind. The paper comes out in an endless sheet; and we are told that it is within the compass of possibility to form one of any given length, even to the extent of many miles. The American paper machine, said to be much superior to any previously in use, was invented by one of the partners of the above firm. By the assistance of this contrivance one man can do the work which formerly required more than thirty.

N. Y. Post.

LEATHER MITTENS AND GLOVES.

An application is before the legislature of New York for a bank at Johnstown, Montgomery county, and among the reasons urged in favor of it, is the extensive manufacture at that place of buckskin gloves and mittens. It is stated that for the last [few] years, the annual value of those articles made in that village, has been the sum of $130,000; and that the markets of this state, Pennsylvania, N. Jersey and New England are chiefly, if not wholly, supplied by the Johnstown manufacturers. The business of dressing skins and making them up, is said to furnish employment to more than one thousand persons. *Hands* are almost as much indebted to Johnstown, as *feet* are to Lynn.

The Baltimore Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has, we understand determined upon establishing, within its jurisdiction, a College, in which a liberal education may be obtained. The Western Shore of Maryland, the Southern part of Pennsylvania and the northern part of Virginia, are comprehended within the bounds of this Conference; and we learn, that the location of the College is contemplated at one of the two points; either at Boonsborough, in Maryland, or at Leesburg in Virginia. With a view to securing its location at Boonsborough, the citizens of that place are now engaged in procuring subscriptions conditioned upon its establishing there; and we understand that they have already obtained subscriptions to the amount of about $5,000. As this institution is not to be conducted upon sectarian principles, and as its establishment in the county must necessarily afford facilities to its citizens and add to its wealth and character, it is to be hoped that a general and liberal effort, may be made to accomplish that object by those of its inhabitants who have the means of exercising a judicious liberality.

Hagerstown Torch Light.

In Middleborough, on Thursday the 28th ult. a young girl aged about six years, the daughter of Mr. Jones, of Jefferson, was kicked by a horse on the forehead, the bones of which were literally crushed to pieces. Dr. Wells, our informant, was called upon and he removed the whole of the os frontis, as far down as the eyes. The brain of the child, very fortunately, was only partially injured, if any; the membrain, however, which enclosed the brain, was slightly perforated. The accident is remarkable, as from the nature of the injury, the brain, the most vital of all the functions, escaped harm. The child is in a fair way, and her recovery is looked for with some anxiety.

Schoharie Republican.

Census.—The select committee of Congress on the subject of the [illegible] the popula[tion] [illegible] of 1830, as follows: free population 10,[illegible]; slaves 1,9[illegible]; total [illegible]. They [illegible] a ratio of 50,000 for the [illegible] in the house of [illegible] [illegible] will not increase that body beyond the number of 225 members.

Two Anti Masonic papers have commenced operation in Philadelphia. One is called the "Sun," the other the "Fireman." There must surely be a hot campaign expected.

Village Herald.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WOUT PARTIALITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING. JOHN S. SIEBER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOL. III. PRINCESS ANNE, MD., TUESDAY ARCH 23, 1869. No. [illegible]

VILLIGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year to be satisfied by $2 [illegible] in advance, or $2 [illegible] within six months.

[illegible] subscribed for, will be considered in advance.

No subscription will be taken for less than one year.

No paper [illegible] the editors [illegible] are paid [illegible] postage, to be paid by the subscriber.

Advertisements [illegible] will be inserted [illegible] cents for every subsequent insertion [illegible] exceeding [illegible] insertion [illegible] insertion [illegible] monthly.

All communications [illegible] to the editor must [illegible] paid.

COURSES OF [illegible].

[Corrected Weekly.]

BANKS [illegible]	
U. States [illegible]	
Dr. [illegible]	
NEW YORK [illegible]	
Boston [illegible]	
Other N. E. [illegible]	10
PHILADELPHIA [illegible]	
Providence [illegible]	10
Other N. E. [illegible]	
MARYLAND [illegible]	
Middlebury [illegible]	
Phenix Bank of [illegible]	
Hagerst'n [illegible]	
Rockville [illegible]	
Eagle bank [illegible]	
Hanover [illegible]	
Balt'r [illegible]	
NEW YORK [illegible]	
N. York [illegible]	
[illegible]	
Albany [illegible]	
Other N. Y. [illegible]	
NEW JERSEY [illegible]	
Fran'n [illegible]	
Bank [illegible]	
Bank of N. J. [illegible]	
[illegible]	
PENNSYLVANIA [illegible]	
Farmers [illegible]	
Mech. [illegible]	
Com. [illegible]	
State [illegible]	
[illegible]	
[illegible]	

PRO PATRIA LIBERTATIS.

VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1830.

☞A communication by "Lælius" came too late for this day's paper. It will appear in our next paper.

Gen. Bolivar, on the 20th of January, addressed a proclamation to the Congress of Colombia, announcing his resignation.

CUBA.—A letter to the editors of the Baltimore American, from a correspondent at Havana, under date of 27th ult. says:—"A conspiracy to throw off the government of Spain, and declare this island independent, has just been discovered. Twenty seven arrests have been made, and nearly one hundred citizens in all are suspected to be parties. The British frigate Briton arrived to-day from Vera Cruz and Tampico, in 10 days—she reports nothing of the political state of that country, except that 10,000 men were ordered to the borders of Texas, probably to prevent the smuggling trade, so largely carried on through Texas by the Americans. She brings one million and a half of dollars, and sails for England on the 2nd of March.

From the Baltimore American of last Tuesday.

Steam Boat Explosion!

The short but disastrous account of the steam boat explosion which we noticed yesterday, is fully confirmed by the last mail from the West. The following note from the office of the Wheeling Compiler, came enclosed to us in that paper of Wednesday last—

"The steamboats Volunteer and Robert Fulton, just arrived from Louisville, bring intelligence of the most dreadful steamboat disaster that has ever occurred upon the Western waters. The Helen McGregor, when about putting off from shore at or near Memphis, on the Mississippi, with steam very high, one or more of her boilers bursted, by which accident in an instant from 60 to 80 passengers were killed. Sixty-two is the lowest number reported as killed, but it is supposed to exceed that number considerably. This information is principally derived from an intelligent passenger on board the Volunteer, who had his information from passengers on board the Helen McGregor."

Additional.—The papers by last night's western mail contain the following additional particulars relative to this awful catastrophe. The boat it appears, was on her way up the Mississippi.

From the Nashville Republican, March 2.

AWFUL CALAMITY.—We have conversed with a gentleman who came passenger on board the steamboat Helen McGregor from New Orleans to Memphis. On Wednesday morning last, while in the act of discharging freight at Memphis, from some cause not known, one of the boilers gave way, and there ensued a scene of human suffering which baffles all description.

There were upwards of 400 passengers on board. Those in the cabin escaped without injury, but among the deck passengers the loss of human life was fearful and appalling. The precise extent had not been ascertained when our informant left Memphis, but it cannot it is supposed, fall below thirty lives, while the probability is, that it may be twice that number. That portion of the deck immediately above the boilers was blown entirely off, and with it many of the unfortunate beings who were returning to their homes. Of these, some fell in the river where their sufferings were speedily ended by drowning, and others were blown on shore scalded in the most shocking manner. The Captain was seriously but not mortally injured.

From the Cincinnati Advertiser, March 8.

The smallest number which is reported to be destroyed is 48, and the highest 80. It is stated, there were 400 passengers on board, and that none of those in the cabin, at the time of the accident, were injured.

Latest from Europe.

English papers have been received from London to the 10th of February—All accounts agree in representing the distress of the manufacturing and agricultural classes to be severe and universal beyond example, in the history of that country.

In the House of Commons, Feb. 5, Mr. Robinson inquired "whether any negotiation is pending between this country and the United States, with a view to the renewal of a direct intercourse between the U. States and our possessions in Canada."

Mr. Secretary Peel—My answer to the hon. gentleman's question is this—that a communication has been received from the Minister of the United States on that important subject; and that this communication is still under the consideration of his Majesty's government.

In reply to an observation of Mr. Huskisson, Mr. Peel said, the hon. member had avowed his satisfaction at the Speech of the American President. His (Mr. P's) was equally great, for the President's expressions of amity and friendship towards this country were such as it gave him extreme pleasure to re-echo with respect to America, and he hoped that all the future competition between the two countries would be that of industry, peace and civilization!

[Old Hickory seems to have tickled John Bull's vanity to some effect; it may be imagined that the pill was not swallowed with the less avidity, for coming from the hand that smote him so desperately at New Orleans!]

The king's speech, brief and vague as usual, had been read to parliament.

Respecting Greece and its future Sovereign, the following is the only article of interest—

From the Gazette de France, Feb. 1.

We are assured that the definitive protocol respecting Greece has been signed in London between the Plenipotentiaries of the three powers, and that Prince Leopold, of Saxe-Coburg, is invested with the sovereignty of Greece.

The steamboat Gen. Brown was burnt while lying at Dauphin st. wharf, Mobile, on the night of the 24th ult. She was laden at the time with 200 bales cotton, staves and cedar logs, with which she was to proceed to four different vessels, waiting their cargo down the Bay. Very little of the cargo was saved, but it was nearly all insured. On the boat there was no insurance.

There is a lesson to be learned by parents, and which cannot be too deeply impressed upon those having the care of children, in the following dreadful story, whether it be true or false. The practice of frightening children into submission is too prevalent; even in well regulated families, and though fatal consequences do not often result from such a course, the minds of children are frequently affected, and impressions made, that scarcely are forgotten in adult life, by the terrors of imagination improperly excited at a tender age. We published, a short time since, an account of a child frightened into a loss of its faculties, by being shut up in a dark closet, as a punishment imposed by its instructor.

Effects of Fright.—We have often remarked on the impropriety of exciting the fear of children, for the purpose of more easily managing them; but never, since we appeared before the public, have we heard of any thing so truly horrible as the following. The subject being too delicate to allow the mentioning of names, we shall avoid such an exposure but at the same time we pledge ourselves for the correctness of the narration.—Some time ago, a lady in a certain considerable town in Yorkshire went to a neighbor's house to take tea, along with her husband, and left her little family to the care of her servants. In the course of the evening she felt very uneasy, and being impressed with an idea that all was not right at home, she left her friend's house early. On arriving at home she found that her servants in the exercise of high life below stairs had collected a social party. This she passed over without observation, and, proceeded up stairs to the nursery, when she was surprised by a terrific figure at the bottom of the bed of the youngest child, which was but three years of age! The fact was that the nurse maid, finding the child not very ready to go to rest, and being loath to be disturbed in her evening's enjoyment by its crying, had dressed up and placed the figure alluded to at the bottom of the infant's bed, with a view of frightening it to sleep.

The contrary effect had however, been produced,—the child had been horror struck, and appeared to its mother with its eyes fixed in an idiotic stare upon the image. Astonished and distressed, she rung the bell, and then proceeded to take up her infant, but lo! it was a lifeless corpse. The fright occasioned by the nurse's folly had been too much for the little innocent. In the extreme of fear the pulse had ceased to beat—the vital spark had fled, and the mother was left to mourn in unutterable anguish the credulity which induced her to trust to such a servant, and the perfidy of the unprincipled nurse, in whom she had confided. To add more is needless; and to describe the subsequent sorrow of the parent is impossible. It is a melancholy story; but it is not more strange than true; and we give it with no other view than to place such parents as read the York Herald upon their guard with respect to those to whom they may entrust the care of the innocent and helpless offspring.

York Herald.

Information, from a highly respectable source, has reached this Island, that his majesty's Government have under their serious consideration the practicability of purchasing the slave property in the West Indies. To effect this object, the proposition is to fund all duties, arising from colonial produce, for six years, and to make up the defalcation of the revenue, for the three, by other means, and they have calculated that the 800,000 negroes, attached to properties in the West Indies, will, at the valuation of *L50* sterling enable them to pay that sum off at the end of five years; and the amount of taxation, for the sixth year, will be sufficient to pay the same valuation for domestic slaves belonging to town, &c.

Kingston, (Jam.) Chronicle.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives—March 5, 1830.

SUNDAY MAIL.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, to whom had been referred petitions and remonstrances against the transportation and opening of the public mail on that day, made the following

REPORT.

The Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, to whom the memorials were referred for prohibiting the transportation of the Mails, and the opening of Post Offices, on Sunday, report:

That the memorialists regard the first day of the week as a day set apart by the Creator for religious exercises; and consider the transportation of the mail, and the opening of the post offices on that day, the violation of a religious duty, and call for a suppression of the practice. Others, by counter memorials, are known to entertain a different sentiment, believing that no one day of the week is holier than another. Others, holding the universality and immutability of the Jewish decalogue, believe in the sanctity of the seventh day of the week as a day of religious devotion; & by their memorial, now before the committee, they also request that it may be set apart for religious purposes.—Each has hitherto been left to the exercise of his own opinion; and it has been regarded as the proper business of Government to protect all, and determine for none. But the attempt is now made to bring about a greater uniformity, at least, in practice; and, as argument has failed, the Government has been called upon to interpose its authority to settle the controversy.

Congress acts under a constitution of delegated and limited powers. The committee look in vain to that instrument for a delegation of power authorizing this body to enquire and determine what part of time, or whether any, has been set apart by the Almighty for religious exercises. On the contrary, among the few prohibitions which it contains, is one that prohibits a religious test; and another, which declares that Congress shall pass no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. The committee might here rest the argument, upon the ground that the question referred to them does not come within the cognizance of Congress; but the perseverance and zeal with which the memorialists pursue their object, seem to require a further elucidation of the subject.—And, as the opposers of Sunday mails disclaim all intention to unite church and state, the committee do not feel disposed to impugn their motives; and whatever may be advanced in opposition to the measure, will arise from the fears entertained of its fatal tendency to the peace and happiness of its nation. The catastrophe of other nations furnished the framers of the constitution a beacon of awful warning, and they have evinced the greatest possible care in guarding against the same evil.

The law, as it now exists, makes no distinction as to the days of the week, but is imperative that the Postmasters shall attend at all reasonable hours, in every day, to perform the duties of their office; and the Postmaster General has given his instructions to all Postmasters, that, at post offices where the mail arrives on Sunday, the office is to be kept open one hour, or more, after the arrival and assorting of the mail; but in case that would interfere with the hours of public worship, the office is to be kept open for one hour after the usual time of dissolving the meeting. This liberal construction of the law does not satisfy the memorialists. But the committee believe there is no just ground of complaint, unless it be conceded that they have a controling power over the consciences of others. If Congress shall, by the authority of law, sanction the measure recommended, it would constitute a legislative decision of a religious controversy, in which even Christians, themselves, are at issue. However suited such a decision may be to an ecclesiastical council, it is incompatible with a republican legislature, which is purely for political, and not for religious purposes.

In our individual character, we all entertain opinions, and pursue a corresponding practice upon the subject of religion. However diversified these opinions may be we all harmonize as citizens, while each is willing that the other shall enjoy the same liberty which he claims for himself. But in our representative character, our individual character is lost. The individual acts for himself; the representative for his constituents. He is chosen to represent their *political*, and not their *religious* views—to regard the rights of man, not to restrict the rights of conscience. Despots may regard their subjects as their property, and usurp the divine prerogative of prescribing their religious faith. But the history of the world furnishes the melancholy demonstration, that the disposition of one man to coerce the religious homage of another, springs from an unchastened ambition, rather than a sincere devotion to any religion. The principles of our Government do not recognise in the majority, any authority over the minority, except in matters which regard the conduct of man to his fellow man. A Jewish monarch by grasping the holy censer, lost both his sceptre and his freedom; a destiny as little to be envied may be the lot of the American people, who hold the sovereignty of power, if they, in the person of their representatives, shall attempt to unite, in the most remote degree Church and State.

From the earliest period of time, religious teachers have attained great ascendency over the minds of the people; and in every nation, ancient or modern, whether Pagan, Mahomedan, or Christian, have succeeded in the incorporation of their religious tenets with the political institutions of their country. The Persian idols, the German oracles, the Roman auguries, and the modern priesthood of Europe, have all, in their turn been the subjects of popular adulation, and the agents of political deception. If the measures recommended should be adopted, it would be difficult for human sagacity to foresee how rapid would be the succession, or how numerous the train of measures which might follow, involving the dearest rights of all the rights of conscience. It is perhaps fortunate for our country, that the proposition should have been made at this early period, while the spirit of the revolution yet exists in full vigor. Religious zeal enlists the strongest prejudices of the human mind; and, when misdirected, excites the worst passions of our nature, under the delusive pretext of doing God service. Nothing so infuriates the heart to deeds of rapine & blood; nothing is so incessant in its toils; as appalling in its course; or so dangerous in its consequences. The equality of rights secured by the constitution, may bid defiance to mere political tyrants; but the robe of sanctity too often glitters to deceive. The constitution regards the conscience of the Jew as sacred as that of the Christian; and gives no more authority to adopt a measure affecting the conscience of a solitary individual, than that of a whole community. That representative who would violate this principle, would lose his delegated character, and forfeit the confidence of his constituents. If Congress shall declare the first day of the week holy, it will not convince the Jew nor the Sabbatarian. It will dissatisfy both; and, consequently convert neither. Human power may extort vain sacrifices; but Deity alone can command the affections of the heart. It must be recollected that, in the earliest settlement of this country, the spirit of persecution which drove the pilgrims from their native home, was brought with them to their new habitations; and that some Christians were scourged, and others put to death, for no other crime than dissenting from the dogmas of their rulers.

With these facts before us, it must be a subject of deep regret, that a question would be brought before Congress, which involves the dearest privileges of the constitution, and even by those who enjoy its choicest blessings. We should all recollect that Cataline, a professed patriot, was a traitor to Rome; Arnold, a professed whig, was a traitor to America; and Judas, a professed disciple, was a traitor to his Divine Master.

With the exception of the United States, the whole human race, consisting it is supposed of eight hundred millions of rational human beings, is in religious bondage; and in reviewing the scenes of persecution which history every where presents, unless the committee could believe that the cries of the burning victim, and the flames by which he is consumed, bear to heaven a grateful incense, the conclusion is inevitable, that the line cannot be too strongly drawn between Church and State. If a solemn act of legislation shall, in *one* point define the law of God, or point out to the citizens one religious duty, it may with equal propriety define *every* part of divine revelation, and enforce *every* religious obligation, even to the forms and ceremonies of worship, the endowment of the church, and the support of the clergy.

It was with a kiss that Judas betrayed his Divine Master, and we should all be admonished, no matter what our faith may be, that the rights of conscience cannot be so successfully assailed as under the pretext of holiness. The Christian religion made its way into the world in opposition to all human governments. Banishments, tortures, and death were inflicted in vain to stop its progress. But many of its professors, as soon as clothed with political power, lost the meek spirit which their creed inculcated, and began to inflict on other religions, and on dissenting sects of their own religion, persecutions more aggravated than those which their own apostles had endured. The ten persecutions of Pagan Emperors were exceeded in atrocity by the massacres and murders perpetrated by Christian hands; and in vain shall we examine the records of imperial tyranny for an engine of cruelty equal to the *Holy Inquisition.* Every religious sect, however meek in its origin, commenced the work of persecution as soon as it acquired political power. The framers of the constitution recognized the eternal principle, that man's relation with his God is above human legislation, and his rights of conscience unalienable. Reasoning was not necessary to establish this truth: we are conscious of it in our own bosoms. It is this consciousness, which, in defiance of human laws, has sustained so many martyrs in tortures and in flame. They *felt* that their duty to God was superior to human enactment, and that man could exercise no authority over their consciences: it is an inborn principle which nothing can eradicate.

The bigot, in the pride of his authority, may lose sight of it—but strip him of his power; prescribe a faith to him which his conscience rejects, threaten him in turn with the dungeon and the faggot; and the spirit which God has implanted in him rises up in rebellion and defies you. Did the primitive Christian ask that Government should recognise and observe their religious institutions? All they asked was *toleration;* all they complained of was persecution. What did the Protestants of Germany, or the Hugenots of France, ask of their Catholic superiors? *Toleration.* What do the persecuted Catholics of Ireland ask of their oppressors? *Toleration.*

Do not all men in this country enjoy every religious right which martyrs and saints ever asked? Whence then, the voice of complaint? Who is it, that, in the full enjoyment of every principle which human laws can secure, wishes to wrest a portion of these principles from his neighbor? Do the petitioners allege that they cannot conscientiously participate in the profits of the mail contracts and post offices, because the mail is carried on Sunday? If this be their motive, then it is worldly gain which stimulates to action, and not virtue or religion. Do they complain that men, less conscientious in relation to the Sabbath, obtain advantages over them by receiving their letters, and attending to their contents? Still their motive is worldly and selfish. But if their motive be to induce Congress to sanction by law their *religious opinions* and *observances*, then their efforts are to be resisted, as in their tendency fatal both to religious and political freedom.—Why have the petitioners confined their prayer to the mails? Why have they not requested that the Government be required to suspend *all* its executive functions on that day? Why do they not require us to enact that our ships shall not sail—that our armies shall not march—that officers of justice shall not seize the suspected, or guard the convicted? They seem to forget that Government is as necessary on Sunday as on any other day of the week. The spirit of evil does not rest on that day. It is the Government, ever active in its functions, which enables us all, even the petitioners, to worship in our churches in peace. Our Government furnishes very few blessings like our mails. They bear, from the centre of our republic to its distant extremes, the acts of its legislative bodies, the decisions of the judiciary, and the orders of the Executive.—Their speed is often essential to the defence of the country, the suppression of crime, and the dearest interests of the people.—Were they suppressed one day of the week, their absence must be often supplied by public expresses, and besides, while the mail bags might rest, the mail coaches would pursue their journey with the passengers. The mail bears, from one extreme of the Union to the other, letters of relatives and friends, preserving a communion of heart between those far separated, and increasing the most pure and refined pleasures of our existence; also, the letters of commercial men convey the state of the markets, prevent ruinous speculations, and promote general as well as individual interest; they bear innumerable religious letters, newspapers, magazines and tracts, which reach almost every house throughout this wide republic. Is the conveyance of these a violation of the Sabbath? The advance of the human race in intelligence, in virtue, and religion itself, depends in part upon the speed with which a knowledge of the past is disseminated. Without an interchange between one country and another, and between different sections of the same country, every improvement in moral and political science, and the arts of life, would be confined to the neighborhood where it originated. The more rapid and the more frequent this interchange, the more rapid will be the march of intellect, and the progress of improvement. The mail is the chief means by which intellectual light, irradiates to the extremes of the Republic. Stop it one day in seven, and you retard one seventh the advancement of our country. So far from stopping the mail on Sunday, the committee would recommend the use of all reasonable means to give it a greater expedition and a greater extension. What would be the elevation of our country, if every new conception could be made to strike every mind in the Union at the same time? It is not the distance of a province or state from the seat of government which endangers its separation, but it is the difficulty and unfrequency of intercourse between them. Our mails reach Missouri and Arkansas in less time than they reached Kentucky and Ohio in the infancy of their settlements; and now, when there are three millions of people extending a thousand miles west of the Alleghany, we hear less discontent, than when there were a few thousand scattered along their western base.

To stop the mails one day in seven, would be to thrust the whole Western country, and other distant parts of this Republic, one day's journey from the seat of Government. But, were it expedient to put an end to the transmission of letters and newspapers on Sunday, because it violates the law of God have not the petitioners begun wrong in their efforts? If the arm of Government be necessary to compel man to respect and obey the laws of God, do not the State Governments possess infinitely more power in this respect? Let the petitioners turn to *them*, and see if they can induce the passage of laws to respect the observance of the Sabbath; for, if it be sinful for the mail to carry letters on Sunday, it must be equally sinful for individuals to write, carry, receive, or read them. It would seem to require that these acts should be made penal, to complete the system. Travelling on business or recreation, except to and from church; all printing, carrying, receiving, and reading of newspapers; all conversations and social intercourse, except upon religious subjects, must necessarily be punished, to suppress the evil. Would it not also follow, as an inevitable consequence, that every man, woman and child, should be compelled to attend meeting? and, as only one sect, in the opinion of some, can be deemed orthodox, must it not be determined, by law, which *that* is, and compel all to hear those teachers, and contribute to their support? If minor punishments would not restrain the Jew or the Sabbatarian, or the Infidel, who believes Saturday to be the Sabbath, or disbelieves the whole, would not the same system require that we should resort to imprisonment, banishment, the rack and the faggot, to force men to violate their own consciences, or compel them to listen to doctrines which they abhor? When the State Governments shall have yielded to these measures, it will be time enough for Congress to declare that the rattling of the mail coaches shall no longer break the silence of this despotism. It is the duty of this government to afford *all* -to Jew or Gentile, Pagan or Christian, the protection and the advantages of our benignant institutions, on *Sunday*, as well as every day of the week. Although this government will not convert itself into an ecclesiastical tribunal, it will practice upon the maxim laid down by the founder of Christianity—that it is lawful to do *good* on the Sabbath day. If the Almighty has set apart the first day of the week as time which man is bound to keep holy, and devote exclusively to His worship, would it not be more congenial to the precepts of Christians, to appeal exclusively to the Great Lawgiver of the Universe to aid them in making men better—in correcting their practices by purifying their hearts?—Government will protect them in their efforts. When they shall have so instructed the public mind, and awakened the consciences of individuals, as to make them believe that it is a violation of God's law to carry the mail, open post offices, or receive letters on Sunday, the evil of which they complain will cease of itself, without any exertion of the strong arm of civil power.—When man undertakes to become God's avenger, he becomes a demon. Driven by the frenzy of a religious zeal, he loses every gentle feeling, forgets the more sacred precepts of his creed, and becomes ferocious and unrelenting.

Our fathers did not wait to be oppressed, when the mother country asserted and exercised an unconstitutional power over them. To have acquiesced in the tax of three pence upon a pound of tea, would have led the way to the most cruel exactions; they took a bold stand against the principle, and liberty and independence was the result. The petitioners have not requested Congress to suppress Sunday mails upon the ground of political expediency, but because they violate the sanctity of the first day of the week.

This being the fact, and the petitioners having indignantly disclaimed even the wish to unite politics and religion, may not the committee reasonably cherish the hope, that they will feel reconciled to its decision, in the case; especially, as it is also a fact, that the counter memorials, equally respectable, oppose the interference of Congress, upon the ground that it would be legislating upon a religious subject, and therefore unconstitutional.

Resolved, that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

CHEROKEE INDIANS.

[The] Cherokee Phœnix has published what [we] suspect to be rather an exaggerated ac[count] of recent difficulties between some of [the] Georgia Indians and their white neigh[bors.] It appears that a party of Indians had [been] out for two days, on an expedition, the character of which was calculated to [arouse] their savage natures and prepare [them] for the commission of an outrage. In [the c]ourse of their excursion they had ap[pre]nded and rewarded with "exemplary [pun]ishment,"—(which means we suppose, [death]) four of their own tribe, and had [...]ards set fire to and destroyed the [dwell]ings of *seventeen white families*, who, it [is alle]ged were *intruders*, but whether they [were] peaceably residing within the Chero[kee] acknowledged possessions, or on that [whic]h is in despute between the Che[rokees] and Georgia, is not stated. After these [acts] of *justice*, the Indians returned home, [...] five of the number, who had become [...] and were left behind. "In this situa[tion] (says the Indian paper,) they were [...] by a company of intruders, 25 in [numb]er—one was killed, and 3 taken into [...]ia." Now from their own showing, it [is man]ifest that the story of this affray could [h]ave been communicated by one of the [...]en Indians concerned in it, whose [...]y on the subject was probably about [accu]rate as Cassin's in somewhat similar [circum]stances—"he remembered a mass of [...], but nothing distinctly; a quarrel, but [no]g wherefore."

THE TEXAS.

[Extrac]t of a letter written by a gentleman [in] Texas, to a citizen of Nashville, dated [Aust]in's Colony, Dec. 17, 1829.

[T]exas is now in a very prosper[ous] condition.—There have been [more] emigrants this winter than for [sever]al years past. The roads are at [prese]nt full of movers. This colo[ny is] also overflowing with specu[lator]s from the United States. In [antici]pation of the province falling [into t]he hands of the U. States, [lands] have taken an egregious rise. [From] two to five dollars an acre [can n]ow be obtained for first rate [land.] Some of the purchasers can [comm]and any amount of capital. [A re]cent expedition against the [...]e Indians has resulted in [the e]xploration of a part of our [country] hitherto but little known. [The] troops proceeded along on the [dividi]ng ridge between the Brasos [and] Colorado for 250 miles above [the S]t. Antonio road. I am assured [by at] least twenty persons, entire[ly to] be relied on, that they travel[led d]ays together over timbered [u]plands of the most fertile des[cripti]on, abounding in the real [lime]tone rock, with an abundance [of th]e best of springs. At least [one h]alf of the expedition would [settle i]t this colony for that, if they [had a]ny way of securing lands up [there]. The hills, the valleys of the [lime]tone rock and the pure spring [wate]r, have charms for them that [are i]rresistible. There is at least [ten ti]mes the amount of good land [in Le]ftwich's grant, ever imagin[ed by] any one before this summer. [The t]ruth is, such a body of well [timbe]red, well watered upland in [the so]uth is entirely unknown any [wher]e else. The dividing ridge [betwee]n the waters of the Brasos [and t]he Colorado, is within two [miles o]f the latter river. A league [of] land in Leftwich's grant, [secure]d by settlement, could now [be sol]d for $3000.

[Left]witch's grant.—*Nash. Bann.*

[B]altimore Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, March 19, 1830.
[FLOU]R—best white wheat family, 5 50 [...] superfine Howard-st. 4 37 *a* 4 44 [...] 4 12 *a* —; Susquehanna, 4 12 [...] [CORN M]EAL; bbl 2 25—WHEAT, best [...] *a* 0 85; best white 0 85 *a* 0 90; [...]d 70 *a* 75—CORN, white 30 *a* 31; [...] RYE, 48 *a* 50 OATS, 25 *a* [...] [BEAN]S, 0 90 *a* 1 ——PEAS, 65 *a* — [CLOVE]R SEED, 4 75—TIMOTHY 2 *a* [...] [O]RCHARD GRASS 1 75 *a* 2 00 [...] *a* 4 00—Lucerne 37½ *a* 00 lb— [...] —— —FLAXSEED, 1 06; [WHISK]EY, hhds 1st pf. 22—in bbls 23½ *a* [...] [WO]OL, common unwashed, lb 15 *a* [...]ed 18 *a* 20—crossed 20 *a* 22—[...]rter 23 *a* 30—full do 30 *a* 35, ac[cording t]o the quality—FISH, Shad, Sus[quehanna] No 1, bbl 5 50; do trimmed 6 50; [Ca]rolina, No. 1, 5 50 *a* — [...] No 1 bbl 3 75, No 2, 3 50—Mac[kerel] 6 50; No 2, 6 00; No 3, 4 50; [...] hams, Baltimore cured, 9 and [...] [FEA]THERS lb 30 *a* 00 —OAK [...] the vessel load, 2 87½;

[JOB] PRINTING,

SUCH AS
[B]ills, Cards, Blanks,
[PA]MPHLETS, &c.
[...]eived and neatly printed on [...] [mod]erate terms.
[...] the Village Herald.

Somerset County Court, November Term, 1829.

ORDERED, that the sale of the real estate of William J. C. B. Willin, Ware C. B. Willin, Thomas N. B. Willin, and James R. B. Willin, as made and reported by Corington Cordray, trustee for the sale of said real estate, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn by the second day of the next term of this Court: Provided a copy of this order be inserted once a week for three successive weeks, in a newspaper published in Somerset county before said day; and also posted up at the court-house door three weeks before said day.

The trustee reports the amount of sale to be $882. *WILLIAM TINGLE.*

True Copy,
Test, GEO. HANDY, *Clk.*
March 23, 1830. qq

Sheriff's Sale.

☞The sale of the property of Samuel and Jesse Walter, which was to have taken place this day, to satisfy an execution in favour of William Bromwell, with county levy for 1828 and county levy and officers' fees for 1828 and 1829, is postponed to Tuesday the 13th of next April, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, P. M. at the court-house door, in Princess-Anne.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
March 23, 1830.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans Court,

March 9, 1830.

§§SEAL.§§ *ON application of ARNOLD E. JONES, Executor of WILLIAM JONES, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess Anne.*

True copy. *Test,*
JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of WILLIAM JONES, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the [illegible] of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this [illegible] day of [illegible] A. D. 1830.
ARNOLD E. JONES, Exr.
of Wm Jones, dec'd.
March 16, 1830.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of WILLIAM JONES, deceased, either on bond, note or open account, are respectfully requested to adjust and settle the same on or before the 15th of April, 1830, as a further indulgence cannot be given.
A. E. JONES, Exthor.
March 23, 1830.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Henry Wright against Thomas D. Bailey, Samuel Robertson and Samuel Cooper, I have taken in execution the following property, to wit: 1 yoke of steers, 1 horse, 8 head of cattle, 10 head of hogs, 1 cart, 2 beds and furniture, 200 bushels of corn, more or less, 5 stacks of fodder, taken as the property of the said Thomas D. Bailey; also one negro man named Jacob, taken as the property of Samuel Cooper, all of which I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder, at the court house door in Princess Anne, on Tuesday the 16th day of March next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock P. M. for cash, to satisfy the above named writ, with county levy due for the year 1828, and officers' fees due for the years 1828 and 1829.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
Feb 23, 1830.

☞The sale of the above property is postponed till Tuesday the 13th of April next, at the time and place above mentioned.
March 23, 1830.

H. K. LONG

Respectfully announces to his friends, and the public in general, that he now conducts

That well known Establishment,

IN PRINCESS-ANNE,

CALLED THE

Washington Hotel,

Carried on upwards of 40 years by his father.

Where he will be happy to receive the visits of customers, and only promises to do the best he can to make them *comfortable.* As to TABLE, ATTENDANCE, LIQUORS, LODGING and STABLAGE, he would rather his customers would experience their benefits, than he blazon their qualities. He only asks a *fair trial*—holding up his right hand, hoping it will be ordered down for their accommodation. To the fraternity of which he is a member he would respectfully say, though he has ceased to be a practitioner of the *Law*, he still hopes to have a successful practice at the *Bar.*

Jan 26, 1830. wtf.

☞The S. Messenger and C. Chronicle will publish the above 3t and send their bills to this office.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Mary Dashiell, administratrix of John Dashiell, use of Ebenezer H. Dashiell against Robert Dashiell I had heretofore seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: two tracts or parts of tracts of land, called Mitchell's Improvement, and Jones' Chance, containing 251 acres, more or less; also one negro man named Jim, one negro man named Spencer, one negro man named Shadrach, 1 negro boy Henry, 1 negro woman Leah, and I hereby give notice that I shall offer the same at public sale to the highest and best bidder for cash, at the Court-House door, in Princess-Anne, on Tuesday the 16th day of next February, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock P. M. to satisfy the above claim with interest and cost.

ROBT. STEWART, late Shff.
Jan 26, 1830

☞The sale of the above property is postponed till Tuesday the 23d instant.
March 16, 1830.

Sheriffalty.

☞We are authorized to announce JAMES GOSLEE, Esq. as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
Jan. 19, 1830. wtl

☞We are authorized to announce JOHN P. LANGFORD, Esq. as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
March 2, 1830.

☞We are authorized to announce Dr. JAMES STEWART as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
Dec. 15, 1829. w?

☞We are authorized to announce HENRY LANKFORD, Esq. as a Candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
July 7, 1829. wtl?

☞We are authorized to announce SAMUEL G. HOLBROOK, Esq. as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county,
June, 1829. ftl

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court, and to me directed, in favor of William P. Young against George Jones of Robt. I have heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit: one negro girl named Darkey, one negro boy named Peter, one negro named Peter, one woman named Candice;—

ALSO, by virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued as aforesaid, in favor of John Williams against George Jones and Robert Jones, Executors of Charles Jones, I have heretofore taken in execution the following property of the said George, to wit: 1 yoke of oxen and two cows, to satisfy the cost of said writ;

ALSO, by virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued as aforesaid in favor of Geo. Handy, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Robert Gosser, against George Jones and Robert Jones, executors of Charles Jones, I have heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit: 1 yoke of oxen and 2 cows as the property of the said George, to satisfy the cost and charges of said writ;

ALSO, by virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued as aforesaid, in favor of [illegible] executors, use of James [illegible] only against George Jones of Robt. I have heretofore taken in execution, 1 horse, as the property of the said George, to satisfy the cost and charges of the said writ;

ALSO, by virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued as aforesaid, in favor of Robert Stewart, administrator of George D. Atkinson, against George Jones and Robert Jones, Executors of Charles Jones, I have heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit: 1 horse and gig, as the property of said George, to satisfy the cost and charges on said writ;

ALSO, by virtue of one other writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued as aforesaid, in favor of Robert Stewart, administrator of George D. Atkinson, I have heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit: [illegible] and furniture the property of the said George, to satisfy the cost and charges on said writ;

ALSO, by virtue of the following writs of Fieri Facias, issued as aforesaid, and to me directed against George Jones and Arnold [illegible], to wit: one in favor of Levi Stevens, 2 in favor of Elizabeth Byrd and [illegible], Executors of Thomas [illegible], one in favor of Elijah Parsons, 1 in favor of [illegible] of John Hall, I have taken in execution the following property to wit: 1 negro woman called Darkey, 1 negro boy called Peter, 1 negro man called Peter, 1 negro woman called Candice, 1 negro boy called [illegible], 1 negro child called Henry, 1 negro women called Patty, 1 negro girl called Caroline, 1 negro man called Jesse, 1 do. called Jesse, 1 do. called Peter, 1 ditto called Charles, 1 negro woman called Polly, 1 ditto called Rose, 1 ditto called Sarah, 1 negro girl named Susan, 1 ditto named [illegible], 1 ditto named Henry, 1 ditto named Nicey, 1 negro woman called Sylva, 1 negro man called Jim, 4 head of horses, 3 yoke of oxen, 15 head of cattle, 30 head of sheep, 30 head of hogs, more or less, 200 barrels of corn, more or less, 10 stacks of fodder, 1 still [illegible], 20 cider casks, 10 barrels of corn in Revel's Neck, and 5 stacks of fodder, more or less, 80 barrels of corn on Lavadag creek, more or less, 10 stacks of fodder, more or less, [illegible] beds and furniture, 6 mahogany tables, 2 dozen chairs, 2 bureaus, 2 wooden clocks, 1 cupboard, 60 tons of square white oak timber, 1 gig, 1 sulkey, 1 pair brass andirons, 1 pair of tongs and shovel, 2 wain carts, and 300 acres of land, more or less, called Bengal—

The above described property will be sold at the late dwelling house of George Jones of Robt. on WEDNESDAY the 31st day of MARCH, inst. at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. and continue from day to day until the whole is sold, for cash to satisfy the foregoing named writs, and county levy due for the year of 1828, and officers' fees due for the years of 1828 and '29.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
March 2, 1830

In Chancery,

4th March, 1830.

ORDERED, that the sale as made and reported by the Trustee, William Done, of the Real Estate of Aaron Sterling, in the case of Stephen Horsey against Aaron Sterling, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on the fourth day of May next: provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Somerset county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 5th day of April next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $330.

True copy,
Test, RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. Cur. Can.
March 16, 1830.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans Court,

March 9, 1830.

§§SEAL.§§ ON application of Samuel G. Holbrook, Adm. c. w. a. of Elizabeth McClester, late of Somerset county, dec'd., it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. TEST,
JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, has obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Elizabeth McClester, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 30th of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 9th day of March A. D. 1830.

SAML. G HOLBROOK, Adm. c. w. a. of E. M'Clester.
March 16, 1830.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans Court,

March 9th, 1830.

§§SEAL.§§ ON application of Elizabeth R. Pollitt, Executrix of William K. Pollitt, late of Somerset county, decd., it is ordered that she give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. TEST.
JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, have obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William K. Pollitt, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of March A. D. 1830.

E. K. POLLITT,
Ex'trix. of W. K. Pollitt, dec'd.
March 16, 1830.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Elijah Parsons against Joshua Morris and George Jones of Robt. I had heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit: two horses, one gig, and two yoke of oxen, the goods and chattels of the said Joshua, also two horses and one yoke of oxen, the goods and chattels of the said George, and I hereby give notice, that I shall offer the same at public sale to the highest and best bidder for cash, at the Court-house door, in Princess-Anne, on Tuesday the 23d day of March (inst.) between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M. to satisfy the above writs.

ROBT. STEWART, late Shff.
Feb. 16, 1830.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Robert Stewart against Robert Dashiell, I had heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit: one negro man named Shadrack, 1 do. named Spencer, 1 negro boy named Henry, 1 do. named Samuel, 1 negro woman named Leah, and a tract of land called Mitchell's Improvement and James' Chance, containing two hundred and fifty acres, more or less, the goods and chattels lands and tenements of the said Robert Dashiell, and I hereby give notice that I shall offer the same at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in Princess-Anne, on Tuesday the 23d of March (inst.) between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock P. M. to satisfy the above claim with interest and cost, county levy and officers' fees due for the years of 1828 and 1829.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
March 2, 1830.

NOTICE.

WAS taken up, about the first of last December, by the subscriber, in the town of Princess-Anne, a small BAY MARE, with a blaze in her face, blind in both eyes, and supposed to be about 9 years old. The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

WM. WINDER.
March 16, 1830. ww

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Somerset county, will be offered at public sale, at my office, in the town of Salisbury, on Saturday the 10th day of April next, all the

Personal Estate

(except the negroes) of Priscilla Dashiell, deceased. The terms of sale will be a credit of six months on all sums exceeding five dollars—for all purchases of and under five dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock A. M.

WM. W. HANDY, Adm'r.
March 16, 1830.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, from Wm. A. Slacum, to me the subscriber, I will expose at public sale, at the Court-House in Princess-Anne, on TUESDAY the [illegible] instant, a tract of land, part in Somerset county and part in Worcester county, known by the name of

'Slacum's Place,'

situated about 2 miles from Salisbury. The terms of sale will be made known on that day. Sale to commence at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M.

MARCELLUS JONES,
March 16, 1830. Trustee.

A Teacher Wanted.

THERE is a vacancy at Miles's school-house, near Princess-Anne, for a teacher capable of teaching an English school. Any gentleman who may desire the situation, and can bring satisfactory testimonials of his moral habits, may learn further particulars on application to

MATTHIAS MILES
March 16, 1830.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of James Sampson use of White Selby & Co. principal and interest use of Jacob Morris against John Morris of Worcester county. I have heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit: one house and lot, known by the name of Maiden's Choice, containing 33 acres more or less, lying in Somerset county, which I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above writ and costs, at the court-house door in Princess-Anne, on the 6th of April next, between 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff
March 16, 1830.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans Court,

March 9, 1830.

§§SEAL.§§ *On application of MARCELLUS JONES, Adm. c. w. a. of Cheney Collier, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for [three] successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess-Anne.*

True copy. *Test,*
JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset County, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of CHENEY COLLIER, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the thirtieth of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of March, A. D. 1830.
MARCELLUS JONES, Adm. c. w. a. of C. Collier, dec'd.
March 16, 1830. wtn

Public Notice.

BY an Act of Assembly passed in 1817, the Levy Court of Somerset County were directed to levy a sum of money for the purpose of building Offices for the Clerk and Register of Wills—The money was levied in 1818, and before its application was made to the purpose for which it was intended, the law was repealed.

The Levy Court brought suit against William S. Handy, and his securities, to recover back the sum so levied, and obtained judgment against them. But all of them, except Dr. John King, having become insolvent, the whole judgment has devolved on him to pay, and he is responsible for the same. A large number of the property holders in the County having generously [illegible] to relinquish all their interest in the sum due; an Act was passed by the Legislature in 1820, authorizing the Levy Court to deduct from the debt any amount that might be thus relinquished. A great number have already released their claims, and it is presumed that others would do so if called on.

The Levy Court, in the discharge of their duty to the public, have taken the necessary steps to secure the payment of the money, and it only requires that they should know who among the citizens of the County intend to claim their proportion of it, to enable them to collect it and to close the business.

As the only means of acquiring the necessary information, the Levy Court have resolved to give this public notice to all persons who intend claiming their respective proportions, of the condition of the fund, and their desire to settle the concern.—They therefore hereby notify all such persons who have any claims against the Levy Court for County Levy, paid by them respectively, for the assessment of the year 1817, to leave their names either with GEORGE HANDY, Esquire, Clerk of the Levy Court, or with WILLIAM DONE, their Attorney, on or before the FIRST day of MAY next, otherwise they will be considered, by the Levy Court, as having relinquished all right and claim thereto.

Dec. 15, 1829. dfld

THE CORNUCOPIÆ.

"Blending the useful with the sweet."

The following lines are from the pen of genius—from a young man, who has given many decided proofs, in the Haverhill paper, of a talent, that only needs the trimming hand of care, to make it shine one of the brightest lights in our poetical firmament.—The writings of Bernard Barton have shown, that a Quaker's plainness and simplicity are not inconsistent with "thoughts that breathe and words that burn," and we hope to see from this writer, another confirmation of this truth.—*Boston Statesman.*

LIFE'S PLEASURES.

Life hath its hour of joy—there falls,
No gloom on childhood's sunny brow,
No care that bows—no bond that thralls
The heart, can life's gay morning know,
But oh! for childhood's sunny hours
In vain the heart in after years
Shall seek—when wither'd by the blight
Of disappointment—when the cares
Of life are crowding on the mind,
When by fate's faithless phantom led
In search of joy, it mourns to find
The promised bliss forever fled.

Of confidence and vows of truth—
When fancy with his brightest beams
Has lighted up the path of youth;
But soon or late a time must come,
When dreams of youth must pass away,
And sorrow cast its veil of gloom,
Before its bright and cheering ray;
The noblest feelings of the heart,
Of pure and deep affection born,
From the chill'd bosom shall depart,
Wither'd by cold neglect and scorn.

Life hath its hour of Love—it brings
A strange compound of hopes and fears:—
Brightest of Life's imaginings
In Love in youth's unclouded years;
But oh; how oft its charm hath past,
Like visions of the night away,
Swept o'er by disappointment's blast,
Leaving the heart in dread decay;—
The fondest and the loveliest form
That e'er hath known love's rapturous spell
Has sunk beneath the wasting storm
That on its true affections fell.

Life hath its bliss—the bliss that flows
From consciousness of having done
Our duty, at life's weary close,
When slowly sinks existence' sun;
When we can look around and see
No dark accusing spirit near,
When from the bond of earth set free
The weary soul hath joy to hear
Its summons to a brighter clime,
Where earthly woes no entrance find,
And when the dreary hours of time
Are left with all their cares behind.

Haverhill, Mass. W.

From the Chambersburg Republican.

THE OLD MAID'S SOLILOQUY.

Alas! and is it come to this! It cannot be. But whence these hoary locks? this furrowed brow? these pale, thin, wither'd cheeks? that once could set the gazer's heart on fire, and match in freshness the full blown rose of June? And these eyes now languid, beamless, fireless, that once with softening glance shot many a love creating pang as many a heart can tell? But sure these are not always marks of ripening age—the young do sometimes bear the same. Arsula's jetty locks are turned white, and yet Arsula still is young. Belinda's eye no lustre shed, no crimson hues flush on her cheek, and yet she's in her 'teens. And may I not be thought so too? But ah! the Beaux are fled and stand aloof and eye askance whene'er I pass along as if they saw some fairy, witch or ghost—this tells the truth of me—Arsula is admired, and Belinda has her beaux—and so had I. They once would hem me round and round, each anxious to excel the other, and urge his suit, each in his turn, with all the ardent eloquence of love, and anxious waiting to catch from me a smile, a look of kindness and a tender word; and if I deign'd to give the one or let the other fall, they went away almost divinely blest. But now 'tis so no more. False and deceitful is the heart of man—his mind, too, is as restless as the hurried wave amidst the storm—on fancy's fictions in ideal worlds, it wastes its strength and tires itself in search of what it might obtain at home. It is imaginary things, or things as trivial, that engross the empty mind. But why should I accuse of that for which I am justly blamed?—And why am I now forsaken?—Alas! it is because I'm stripped of that for which I only was admired—yes, I will speak the truth.—Fools they were who gazed on me—pleased like fools, with youth, with beauty, and external charms, and I a fool, desired and sought no more. But these are fled and with them all my lovers.

I'll go and try what art can do: perhaps if I can smooth my brow, re flush my cheek, and hide my hoary locks, I yet may find way to some soft heart of easy access. But they will detect and laugh at me, and this will add confusion to my sorrow. What shall I do? I'll go away and in lone solitude lament my hapless lot, or rather mourn my days of vanity and misspent time. Had I as successful been *to deck and beautify my mind with moral worth and excellence divine, as I was anxious to set forth the charms and graces of my person*, perhaps I would not now be what I am; or if I were, I would possess that which could comfort drooping age. But so it is; what's past can't be recall'd; but while I live I'll caution others to avoid my fate. Go, then, and learn from me, ye beautiful, ye vain and young, not to place consequence on those things which only catch the vulgar gaze, and know that nothing is really good but what can give peace to the mind and comfort to the breast; youth, beauty, wealth and fortune's smiles, no virtue yield, and to the mind impart no real worth, and in vain the former we enjoy if to the latter nothing good belongs. Go, then, and store your minds with all things virtuous; good and wise, and, when the lustre of your eye shall fade and withered age sit on your furrowed brows, and when the crimson flush flies from your cheek, and time involves you in his faded robe, there shall arise a perfume from the rich exuberance of your minds more sweet than all the incense of Arabia's spicy plains. *An Old Maid.*

READ—READ—READ.

We would recommend the following extract from "Haws' Lecture on Reading," to every young person who looks at this department.

"The high value of mental cultivation is another weighty motive for giving attendance to reading. What is it that mainly distinguishes a man from a brute? Knowledge. What forms the principal difference between men, as they appear in the same society?—Knowledge. What raised Franklin from the humble station of a printer's boy to the first honors of his country? Knowledge. What took Sherman from his shoemaker's bench, gave him a seat in Congress, and there made his voice to be heard among the wisest and best of his compeers? Knowledge. What raised Simpson from the weaver's loom to a place among the first mathematicians? and Herschel, from being a poor fifer's boy in the army, to a station among the first astronomers? Knowledge. Knowledge is power. It is the philosopher's stone; the true alchymy that turns every thing it touches into gold. It is the sceptre that gives us our dominion over nature; the key that unlocks the store-house of creation, and opens to us the treasures of the Universe.

"And suppose you that her last victory has been won,—the utmost limits of her dominion reached? Nay, my friends, she has but commenced her march. Her most splendid triumphs are yet future. What new honors she has to bestow on her followers, into what new fields of conquest and glory she will lead them no one can tell. Her voice to all is, to rally around her standard and go forward to aid in her victories, and share in the honor of her achievements. None are excluded from this high privilege. Her rewards are proffered to all; and all, though in different measures, may share in her distinctions, her blessings, and hopes."

Anecdote of Lycurgus.—Lycurgus, the law-giver, to show his countrymen the vast importance of education, by reason of its influence in forming the minds and manners of a people, caused two whelps of the same litter to be bred in quite different ways; whereby the one became sluggish and ravenous, the other of good scent and skilled in hunting. Finding the experiment to answer his design, he soon took an occasion at an assembly of the Lacedemonians to discourse on this subject, and address them in the following manner;—

"It is of great advantage, fellow citizens, to the acquirement of virtue, when any one is trained up in the customary practice of wholesome instructions and precepts, which I will presently let you see by example."—On this he ordered the young dogs to be brought into the midst of the hall, where was set before them a vessel, in which meat had been frequently boiled, and a *live hare*, whereupon, according to their different breeding, one flew to the hare, and the other as greedily ran to the vessel.

The spectators were surprised; and, as they were musing what should be the intention of his introducing the whelps after this manner, he said to them, "This is what I before told you; you perceive these creatures do as they were taught, for, though they are both of a litter yet the diversity of breeding has made one a good hound, and the other a cur, good for nothing but to lick pots and dishes."

The Moral Influence of Christianity.—Few men suspect, perhaps no man comprehends the extent of the support given by religion to every virtue. No man, perhaps, is aware how much our moral and social sentiments are fed from this fountain; how powerless conscience would become without the belief of a God; how palsied would be human benevolence, were there not the sense of a higher benevolence to quicken and sustain it; how suddenly the whole social fabric would quake, and, with fearful crash, sink into hopeless ruin, were the ideas of a Supreme Being, of accountableness, and of a future life to be utterly erased from every mind!

What is there in human nature to awaken respect and tenderness, if man is the unprotected insect of the day? and what is he more, if Atheism be true? Erase all thoughts and fear of God from a community, and selfishness and sensuality would absorb the whole man. Appetite, knowing no restraint, and poverty and suffering, having no solace or hope, would trample in scorn on the restraint of human laws. Virtue, duty, principle, would be mocked and spurned as unmeaning sounds. A sordid self interest would supplant every other feeling; and man would become in fact, what the theory of Atheism declares him to be—a companion for brutes. *Channing.*

FEMALE DRESS.

The Liverpool Albion, contains a long article against Female Dress, which is handled without gloves. Bishop's sleeves, hippers, and pads, stay tapes, and buckram, together with the retinue of madam Fashion, fall in promiscuous array before the John Bull writer. We have not space for the whole article, therefore the closing part of it must suffice.

"To conclude, how is a man to ascertain the *real* personal attractions of a modern lady, who is thus encased; her arms in balloons, her hips in bustles, her face set off with artificial curls, and her waist squeezed into an artificial span, by aid of steel, and of whalebone? Or, rather, suppose a man should marry a woman thus built and inflated to the roundness and symmetry of beauty on the supposition that such shape was her own; how would he look, when he found that all he admired was the effect of mere padding and wadding; puffing and stuffing? that she was inflated into symmetry—all but her waist, which was none of the most slender when released from the galling bondage of her stays, it burst out indignant to its proper clumsiness? Might he not demand an annulling of the marriage contract? Might he not say, "I married, as I thought, a fine, robust, well formed woman: I find her, when divested of her borrowed plumes and stuffing, an ordinary, feeble bodied object, as shapeless as a post!"

In verity, if some redress be not provided for such a fearful contingency, no bachelor will be safe; for, as gallantry and delicacy would forbid him to request a more satisfactory view of the lady than the present fashion of dress will permit, in place of flesh and blood he may find that he has united himself for better or for worse, to a bundle of drapery and cushions, with a skeleton stuck in the middle of them!!

PRIZE POEM.

The committee to whom was referred the several poems presented for the premiums offered in the Craftsman, have selected "Lexington," as the best poem presented, and, therefore, entitled to the highest premium.—*N. Y. E. Post.*

LEXINGTON.

Written by Prosper M. Wetmore, Esquire, of New York.

"It was a scene of strange and thrilling interest—they stood there to oppose an authority which they had been taught to fear, if not to venerate. Many were armed but with their wrongs—others had caught up in haste the rude weapons of the chase; but there was determination in every look. Well did the assailants rue their assault upon that little band of patriots. Long will the doings of that day be remembered. It was the opening scene of a glorious drama."

There was a fearful gathering seen
On that eventful day;
And men were there who ne'er had been
The movers in a fray:
The peaceful and the silent came,
With darking brows and flashing eyes;
And breasts, that knew not glory's flame,
Burned for the patriot sacrifice!
No pomp of march—no proud array—
There spake no trumpet-sound—
As solemnly they took their way
Unto that conflict ground:
Sadly, as if some tie were broken—
But firm, with port erect, austere—
Dark glances passed, and words spoken,
As men will look and speak in fear;
Yet coursed no coward blood
Where that lone phalanx stood,
Rock like, but spirit-wrought—
A strange unwonted feeling crept
Through every breast—all memories slept
While passion there a vigil kept
For one consuming thought—
To live a fettered slave,
Or die a freeman's grave!
Though many an arm was weaponless,
The clenched fingers strike full well
The stern resolve, the fearlessness,
That danger could not quell;
Yet some, with hasty hand,
The rust encumbered brand
Had snatched from its peaceful sleep,
And held it now with a grasp that told,
A freeman's life should be dearly sold—
'Twas courage stern and deep!

Proudly, as conquerors come
From a field their arms have won,
With bugle blast and beat of drum,
The Briton host came on;
Their banners unfurled, and gaily streaming:
Their burnished arms in the sun-light gleaming,
Fearless of peril, of valor high,
With a joyous glee they were idly dreaming
Of a bloodless triumph nigh:
The heavy tread of the war horse prancing—
The light'ning gleam of the bayonets glancing—
Broke on the ear, and flashed on the eye,
As the columned foe in their strength advancing,
Pealed with their war-note, to the echoing sky!
'Twas a gallant band that marshalled there,
With the dragon flag upborne in air;
For England gathered then her pride,
The bravest of a warrior band;
Names to heroic deeds allied,
The strong of heart and hand:
They came in their proud might,
In the pride of their chivalrous name,
For music to them were the sounds of the fight—
On the red carnage [illegible] as their altar of fame
They came [illegible]

When the storm-spirit frowns on the deep;
They came as the mountain-wind comes on its path,
When the tempest hath roused it from sleep;
They were met as the rock meets the wave,
And dashes its fury to air;
They were met as the foe should be met by the brave,
With hearts for the conflict, but not for despair!

What power hath stayed that wild career?
Not mercy's voice—nor a thrill of fear;
'Tis the dread recoil of the dooming wave,
Ere it sweeps the bark to its yawning grave—
'Tis the fearful hour of the brooding storm,
Ere the lightning-bolt hath sped;
The shock hath come; and the life blood warm,
Congeals on the breast of the dead!
The strife—the taunt—the death-cry loud—
Are pealing through the sulphurous cloud,
As hand to hand each foe engages—
While hearts that ne'er to monarch bowed,
And belted knights, to the combat crowd;
A fearless throng the contest wages:
And eye to eye, the meek—the proud—
Meet darkly 'neath the battle-shroud;
'Tis the feast of death where the conflict rages!

Wo! for the land thou tramplest o'er,
Death-dealing fiend of war!
Thy battle-hoofs are dyed in gore,
Red havoc drives thy car;
Wo! for the dark and desolate,
Down crushed beneath thy tread—
Thy frown hath been as a withering fate,
To the mourning, and the dead!
Wo! for the pleasant cottage-home,
The love-throng at the door;
Vainly they think his steps will come—
Their cherished comes no more;
Wo! for the broken hearted,
The loved-one by the hearth;
Wo! for the bliss departed—
The Pleiad gone from earth!

'Twas a day of changeful fate,
For the foe of the bannered line;
And the host that came at morn in state,
With a broken throng ere the sun's decline;
And many a warrior's heart was cold,
And many a soaring hope was crushed—
Where the crimson tide of battle rolled,
And the avenging legions rushed!
Wreaths for the living conqueror!
And glory's meed for the perished!
No trophied stone may their deeds restore,
But the hero names are cherished;
When the summons flew for the patriot-call;
They gave no thought to the gory pall,
But pressed to the fight as a festival!
They bared them to the sabre-stroke,
Nor quailed an eye when the fury broke;
They fought like men who dared to die—
"For freedom" was their battle-cry—
And loud it rung through the conflict smoke!
Up with a nation's banners! They fly
With an eagle-flight,
To the far blue sky—
'Tis a glorious sight,
As they float abroad in the azure light,
And their fame shall never die!

When nations search their brightest page
For deeds that gild the olden age,
And shine, the meteor lights of story—
Briton with swelling pride shall hear
Of Cressy's field, and old Poictiers,
And deathless Agincourt;
Shall Gallia point with a kindling eye
To the days of her belted chivalry,
And her gallant Troubadour;
Old Scotia, too, with joy shall turn
Where beams the fight of Bannockburn;
And Falkirk's field of glory!
Land of the free. Though young in fame,
Earth may not boast a nobler name:
Platea's splendour is not thine—
Leuctra, near Marathon;
Yet look where lives in glory's line,
The day of Lexington!

East India Burial Service.—During the funeral ceremony, which is solemn and affecting, the Bramins address the respective elements in words to the following purpose:

O Earth! to thee we commend our brother: of thee he was formed, by thee he was sustained, and unto thee he now returns.

O Fire! thou hast claimed our brother: during life he subsisted by thy influence in nature; to thee we commit his body; thou emblem of purity. May his spirit be purified on entering a new state of existence.

O Air! while the breath of life continued, our brother respired by thee: his last breath is now departed; to thee we yield him.

O Water! thou didst contribute to the life of our brother: thou wast one of his sustaining elements. His remains are now dispersed: receive thy share of him who has now taken an everlasting flight.

Somebody asked Baron Rothchild to take venison.—"No," said the Baron, "I never catch venshon, I don't think it ish so goot as muton." "O!" said the baron's friend, "I wonder at your saying so; if mutton were better than venison, why does venison cost the more?" "Vy," replied the baron, "I will tell you vy—In dis world de peoples alvaysh prefer what is *deer* to vat ish *sheep*."

Passing through the market this morning, I was not a little amused at the quick reply of a huckster to a pert young man, who enquired "What is the price of this cousin of yours?" [pointing to a little pig.] "One dollar," replied the woman, "but here is a twin brother of yours, (taking up a goose,) that you may have for half the money!"

Nothing exhibits to our mind, a greater degree of vulgarity, and a surer indication of low breeding, than the habit of profane swearing.

Those who [illegible] the book of nature contains all the [illegible] their happiness, [illegible] what they will do [illegible]

Two gentlemen on a shooting party, one of them being at a loss for wadding, pulled from his pocket some paper, and [illegible] loaded his gun. It was not long before [illegible] occasion to load again, he [illegible] to his pocket for the remains of his [illegible] when he *unluckily* discovered that it was [illegible] tradesman's bill, which remained unpaid. On expressing his chagrin, his friend replied that if it had been him he would be rejoiced, as he should most undoubtedly consider the account *discharged*.

Two friends who had not seen each other for a long time, met one day by accident. "How do you do?" says one: "so, so," replied the other; "and yet I was married since you and I were together."—"Not very bad—for it was my lot to meet with a [illegible] gant."—"It is a pity."—"I hardly [illegible] for she brought me two thousand pounds."—"Well, there is comfort."—"Not a [illegible] with her fortune I purchased a quantity of sheep, and they died."—"That is [illegible] distress"—"Not so distressing as you imagine—for by the sale of their skins, I got more than the sheep cost me."—"In [illegible] case you were indemnified."—"By [illegible]—for my house and all my money [illegible] destroyed by fire."—"Alas! this was a dreadful misfortune." "Faith, not so dreadful, my termagant wife and my house were burnt together."

YANKEE TRICK.

During the late war, a small schooner laden with silks, wine, and brandy, bound to Stonington, Massachusetts, was captured, on her homeward bound passage from France, by a British armed brig, when the following dialogue took place between the commanding officer of the brig and the master of the schooner:

Officer. Schooner ahoy!

Yankee. Hallow!

Officer. Who commands that schooner?

Yankee. Why Brother Jonathan [illegible] but I do now.

Officer. Brother Jonathan! who the [illegible] is Brother Jonathan?

Yankee. Why you must be a durn [illegible] not know Brother Jonathan—e'very [illegible] town knows him.

Officer. Send your boat on board.

Yankee. I don't know whether I [illegible] not, for the boat's all saggy, and I [illegible] no new clothes—Brother Jonathan's [illegible] new coat, if he's a mind to go, he may—I'm sure I shan't.

Officer. Strike!

Yankee. Strike! why I ain't got [illegible] here to strike, but father, and he's a [illegible] and he's crazy; and if I strike him, he'll strike right back again, so its no use.

Officer. What are you loaded with?

Yankee. Bale-goods, and hens, and husbands, and hob-goblins, and long-gentry.

Officer Where are you bound to?

Yankee. S-t-o-n-i-n-g-t-o-n.

[By this time brother Jonathan [illegible] ed the brig, where he was compelled to remain until the schooner was examined by the British officer.]

Officer. Where's your 'bale goods?'

Yankee. There they be.

[Pointing to some bundles of clap-boards and shingles which he took with him on his outward bound passage, as a cover for his cargo.]

Officer. Why you fool, do you call these 'bale goods?'

Yankee. Why sartin! don't you?

Officer. Where's your 'hens and husbands?'

Yankee. There they be, in that [illegible] here.

Officer. Where's your 'hob-goblins?'

Yankee. There they be, in that [illegible] er great large coop there.

Officer Where's your 'long [illegible]

Yankee. They be in that [illegible]

Officer. Have you any thing to [illegible] board?

Yankee. We had some rum when [illegible] away, but the cag's away down [illegible] load, and if you try, you can't get [illegible] its no use.

The British officer, having received little satisfaction, and having [illegible] come disgusted at the *seeming* ignorance of the *Yankee*, returned on board of [illegible] and ordering brother Jonathan on board his schooner, he left the *poor simple* [illegible] take care of themselves! A few days afterwards, the vessel arrived at Boston [illegible] cargo valued at *one hundred thousand* [illegible]

Contents of the American Farmer

Of March 12, 1830.

Memorial to Congress of the Farmers, &c. of Philadelphia County, soliciting protection for their products—On the Management of Lands permanently under Grass—Address of the Pennsylvania Silk Society to the Public—On Pruning Grape Vines—Information on the Transplantation of Trees and Shrubs in full verdure, by M. [illegible]—Grape Vines sent by Mr. Herbemont to the [illegible] Society of South Carolina—On pruning and planting Grape Vines to prevent their Bleeding—On the Management of [illegible]

Village Herald.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOL. IV. PRINCESS-ANNE, MD., TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1830. NO. 1.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 00 *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months.

☞Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance.*

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year.*

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage, to be paid by the subscribers.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

☞Persons advertising must limit the time of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

☞All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE,

[Corrected Weekly.]

BANKS	pr. ct. dis.	BANKS	pr. ct. dis.
U. States Bank	par	Farmers bank and branches	1
Do Branches	par	Wilmington and Brandywine	[illegible]
MASSACHUSETTS		Commercial bank	10
Boston banks	1	Branch of do. at Milford	10
Other Mass. notes	2	Bank of Smyrna	1
RHODE ISLAND		MARYLAND	
Providence banks	3	Frederick c'y bank	[illegible]
Other R. Island notes	[illegible]	Havre-de-Grace	[illegible]
CONNECTICUT		Farmers bank at Annapolis	[illegible]
Middletown bank	1	Branches at Frederick & Easton	do
Phenix bank at Hartford	1	Hagerstown	do
Bridgeport bank	1	Westminster	[illegible]
Eagle bank of New Haven	no sale	[illegible]	50
Hartford bank	1	DISTRICT OF COL.	
NEW-YORK		B'k of Washington	[illegible]
N. Y. city banks except Lombard	par	Bk of the Metrop.	do
Albany	[illegible]	Patriotic bank	do
Other N. York notes	1	Central bank	do
NEW-JERSEY		Bk of Columbia	none
Jersey bank	no sale	Union bk Georget'n	[illegible]
Bank in Newark	1	Farmers & Mechanics bank	do
Bank of N. Brunswick	1	Bk of Alexandria	do
[illegible] Ins. Co	1	Bk of Potomac	do
Farmers bank at Mount Holly	1	Farmers bk of Alexandria	do
Cumberland bk	1	Union bk of Alex'a	do
State bk Camden	1	Mechanics bk of Alexandria	do
At Elizabethtown	1	VIRGINIA	
At N. Brunswick	1	Richmond & bran's	[illegible]
At Patterson	[illegible]	Bk of the Valley	do
At Trenton	[illegible]	Br at Leesburg	do
At Morristown	1	Br at Charlestown	do
[illegible] bank	1	Br at Romney	1
PENNSYLVANIA		N. W. bank of Vir at Wheeling	3
Philadelphia banks	par	N. CAROLINA	
[illegible]	[illegible]	State bk at Raleigh and branches	4
[illegible]	do	Cape Fear	4
Montgomery county	do	Newbern	4
[illegible]	do	S. CAROLINA	
[illegible]	do	State banks generally	2
Lancaster bank	do	GEORGIA	
Farmers bk of Lan'r	[illegible]	State bank	2
Harrisburg	[illegible]	Planters	2
Northampton	[illegible]	Augusta	2
Farmers bank of Bucks c'y	1	Darien	5
[illegible] bank	[illegible]	Augusta br Co	no sale
Chambersburg	[illegible]	KENTUCKY	
Farmers bank at Reading	[illegible]	Bank of Kentucky & branches	no sale
Gettysburg	do	OHIO	
Carlisle bk	[illegible]	Specie banks	3
Farmers at Harrisb'g	1	LOUISIANA	
[illegible]	2	Banks at N. Orleans	1
Pittsburg	75		
Greenville	[illegible]		
DELAWARE			
Bk of Delaware	[illegible]		

FOR RENT,

For the ensuing year, the HOUSE and LOT, in Princess Anne, on the corner opposite the store of T. Jones & Co. For terms apply to [illegible] F. Williams, of Dorchester, or the [illegible]

JAMES POLK.

Princess-Anne, July 21. w?

LAST NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the subscriber for County Levy and Officers Fees are requested to make immediate payment, otherwise they will find their property exposed to sale for the payment of the same.

Joshua Brattan,
Sheriff and Collector of S. C.

August 11, 1829. w?

BLANKS,

Of the following descriptions, printed on good paper, constantly on hand and for sale, at low rates for cash, at the Office of the Village Herald:

Warrants,
Fieri Fa.'s before supersedeas
Do. after do.
Ca. Sa.'s before do.
Do. after do.
Narrations,
Appeal Bonds,
Blanks for Insolvent Debtors.

Sheriff's Sale.

☞The sale of the property of Samuel and Jesse Walter, which was to have taken place this day, to satisfy an execution in favour of William Bromwell, with county levy for 1828 and county levy and officers' fees for 1828 and 1829, is postponed to Tuesday the 13th of next April, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, P. M. at the court-house door, in Princess-Anne.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

March 23, 1830.

Cash in Market.

I will give the highest prices in CASH FOR YOUNG SLAVES, from 12 to 25 years old, on application, at Mrs. Disharoon's, Princess Anne, or L. D. Collier's, Salisbury. Information by letter to the subscriber, at either of the above places, will be strictly attended to.

R. C. Woolfolk.

July 21, 1829. w?l

A NEW SERIES OF THE

Philadelphia Album

AND

Ladies' Literary Gazette,

ENLARGED, and accompanied with an engraved title page, was commenced Jan 1 1830. The work has been improved in many respects, and such arrangements have been entered into as will ensure its regular receipt by the distant subscribers with the earliest mails. Copperplate engravings at least equal to that which accompanied the first number of the new volume, will be published with the work quarterly.—The Editor is aware, that in consequence of former mismanagement in the publishing department, somewhat of the confidence which every patron should have in the regular arrival of a literary journal, is destroyed. He has therefore transferred this department of the paper to other and more efficient hands; and commenced the first number of the new volume with the first of the year.—Mr. Jesper Harding, the present publisher, has every facility for rendering this journal equal, in point of appearance and workmanship, to any one of a similar character published in this country, and pledges himself that hereafter, each number shall be promptly and carefully mailed on the day of publication.

The literary department of the work will be under the same guidance as heretofore. The original correspondence will embrace many of the productions of our best and most popular writers, with such communications from abroad, as shall be at the command of the Editor. We believe, that thus far in our career of publication, no journal in this country has been more fortunate in the number and character of its contributors; and the Editor takes this opportunity of tendering to his personal and literary friends, his kindliest thanks for their voluntary and valuable aid.

As an evidence of the obligations he is under to his contemporaries, a few opinions are subjoined from some of the most respectable journals in the country. They more fully and honestly than any other source, will show the rank which the previous work held in their estimation:

CONTEMPORARY OPINIONS.

"We consider the 'Philadelphia Album' the most talented periodical in the Union, and capable of ranking with the first of foreign magazines."—*Arch Shield.*

"The Philadelphia Album is one of the four or five best papers in the country."—*New England Review.*

"The father of every family should make it a duty to take this periodical."—*Western Courier.*

"This is a valuable paper."—*Journal of Manufacture.*

"The chaste emanations from the pen of the Editor of this journal, the taste displayed, in the selected department, and the beautiful mechanical execution of the work, have gained for it a high reputation. We recommend it to such as are anxious to encourage merit as well as to derive entertainment."—*Pawtucket Chron.*

"This is one of the most valuable publications with which we are acquainted."—*Truth Teller.*

"This is one of the best works of the kind in the country. In its columns instruction is happily blended with amusement. It is just such a paper as every lady ought to read."—*Northern Light.*

"Judging from the ability with which this journal is conducted, and the talent enlisted in its support, it is deserving of a still great er circulation."—*Ontario Messenger.*

"This is a most valuable literary publication."—*Susquehanna Emporium.*

Philadelphia Album. Our friend Morris is constantly gathering up new treasures, and enriching his readers by a weekly disbursement. We assure his genius and commend his prodigality."—*Genius of Universal Emancipation.*

The number that is herewith issued, will afford a proper criterion of the future publication. The terms will continue to be $2 50 per annum, *in advance.* All correspondence must be post paid, addressed to the Editor,

ROBERT MORRIS,
Philadelphia.

Jan. 31, 1830.

☞Subscriptions received at this office.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans Court,

March 9, 1830.

§§SEAL§§ ON application of *ARNOLD E. JONES, Executor of WILLIAM JONES, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess-Anne.*

True copy. Test.

JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of WILLIAM JONES, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the thirtieth of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 16th day of March, A. D. 1830.

ARNOLD E. JONES, Ex'r. of Wm. Jones, dec'd.

March 16, 1830.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of WILLIAM JONES, deceased, either on bond, note or open account, are respectfully requested to adjust and settle the same, on or before the 15th of April, 1830, as a further indulgence cannot be given.

A. E. JONES, Ex'tor

March 23, 1830.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Henry Wright against Thomas D. Bailey, Samuel Robertson and Samuel Cooper, I have taken in execution the following property, to wit: 1 yoke of steers, 1 horse, 8 head of cattle, 10 head of hogs, 1 cart, 2 beds and furniture, 200 bushels of corn, more or less, 5 stacks of fodder, taken as the property of the said Thomas D. Bailey; also one negro man named Jacob, taken as the property of Samuel Cooper, all of which I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder, at the courthouse door in Princess Anne, on Tuesday the 16th day of March next between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock P. M. for cash to satisfy the above named writ, with county levy due for the year 1828, and officers fees due for the year [illegible]

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

Feb. 23, 1830.

☞The sale of the above property is postponed till Tuesday the 13th of April next, at the time and place above mentioned.

March 23, 1830.

H. K. LONG

Respectfully announces to his friends, and the public in general, that he now conducts

That well known Establishment,

IN PRINCESS-ANNE,

CALLED THE

Washington Hotel,

Carried on upwards of 40 years by his father.

Where he will be happy to receive the visits of customers, and only promises to do the [illegible] TABLE, ATTENDANCE, LIQUORS, LODGING and STABLING, he is [illegible] to his customers will experience their [illegible] than he [illegible] their [illegible]. He [illegible] a *fair trial* [illegible] will be ordered [illegible] To the fraternity of which he is a member he would respectfully say, though he has ceased to be a practitioner of the *Law*, he still hopes to have a successful practice at the *Bar*.

Jan 26, 1830. w12

☞The S. Messenger and C. Chronicle will publish the above at and send their bills to this office.

Contents of the American Farmer

Of March 12, 1830.

Memorial to Congress of the Farmers, &c. of Philadelphia County, soliciting protection for their products—On the Management of Lands permanently under Grass—Address of the Pennsylvania Silk Society to the Public—On Pruning Grape Vines—Information on the Transplantation of Trees and Shrubs in full verdure, by M. L'Abbe Berlese—Grape Vines sent by Mr. H. [illegible] Agricultural Society of South Carolina—On pruning and planting Grape Vines to prevent their Bleeding—On the Management of Furious Horses—On the power required to propel carriages on rail roads compared with that for moving boats on Canals—Poetry, The Bugle—On the speed of Birds—Natural History of the Raccoon, with an engraving—Remus warmed by heated air—Recipes—Editorial: Contents of Turf Register, No. 7—Latest Foreign News and Prices—Prices in the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Markets—Almanack for the week

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court, and to me directed, in favor of William P. Young against George Jones of Robt. I have heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit: one negro girl named Darkey, one negro boy named Peter, one negro named Peter, one woman named Candice;—

ALSO, by virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued as aforesaid, in favor of John Williams against George Jones and Robert Jones, Executors of Charles Jones, I have heretofore taken in execution the following property of the said George, to wit: 1 yoke of oxen and two cows, to satisfy the cost of said writ;

ALSO, by virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued as aforesaid in favor of Geo. Handy, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Robert Sasser, against George Jones and Robert Jones, executors of Charles Jones, I have heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit: 1 yoke of oxen and 2 cows as the property of the said George, to satisfy the cost and charges of said writ;

ALSO, by virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued as aforesaid, in favor of Marcy Maddux's Executors, use of James Wilson and George Handy against George Jones of Robt. I have heretofore taken in execution, 1 horse, as the property of the said George, to satisfy the cost and charges of the said writ;

ALSO, by virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued as aforesaid, in favor of Robert Stewart, administrator of George D. Atkinson, against George Jones and Robert Jones, Executors of Charles Jones, I have heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit: 1 horse and gig, as the property of said George, to satisfy the cost and charges on said writ;

ALSO, by virtue of one other writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued as aforesaid, in favor of Robert Stewart, administrator of George D. Atkinson, I have heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit: 4 beds and furniture the property of the said George, to satisfy the cost and charges due on said writ;

ALSO, by virtue of the following writs of Fieri Facias, issued as aforesaid, and to me directed, against George Jones and Arnold E. Jones, to wit: one in favor of Levi Stevens, 2 in favor of Elizabeth Byrd and George Maddox, Executors of Thomas Byrd, 2 in favor of Elijah Parsons, 1 in favor Charles Moore use of John Hall, I have taken in execution the following property to wit: 1 negro woman called Darkey, 1 negro boy called Peter, 1 negro man called Peter, 1 negro woman called Candice, 1 negro boy called Major, 1 negro child called Henry, 1 negro woman called Patty, 1 negro girl called Caroline, 1 negro man called Jesse, 1 do. called Jesse, 1 do. called Peter, 1 ditto called Charles, 1 negro woman called Polly, 1 ditto called Rose, 1 ditto called Sarah, 1 negro girl named Susan, 1 ditto named Louisa, 1 ditto named Henny, 1 ditto named Nicey, 1 negro woman called Sylva, 1 negro man called Jim, 4 head of horses, 3 yoke of oxen, 15 head of cattle, 20 head of sheep, 30 head of hogs, more or less, 200 barrels of corn, more or less, 10 stacks of fodder, 1 still cap and worm, 20 cider casks, 40 barrels of corn on Revel's Neck, and 5 stacks of fodder, more or less, 80 barrels of corn on Dividing creek, more or less, 10 stacks of fodder, more or less, 6 beds and furniture, 6 mahogany tables, 2 dozen chairs, 2 bureaus, 2 wooden clocks, 1 cupboard, 60 tons of square white oak timber, 1 gig, 1 sulkey, 1 pair brass andirons, 1 pair of tongs and shovel, 2 wain carts, and 300 acres of land, more or less, called Bengal.

The above described property will be sold at the late dwelling house of George Jones of Robt. on WEDNESDAY the 31st day of MARCH, inst. at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. and continue from day to day until the whole is sold, for cash to satisfy the foregoing named writs, and county levy due for the year of 1828, and officers' fees due for the years of 1828 and '29.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

March 2, 1830.

Somerset County Court, November Term, 1829.

ORDERED, that the sale of the real estate of William J. C. B. Willin, Ware C. B. Willin, Thomas N. B. Willin, and James R. B. Willin, as made and reported by Covington Cordray, trustee for the sale of said real estate, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn by the second day of the next term of this Court: Provided a copy of this order be inserted once a week for three successive weeks, in a newspaper published in Somerset county before said day, and also posted up at the court house door three weeks before said day.

The trustee reports the amount of sale to be $882. WILLIAM TINGLE.

True Copy,

Test, GEO. HANDY, Clk.

March 23, 1830. [illegible]

NOTICE.

WAS taken up, about the first or last December, by the subscriber, in the town of Princess-Anne, a small BAY MARE, with a blaze in her face, blind in both eyes, and supposed to be about 9 years old. The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

WM. WINDER.

March 16, 1830. ww

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and me directed, at the suit of Mary Dashiell, administratrix of John Dashiell, use of Ebenezer H. Dashiell against Robert Dashiell I had heretofore seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: two tracts or parts of tracts of land, called Mitchell's Improvement, and Jones' Chance, containing 251 acres, more or less; also one negro man named Jim, one negro man named Spencer, one negro man named Shadrach, 1 negro boy Henry, 1 negro woman Leah, and I hereby give notice that I shall offer the same at public sale to the highest and best bidder for cash, at the Court House door, in Princess-Anne, on Tuesday the 16th day of next February, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock P. M. to satisfy the above claim with interest and cost.

ROBT. STEWART, late Shff.

Jan 26, 1830.

☞The sale of the above property is postponed till Tuesday the 23d instant.

March 16, 1830.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans Court,

March 9, 1830.

§§SEAL§§ ON application of Samuel G. Holbrook, Adm. c. w. a. of Elizabeth McClester, late of Somerset county, dec'd., it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. TEST,

JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, has obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Elizabeth McClester, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 30th of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 9th day of March A. D. 1830.

SAML. G. HOLBROOK, Adm. c. w. a. of E. M'Clester.

March 16, 1830.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans Court,

March [illegible]

§§SEAL§§ ON application of [illegible] R. Pollitt, Executrix of [illegible] K. Pollitt, late of Somerset county, dec'd., it is ordered that she give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said [illegible] that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. TEST,

JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber [illegible] have obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of [illegible] K. Pollitt, late of [illegible] county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 30th of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. [illegible] under my hand this 9th [illegible] A. D. 1830.

E. K. P.
Ex'trix of W. K. [illegible]

March 16, 1830.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans Court,

March [illegible]

§§SEAL§§ On application of [illegible] CELLUS JONES, [illegible] of Cleory Collier, [illegible] County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against said deceased, [illegible] be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at [illegible] Anne.

True copy. Test,

JAMES POLK, Reg. of [illegible] for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset County, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of [illegible] county, in Maryland, letters of [illegible] on the personal estate of CLEORY [illegible] LIER, late of said county, deceased. [illegible] persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the thirtieth of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 9th day of March, A. D. 1830.

MARCELLUS JONES, Adm. c. w. a. of C. Collier, dec'd.

March 16, 1830. wm

PRO PATRIA LIBERTATIS.

VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1830.

☞ No. 1.

With this number we commence the IV. Vol of the *Village Herald*. Subscribers are reminded that $2 in advance will obtain a receipt for one year's subscription. The terms of publication may be seen on the first page. All persons indebted at this office are respectfully requested to settle their accounts.

Executive Appointment of Wood-Corders for Baltimore City.

It is exultingly stated by our opponents that the recent appointments of officers for Baltimore have not met the entire approbation of the dominant party in that city—that a great excitement has been consequent upon the Governor's not appointing the whole number of wood-corders from among the residents of Baltimore: there being but four taken from the city, and the others from different parts of the State. It is true that this may *seem* a just cause of complaint to the Baltimoreans, who heretofore enjoyed a sort of monopoly, or species of favoritism, in this business, and who now give vent to their denunciations, because they consider themselves aggrieved, upon which the friends of the old Coalition are making themselves quite merry in their peculiar castle-building spirit of *future* success. However, we are not about to controvert the fact of the alleged excitement—They are welcome to all the advantages it is calculated to afford them—We feel rather elated to find they have *something* to go upon—for, really, crumbs of comfort are to them "like angels' visits, few and far between." But we incline to the opinion that the people, at least of the Eastern Shore, will be pleased—ay, highly pleased, to learn that the Governor, persuaded that power has been conferred upon him for the *general* advantage, is resolved to SERVE THE STATE. The office of wood-corder is not a *City* office, else why the Executive the appointing power? It is a *State* office; hence it is but just and fair that different parts of the State be equally represented, and farmers and others who convey wood to the City may now rationally expect to be impartially dealt with. They have been generally obliged to sell their wood for what it would fetch, and give just such measure as the partiality, caprice, or interest of a City wood-corder might induce him to exact. There are but few who have not heard this complained of, and many know it from experience. We want nothing but what is fair and if some are disposed to rail because they can no longer domineer over the sellers of wood, who earn their bread by the sweat of the brow, we care not. The opposition to the State administration may tell you, it is all over with us in Baltimore city; which *may be* so—But the people of the counties of the State sometimes see aright, and we presume they can judge, and with sound discretion too, whether the excitement spoken of has arisen from a cause prejudicial to the common weal. We think it must be obvious to the lowest capacity among us, that the practice of appointing all, or most of, the wood corders from among the citizens of Baltimore, was as injudicious as it would be to receive a man's testimony in favor of himself in a court of justice.

Another cause of complaint among the *constant* oppositionists is, that Mr. St. John, one of the wood-corders, is an Irishman, who, they say, fought against this country in the late war. That the latter charge is true we deny; he never fought against the U. States. As to the other, we know he is an Irishman; but he has been naturalized, and is a worthy citizen, firmly attached to our republican institutions. Now, it seems strange to us, that the oppositionists had no qualms of conscience concerning Irishmen when they elected Luke Tiernan as one of the late Council. It is true, there is this difference between the two gentlemen—Tiernan is possessed of riches and friends, whilst St. John is a poor, but honest, hard-working, common man. This constitutes the only difference between the two, and if it be sufficient to clear our enemies from the imputation of inconsistency, it is an argument we would not have resorted to, if we had thought of it, in such a case. Though, the common people, as they call the poorer class, are never in good odour with that party—they ever look upon them as *designed to labour*, while the rich, the proud, the haughty, are alone esteemed great and worthy to hold the reins of government.

FATTENING TURKIES.

An experimentalist in Hampshire is at this time actually cramming a turkey with *uncracked walnuts*, giving the poor creature only one the first day, two the second, and so on in arithmetical progression for thirteen days, at the end of which time he asserts the bird will be fat, and of superior flavour. The custom, he says, is common in Greece.—*Morning paper.*

[This is a tough story, yet the editor of the American Farmer seems to have some confidence in it, for he tells us in his paper of last Friday, that "the above process is known by officers of our navy to be practised with much success on the Mediterranean!"]

A RUMOR.—The Portland Courier of Tuesday says, "A rumor was spread through town yesterday, that a fatal rencounter had taken place between American and British subjects on the disputed territory in the Eastern part of the States. We could not ascertain the origin of the report, although some particulars were given, such as that the British attacked our lumber-men, took from them their teams, and killed one man, and that our men pursued them, retook the team and killed about a dozen of the British. Serious business, if true."

The Eastern Argus, of the same date, is silent on the subject.

LARGE CATTLE.

Our citizens on several occasions recently have been treated with the sight of fat cattle of extraordinary size; and we have never known our market so plentifully supplied with good beef as it has been throughout the present season. So much for the enterprise of our butchers! Our object, however, is not so much to compliment those meritorious purveyors, as to make mention of two mammoth beeves—the one a *London*, the other a *Virginia* ox.—England against America, (as the sportsmen of the pit say,) and let us see who beats!

The *London Times* states that the Bradwell ox exhibited at the Horse Bazaar in Jan. last, weighed between four and five thousand pounds, was 17 hands high and nearly 11 feet in length. On the other hand,

The *Charleston (Jefferson County) Free Press* of Wednesday last, contains an advertisement of Mr. *John Yates*, offering for sale an ox, described by certificates as follows: "Length from the extreme of his nose to the end of his tail, 11 feet 8½ inches, (nearly four feet longer than *John Bull's Ox*.) his girth 8 feet six inches, his height to the top of his shoulders, 5 feet 8½ inches,"—and still growing!

Will the philosophers of the Buffalo School contend after this, that *all animals degenerate in America?*—*Virginia Paper.*

"Negro Settlers"—The laws of Ohio have set their face against the settlement of the free people of color. Their next place of refuge was Upper Canada; and it was understood that they had made arrangements with the Canada Company for this purpose. But the House of Assembly of Upper Canada have passed resolutions of a strong character, against the measure. One of them is as follows:

"Resolved, That although this House has long observed, without uneasiness, that fugitive slaves of color do occasionally, escape into this Province; and, recognizing the law of nature, which says, "that the fugitive shall not be delivered up to his pursuers," this House is still unwilling to shut the door against the outcast; yet, the sudden introduction of a mass of Black Population, likely to continue without limitation, is a matter so dangerous to the peace and comfort of the inhabitants, that it now becomes necessary to prevent or check, by some prudent restrictions, this threatened evil."

They call upon their committee to bring in a bill, to prevent the settlement of Blacks and Mulattoes in the Province, and they have determined to address his Majesty's Government on the subject.

Such is the spirit of the times, that it would not be surprising if other States were to adopt similar measures; and if few territories were left, on which the people of color are to place the sole of their feet. The whole question is daily acquiring a more imposing and sombre degree of interest.

R. Enquirer.

Interesting to our Southern Planters.—A new kind of the Indigo plant has lately been discovered and analysed at Manilla, by Father Mata. It is found in the provinces of Camarines and Albay, where the natives call it Payanquit, or Anonquit, and likewise at Samaur, where the trunk of the plant grows and gives a great abundance of leaves much longer and broader than the indigo plant. It climbs and adheres to the nearest tree that has the most sap, and it attains twelve, and sometimes more inches in circumference.—The process to obtain the coloring matter is exactly the same as the one used for the indigo plant, and the produce it gives is exactly the same. These facts have been demonstrated to a committee of merchants and planters who have been fully satisfied that it gives the same coloring matter as the indigo.

RESIGNATION OF BOLIVAR

The Liberator of the Colombians.

Colombians! This day I cease to command you. I have served you in quality of a soldier and magistrate. In that long period we have conquered the country, liberated three republics, and suppressed many civil wars; and four times I have restored to the people their omnipotence, by spontaneously assembling four Constituent Congresses. These services were due to your virtues, valor and patriotism; the glory of having directed them to me. The Constituent Congress, which has been this day installed, finds itself entrusted by Providence with giving to the nation the institutions it desires, by following the course of circumstances and the nature of things.

Fearing I might be considered as an obstacle, in placing the republic on the basis of its happiness, I have thrown myself from the lofty magistracy, to which your bounty has raised me. Colombians! I have been the victim of ignominious suspicion, without having had the power to defend the purity of my principles. The same persons who have aspired at the supreme command, have endeavored to tear me from your hearts, by attributing their own sentiments to me, by making me appear the author of projects they have conceived; and by representing me aspiring at a crown which they have offered me more than once, and which I have rejected with the indignation of the proudest republican. Never, never, I swear to you, has my mind been stained by ambition for a kingdom which my enemies have artfully forged, to destroy me in your opinions.

Undeceive yourselves, Colombians! my only wish has been to contribute to your liberty, and the preservation of your repose; if for this I have been blame-worthy, I more than any one else merit your indignation.—Do not listen, I beseech you to the vile calumny, and base covetousness for which discord is excited on every side. Will you allow yourselves to be blinded by the impostors of my detractors? You are not so senseless.

Colombians! Approach the Constituent Congress. It is the national wisdom, the legitimate hope of the people, and the last point of meeting for patriots. On its sovereign decrees depend our lives, the happiness of the republic, and the glory of Colombia. If you are fatally torn away, and abandon it, there is no other safety for the country; and you will sink in the ocean of anarchy, leaving, as an inheritance to your children, crime, blood, and death.

Countrymen! Hear my last words, on terminating my political career—in the name of Colombia, I beg you, I beseech you to continue united, lest you should become the assassins of the country, and your own executioners. BOLIVAR.

Bogota, Jan. 20, 1830.

In his Message to Congress on the same day, Bolivar says—"I have some reason to apprehend that doubts will be entertained of my sincerity when I speak to you of the Magistrate who will have to preside over the Republic. But Congress must be convinced that their own honor forbids that they should think of me for that appointment; and mine to accept it. Believe me, a new magistrate is indispensable to the Republic. The people wish to know whether I will ever cease to command. The American States look upon me with a degree of uneasiness which may, one day, draw upon Colombia evils similar to the Peruvian war. Even in Europe, there are not wanting men who fear that I shall, by my conduct, throw discredit upon the cause of freedom. Show yourselves, fellow citizens, worthy of representing a free people, by discarding every idea which represents me as necessary to the Republic. The Republic will be happy, if, accepting my resignation, you appoint as President a citizen beloved by the nation: it will fall if you insist upon my taking the command. Dispose of the Presidency, which I humbly resign into your hands. From this day I am but a citizen, armed for the defence of my country; my public functions will forever cease. I make to you a formal and solemn surrender of the supreme authority, which had been conferred upon me by the national will."

In the "Exposition of facts made to the Congress by the Council of Ministers," at Bolivar's orders, Castillo says that almost all the Colombians have made expressions within a few years past, in relation to the kind of government proper to be established, and all agree on that which shall best support liberty. The Executive power—"Some," he says, "desire a supreme magistrate for life, others an hereditary one—the *greater part* desire that he may be *elective* and *temporary*.—The Liberator alone has not expressed an opinion."

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

Yesterday, about noon, while some laborers were employed in excavating the Canal, west of the Market House near the place called Scotch Row, the earth caved in and ran at three of them before they could escape. One was killed outright, his head being literally crushed to atoms; he was an Irishman named John Sullivan. The other two were severely, but not dangerously hurt.

Georgetown D. C. Col.

Adam Stewart is exhibiting in Boston a series of apparatus to prove that compressed air is a more powerful mechanical agent than gunpowder or steam. He professes also to have invented a method of casting hinges at a single pouring of the metal, and a most improved mode of cutting all kinds of screws. It is announced that he has made other inventions "more wonderful, but of less practical importance."

RICE FLOUR

It is stated in a late Charleston paper, that a person in the neighborhood of that city has constructed a machine for grinding rice into fine flour and bolting it. The flour of rice is highly spoken of, as an article well fitted for bread stuffs. The Charleston editor says he can venture from his own experience, to recommend it as "peculiarly well calculated for Johnny cake."

REMEDY FOR THE TOOTH-ACHE.

Put a piece of unslacked lime about the size of a walnut, in a quart bottle of water, and keep it corked. Cleanse the teeth with a brush every morning, using this water, and rinse the mouth with it after dinner and tea. If the water is too strongly impregnated with lime, dilute it. This practice will not only prevent the tooth-ache, but will preserve the teeth, so says the Saratoga Sentinel.

Extract of a letter from Rome, dated January 2, 1830.

"There is generally a civil war here among the English every winter. Which lady is to take the precedence puzzles the Roman Nobility, who only judge of things by the most money spent upon balls and suppers. The Cardinals patronize Lady Shrewsbury; Lady Northampton has the Literati; and Lady Mary Deerhurst is surrounded by all the foreign dandies of his Holiness. She has terribly shocked all the English ladies, by insisting upon riding her horse after the masculine fashion—dressed in Turkish attire, with the exception of an inelegant poke bonnet. She makes her daughter ride in the same way. She is an interesting girl of sixteen.—Even the Italian ladies use side saddles, so that you may suppose what observations are made upon lady Mary and her daughter.—The Dutchess of Bracciano looks as well as ever, and receives the fashionable world in the usual hospitable style. Nothing in Italy is to equal the magnificence of the Pelenzo Torlonia."

We hail with pleasure the liberal spirit, which the Debates of the British House of Commons breathe towards the President's Message. The compliments of O'Connell and Peel are a just tribute to its merits. O'Connell is right. No American can compare the king's Speech with the President's Message, without a proud sentiment of exultation. The one, the cautious, measured, diplomatic Document of a Monarchical Government—the other, the open, manly, responsible Expose of the Chief Magistrate of a Free People. *R. Enq.*

A letter from Havana, under date of 20th ult. published in the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, contains the following information relative to the lately discovered conspiracy in that city.

"But we have another more important thing to communicate, which is as follows:—The Spanish and Mexican Ministers residing in London, are of the same name; and through the miscarriage of a letter intended for the Mexican to the Spanish minister, a plot of no small consideration was brought to light. The letter was from a man of some standing, with plans for a revolution in all the island of Cuba, commencing in the country, and to fall down upon the cities, with general slaughter. The Spanish minister immediately made the Earl of Aberdeen acquainted with the affair, and despatches were forwarded to Spain and to this place; those via Spain arrived first, and a number of persons were imprisoned; on the arrival of further despatches, more were taken, to the amount of 26, and troops sent into the country to arrest more. Among those taken are some lawyers and doctors—also, some military men. As yet we know not what will be the result of this most fortunate discovery. Those taken are to be brought to trial immediately, before the military tribunal."

Latest from Europe.

London and Liverpool papers to the 15th February have been received at New York, but they contain nothing new. Strenuous efforts were making to oppose a renewal of the East India company's charter. Our minister, Mr. McLane, continued to have frequent interviews with the British cabinet.

The Liverpool papers state the distresses of the poor in that city as unusually and insupportably severe. Thousands and thousands of the laboring and industrious classes are spoken of as having been compelled to ask for charitable assistance.

We noticed, several weeks ago, (says the London Courier,) that the destination of the ships of war equipping at Toulon would probably be Algiers: and the last Paris papers assert, that unless the Dey of Algiers consent to lower his tone, the expedition against that port will be on a scale of considerable magnitude. A land force is, it seems, an indispensible accompaniment; the fortifications of Algiers, on the sea side, have been so greatly strengthened since lord Exmouth's attack, as to make it quite unadvisable for an invading force to build its expectations of success on a fleet: particularly as from the nature of the currents and badness of the coast, it is dangerous for ships of war to cruise long in that quarter with northerly winds.

A land force being thus a sine qua non, the next question with the Paris politicians is on what point of the Algerine coast is it to be landed? Some recommend Oran, others propose Bona, which is less remote.

AMERICAN SILK.—The Precurseur, a paper published at Lyons, in France, mentions that samples of Philadelphia silk have been assayed in that city, with the most favorable results. The assay was made at the request of the Chamber of Commerce; and the following is a notice concerning it, which will no doubt interest many of our readers.

"The assay took place recently upon a sample prepared by Mr d'Homergue, of Naples, son of Louis d'Homergue, the proprietor of a splendid filature of silk in the said town.

It results from the assay publicly executed at Lyons by Pierre Mazel, licensed assayer of silk, that the raw silk obtained in Philadelphia is of a extraordinary quality, & is admirably adapted to all sorts of fabrication. Its degree of fineness is 16 dwts so that it would produce singles of 50 dwts, organzine of 32, and tram or [illegible] of 26, a quality of silk extremely rare in a country. American silk is [illegible], in a word it unites all the qualities of can be wished for. Its market price in the state of raw silk, well reeled, according to its different qualities, well prepared, would be 26 francs per pound, and the sale of it at Lyons, would be very easy, particularly if there was a constant supply of bales weighing from 100 to 150 pounds."

The Chamber of Commerce loses no time in publishing information so satisfactory.—They ought, more than ever, to excite the Americans to plant mulberry trees and raise silk, a kind of industry that will afford great advantage to both countries, and may in future give birth to establishments of various kinds, and be a new source of wealth to the United States.

Washington City, Feb. 22, 1830.

A friend on Saturday put into my hands the *National Journal* of that date, in which the Russian editor favors his readers with a prosing outline of compliments offered to Mr. Clay at New Orleans. Among others, it seems the masters of vessels in the port assembled, in a body, on the 30th of January, "to pay their respects to the *champion of free trade and sailors rights*—as Mr. Clay was *deservedly* styled," says the Russian "in the card announcing their intention!"—There's for you!—The Champion of "*the American System*" the "*champion of free trade and sailors' rights*'." Ha! ha! ha!—The best of the joke is, that the "Champion" actually swallowed it!—Will Mr Clay never leave off humbugging?—It is said when Webster read this, he laughed till the tears rolled down his cheeks; Barton swore roundly it was too d——d bad; and Holmes declared the gentleman from Kamtschatka deserved to be *knouted* for puffing the affair so broadly in his columns. Let us, for a little pastime, see how this droll team would draw along the political road:—

Mr. Clay.—(meeting a manufacturer)—Good morning, my dear sir, how-de-do? how is business?

Manufacturer.—(bowing very obsequiously)—Pretty well I thank you, sir, but business is rather dull, Mallary however, will make it all right.

Mr. Clay.—O, certainly—the American system must be maintained; d—n commerce and ships—let merchants stock the cards—spinning jennies forever, say I! Good morning.—(Exit Manufacturer.)

Mr. Clay.—(meeting an old sea Captain)—How are you my hearty? Have you been well? Any thing new?

Sea Captain.—O, as sound as a cathead, and d——d glad to see you. Shiver my timbers now, if it did'nt make my old carcass loom look like a three decker to find you had hoisted Com. Porter's brave banner—*Free Trade and Sailors' Rights.*

Mr. Clay.—Most happy indeed to hear it; d——n spinning jennies and the *American System*, my friend—let manufacturers go to Davy Jones' locker.—"*Free Trade and Sailors' Rights*," say I! (Exit Sea Captain.)

Col. Crocket thinks there can be no need after this of telling folks where Mr. Clay comes from, for they can easily see that, like a real *Kentuck*, he "goes the whole hog round."

CLAY'S CONFESSION.

We give below an extract from Mr. Clay's Mount Sterling speech, preceded by some remarks made by Mr. Walsh, Editor of the National Gazette, in which paper the speech appeared entire on the 14th of Sept. 1829.

We have placed in our last page, another dinner speech of Mr. Clay, which was pronounced on the 22d ult. It is interesting as personal history. We do not adduce it as additional evidence of that gentleman's anxiety for comparative obscurity and seclusion. Some passages of it are of a tenor so extraordinary, that we doubt the accuracy of the reporter. He is made to confess that he accepted office from Mr. Adams in order to keep him in the straight path of duty, from which he apprehended that he might stray; in order to avert any danger likely to arise from his administration to the cause of Internal Improvement, the Tariff, South American independence, &c." These are affirmed to be the "*only reasons*" which prompted him to accept office under Mr. Adams.

I will now give you my reasons for accepting the office of Secretary of State. It was not, as has been asserted by my enemies, through a desire for office; for my whole life has been marked by a degree of abstemiousness on this subject, which will prove that an avidity for office is the last thing that ought to have been laid to my charge. Under the administration of Mr. Madison, I declined the offer of becoming the head of one of the departments, as well as the mission to Russia, which was proffered me by that great and good man. Mr. Monroe proposed to make me one of his Secretaries, and would have given me my choice of any of the missions to England, France Russia, &c. all of which I declined. Could I, who refused these offers under the administration of Mr. Adams' predecessors, be guilty of bargaining for office under *him*? I would have considered the lowest place in the cabinet of Mr. Madison more honorable than the highest under Messrs. Adams and Monroe, or even with the present Chief Magistrate, and yet I did not deign to accept. But it was not love of office, but love of country which induced me to fill the post I held under the last administration. It was the best interests of the country I had at heart in accepting the office of Secretary of State. I had not viewed Mr. Adams in a favourable light. I had doubts about the soundness of his principles; and I knew that by accepting office in which I would have an opportunity to meet him in council, I would be enabled to keep him in the straight path of duty, if he was inclined to deviate from it, so that it might avert any danger likely to rise from his administration to the cause of Internal Improvements, the Tariff, South American Independence &c. These, then only, are the reasons which prompted me to accept office under Mr. Adams.

Laws of Maryland.

☞ We have been favoured with the following laws, enacted at the last session of our State Legislature, and it is thought important that they should be published for the benefit of the public. The Shell-Fish law was published "by authority," and will cost the State a sum of money not far short of $300; whereas, the laws in question, though of at least equal public interest with the Shell-Fish law, would go into operation, without the knowledge of the governed, were it not for the gratuitous efforts, of individuals but little interested therein themselves, to give them publicity:

AN ACT, entitled, a Supplement to an Act, entitled, "An act for amending and reducing into system, the laws and regulations concerning last wills and testaments; the duties of executors, administrators and guardians, and the rights of Orphans, and other representatives of deceased persons."

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That if any security of an executor, or administrator, or any person interested in the estate of any security of an executor or administrator, shall conceive him, or herself, in danger of suffering from the suretyship, he or she (as the case may be) may apply to the Orphans Court, which granted the administration, and the said court may call upon the party to give counter security, to be approved by the said court, and if the party so called on, shall not within a reasonable time, to be fixed by the said court, give such counter security, the said court may revoke the letters testamentary or of administration granted to such executor or administrator, and appoint a new administrator or administrators; and in case the executor or administrator whose letters are revoked as aforesaid, shall not within a reasonable time, to be fixed by said court, deliver over to such new administrator or administrators, all the property of the deceased remaining in his hands unadministered, and also all the Books, Bonds, Notes, and evidence of debt, which belong to, or are due to the deceased, in his possession; and also pay over to such new administrator or administrators, all the money due by him as executor or administrator of the deceased; the said court may compel the delivery and payment over as aforesaid, by attachment and sequestration of property, and may also direct the administration bond of such executor or administrator, whose letters are revoked as aforesaid, to be put in suit.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, That in case of the death of any executor, executrix, or female guardian, before a final account of her administration or guardianship shall have been settled with the Orphans Court, and who shall have a husband to render an account,—shewing therein the amount of money and property received, and the payments and disbursements made by such executrix, administratrix, or female guardian, or that may have been received and paid by the husband of such executrix, administratrix or guardian, and not before accounted for, with the court:—And the account so rendered, shall be examined by the Orphans Court, and if found to be correct, shall be admitted to record in the same manner, and shall be subject to the same rules and regulations, as other administration or guardian accounts, are, in cases where administratrix or guardian renders them in person:—And in case the husband shall neglect, or refuse to render such account, the Orphans Court of the county in which administration is granted, or where the guardian was appointed or if it be the case on a testamentary guardian, where he or she is obliged to render an account) shall proceed against him by attachment, and may commit such husband, until he shall render an account as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted*, That in all cases where any bond shall have been or may hereafter be executed, and made payable to the State of Maryland, by any executor or executrix, administrator administratrix, or guardian, for the purpose of indemnifying, and saving harmless, any security, or person interested in the estate of any security, on his or her testamentary, administration or guardians bond, any such security, or person interested in the estate of such security, shall be entitled to, and have on demand, a copy of such bond, certified by the Register of Wills, under his hand and the seal of his office, upon which copy, an action may be maintained in the name of the State, for the use of the party or parties interested, and judgment may be recovered upon such action, for the damage or loss actually sustained.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted*, That any person who may be interested in the estate of any security of a guardian or guardians, shall have the same right and privilege to call upon such guardian or guardians, to give counter security, in the same manner as a security to a guardian may now call for counter security, and the same proceedings shall be had thereupon, by the Orphans Court of the county, in which the guardian or guardians may have been appointed (or given bond in case of a natural or testamentary guardian)—as if the application, or call had been made by a security to a guardian, according to the provisions of the Act of eighteen hundred and seven, chapter one hundred and thirty-six, section two.

Sec. 5. *And be it enacted*, That the guardianship of all females, shall exist, and continue until the time when such females shall attain to the age of eighteen years, or be married, and the Orphans Court of the several counties in this state, shall have the same power to appoint a guardian to a female under the age of eighteen years, and who is unmarried, as they now have, to appoint a guardian to a female under the age of sixteen years; and the same proceedings shall be had thereupon in every respect as are now had in regard to females under the age of sixteen years.

Sec. 6. *And be it enacted*, That on a female ward's attaining the age of eighteen years or marriage, her guardian shall exhibit a final account to the Orphans Court, where such guardian shall have given bond, and shall deliver up agreeably to the court's order, to the said ward, or to the husband, if she be married, all the property of such ward in the hands of the guardian, including bonds and other securities; and on failure his office or guardian's bond, shall be liable, and he shall also be liable to attachment, and fine, not exceeding three hundred dollars.

Sec. 7. *And be it enacted*. That from and after the passage of this act, any receipt, acquittance, release or final discharge which shall be executed by a female of the age of eighteen years, to any guardian, executor or administrator, shall have the same effect and operation in law in every respect, and to all intents and purposes as if such female were of the full age of twenty-one years.

AN ACT, entitled, a Supplement to an Act, entitled, "An act relating to Sheriffs, and for other purposes."

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That, in all cases where any sheriff, coroner, or elisor, hath seized, or taken any goods, chattels, lands or tenements, in virtue of any writ of fieri facias, sued out of any court of law of this State; and the said sheriff, coroner, or elisor, so seizing and taking the same, shall either die or remove from the county before the goods, chattels, lands or tenements are sold, in virtue of any such writ, & the said goods, chattels, lands and tenements, shall be insufficiently or informally described in the schedule returned by such sheriff, coroner, or elisor, the several county courts of this state, or any one of the judges thereof, during the recess of the court, shall be, and are hereby authorized and required to order and direct the schedule and return of any such sheriff, coroner or elisor, to any such writ to be amended, so as to describe, with sufficient certainty, the property purporting to be taken in virtue of such writ, and that the schedule and return, so amended, shall be as available as if it had been originally in the form given to it by such amendment.

AN ACT, entitled, an additional Supplement to an Act, entitled, "an Act relating to Sheriffs and for other purposes."

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That if any sheriff or coroner hath taken, or shall take in execution, any goods or chattels, lands and tenements, under and by virtue of any writ of execution, sued out of any court within this state, and hath returned or shall return such writ to the court whence it issued, alleging thereon that the goods or chattels, lands or tenements, so taken in execution, remain in his possession or custody unsold, for want of buyers, or by reason of any other impediment; and the said sheriff or coroner shall neglect or omit to make sale of said goods or chattels, lands or tenements, within five years from the time when he laid the original writ of execution on the same, then in any such case, the plaintiff or plaintiffs therein concerned, may, at his, her or their option, either renew the said execution and direct it to the said sheriff or coroner, or the said plaintiff or plaintiffs may have the same proceedings in suit as are authorized and directed by the laws of this state, in cases where a sheriff or coroner removes out of the county, for and within which he acted, without having effected the sale of goods or chattels, lands or tenements, taken by him in execution.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, That in any case where the state of Maryland is plaintiff, in which a sheriff or coroner may have returned, or shall hereafter return property as taken under an execution issued out of any court of this state, and in his possession or custody for the want of buyers; and the said sheriff or coroner shall at any time thereafter become insolvent, or shall wilfully neglect to make sale of such property so taken in execution, it shall be the duty of the attorney prosecuting for the state in that behalf, if he considers it for the advantage of the state so to do, after the return day of any writ of execution issued in such case, to issue a new writ, directed to the sheriff or some coroner, for the time being, as the case may require; under which new writ, such sheriff or coroner may proceed to seize and take into his possession, the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, so as aforesaid seized by the insolvent or neglecting sheriff, and there proceed to sell the same in the same manner, and under the same provisions and penalties as are prescribed in cases where any sheriff, coroner, or elisor shall die before making sale of property taken under execution and remaining in his hands unsold; *Provided* That nothing herein contained shall operate to divest the legal right of any person whatsoever, other than such insolvent or neglecting sheriffs and coroners.

AN ACT, entitled, an Act to [illegible] for taking Appeals from Magistrates [illegible]

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall and may be lawful for any person who may think himself or herself aggrieved by the judgment of any Justice of the Peace, to appeal therefrom to the county court at any time within sixty days from the date of the same; *Provided* that the person so appealing shall give bond as now required by law, with the condition that the appellant shall prosecute his or her appeal at the county court, next succeeding the date of the appeal bond, which appeal shall have the same operation as a supersedeas to any execution on such judgment as if the appeal bond had been filed within the time now prescribed, and the judges of the county court shall receive and hear such appeal in as full and ample a manner as if the same had been prosecuted at the county court next after the rendition of the judgment by the Justice of the Peace.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, That the provisions of any and every law inconsistent with those of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

AN ACT, entitled, an act to prevent unnecessary accumulation of costs on all actions or suits at law in the county courts of this State.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*. That all actions or suits at law instituted in the county courts of this state, after the term next succeeding the passage of this act, shall stand for judgment or trial at the second term after the defendant or defendants shall have been arrested upon the capias ad respondendum, and upon judgment rendered or obtained at such second term, the defendant or defendants shall be entitled to a stay of execution, till the last day of the ensuing term, with the privilege of superseding the same for six months, in the manner now allowed by law, at any time within two months after the expiration of the said stay, and with the power of prosecuting an appeal or serving forth a writ of error, as authorized by law, prior to the passage of this act.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, That such second term, shall be taken and considered as the trial term, and that the imparlance term, usually so called, be, and the same is hereby abolished; *Provided* that nothing herein contained shall be construed to deprive a party of a right to continuance for legal cause, nor to interfere with the rules of court in relation to the times of pleading, or to lessen or affect the liability of special bail, or in any manner to impair the right of the bail in relation to the defendant.

AN ACT, entitled, an Act relating to Evidence.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That from and after the passage of this act, the private laws and resolutions published by the authority of the State, shall and may be read in evidence from the printed statute book, in any cause in the courts in this state, in the same manner as the public laws are now read in evidence.

INDIAN DISTURBANCES.

By a letter communicated in the Savannah Georgian of the 1st inst. and dated from Pumpkin town, Feb. 19, we perceive that intelligence of hostilities by the Cherokees upon the white settlers in Vann's Valley—a part of the Indian Territory claimed by Georgia under a cession from the Creeks—has been fully confirmed. The following are some of the particulars as given in the communication to which we have reference.

On Friday morning last about breakfast, an express arrived on Terrapin Creek, stating that a body of about 30 armed Indians, headed by Ridge, one of the principal chiefs of the Cherokee nation, had commenced an indiscriminate burning of all the houses on said places, and soliciting aid to prevent (if possible) the destruction of the buildings.—By 12 o'clock we had collected the force of the valley amounting to 23 men, and proceeded to David Vann's and inquired of him by what authority the Indians were acting, and whither they were gone. He told us that they were commissioned by Ross and Ridge the two heads of the nation, and that their object was the destruction of Cedar-town, but that in all probability they had effected their end, and were then on their return.—We then pursued on the Vann's Ferry road, as far as one [illegible] to intercept them, but learning there, that a party of them had left there only about three hours we determined to pursue them to Cedar town, where we arrived half an hour too late to save the place; it was then in flames. We inquired for the Indians, and were informed they had mostly dispersed, but that a body of them were sent to burn a house about two miles higher up Cedar Creek; and also learned that there was a tippling shop kept on the way about a mile and a quarter. We [illegible] that it was probable they had called to drink: in this we were not deceived. When we charged on the house, we found ten or twelve Indians in and about it, five or six of whom made their escape; the balance we made prisoners, without much resistance on their part.

The chief of the party [illegible]

[illegible]

We learn, with [illegible] Jr. Esq. a young lawyer of this city, who enjoyed a valuable reputation in every respect, was killed yesterday [illegible] Creek, on the borders of [illegible] Charles G. [illegible] of the U. S. Navy. [illegible]

We have uniformly reprobated duelling, and every new case serves to confirm the worst opinion of the custom, and the artificial or spurious honor upon which it is founded. But the public, or a part of the public, are in fault, almost as heavily as the combatants, [illegible] quarrel, stigmatize each other, and then, if they do not fight, contempt is too generally expressed for their forbearance. The horrible usage necessary for the refusal or acceptance of a challenge, or the omission to give one, on such instances, is overcome by the dread of public opinion. There is a wanton and fatal levity in treating the subject, before hand; with which the subsequent indignation,—though proper in itself, since wilful homicide of the kind must always be [illegible] cannot be deemed to be widely inconsistent. We take this impressive occasion to note the social evil—It is this which [illegible] and extenuates the final proceeding of the amiable victim whose corpse now lies in our city.—*Phil. Nat. Gaz.*

A DREADFUL ACCIDENT.

Yesterday afternoon a boy in the shop of Mr. Jesse C. Earl, Cutler, Lombard street, snapt a musket not knowing it to be loaded, which went off and unfortunately killed one person and wounded another. It appears that the musket had been sent to Mr. Earl's for repair without a lock and was supposed to be unloaded. One of the apprentices fixed a lock on it and in order to try it, drew the trigger, when it proved to be charged with a load of buckshot which passed entirely through the thigh of the second person, (whose leg it is supposed will have to be amputated) and wounded the first who died a short time afterwards.—*Balt. Chron.*

MARRIED,

On the 25th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Laird, Mr. JOHN C. WILSON, JR. to Miss SALLY E. JONES, both of this county.

On Tuesday the 23d inst. by the Rev. Mr Laird, Mr. HENRY BELL to Miss CLARISSA DAVIS, both of this county.

On the same day, Mr. JOHN M'CORMICK, of Baltimore, to Miss ELIZABETH A. S. COTTMAN, of Somerset county.

On Thursday last, Mr. JAMES MILLER to Miss MARY LANKFORD, both of this county.

DIED, on last Saturday night, Mrs. MARGARET H. JONES, wife of Dr. William L. Jones, of this place.

DIED, after a short illness, at Quantico, in this county, on Sunday morning, the 21st inst. Mrs. NANCY GALE, consort of Henry Gale, Esq. The deceased has left a large circle of relatives and friends to whom she was endeared by many virtues. Charitable in her disposition, given to few words, though of strong affections, she led an unobtrusive life, worthy of imitation. There are but few members of the Methodist Church, to which she was attached, who have more frequently and more cheerfully received the itinerant preachers of that name to share their hospitality as welcome guests. In view of those facts and in memory of her professed faith in our gracious Redeemer, we have reason to rejoice, while we condole with her husband and children for their loss, that they need not sorrow as those who have no hope.

On the 24th inst. near Trappe, WILLIAM SIMMS, a respectable young man.

On the night of the 24th inst. in Princess Anne, MARGARET E. daughter of Mr. James Benson, aged 6 years and 17 days.

Baltimore Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, March 26, 1830.

FLOUR—best white wheat family, 5 50 a 6 00—superfine Howard st 4 87 a 4 [illegible] city mills 4 12 a —; Susquehanna, 4 12 CORN MEAL; bbl 2 25—WHEAT, best red, 0 89 a 0 85; best white 0 85 a 0 90; ord. to good 70 a 75—CORN, white 30 a 31, yellow 32 RYE, 48 a 50 OATS, 25 a —BEANS, 0 90 a 1 —— PEAS, 65 a —CLOVER SEED, 4 75 TIMOTHY 2 a 2 50—ORCHARD GRASS 1 75 a 2 00 Herd's — a 1 00—Lucerne 37½ a 60 lb—BARLEY —— —FLAXSEED, 1 06; WHISKEY, hhds 1st pf. 22 a in bbls 23 a —WOOL, common unwashed, lb 15 a 16—washed 18 a 20—crossed 20 a 22—three quarter 25 a 30—full do 30 a 35, according to the quality—FISH, Shad, Susquehanna, No 1, bbl 5 50; do trimmed 6 00; North Carolina, No. 1, 5 50 a —— Herrings No 1 bbl 1 75, No 2, 1 50 Mackerel No 1, 6 50; No 2, 6 00; No. 3, 4 00; BACON, hams, Baltimore cured, 9 a 10 [illegible] FEATHERS lb [illegible]—OAK WOOD, by the vessel [illegible]

Contents of the American Farmer

[illegible]

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county Court and to me directed, at the suit of [illegible], also by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, in favor of [illegible] against Thomas D. Bailey, Samuel Robertson and Samuel Cooper, I have taken in execution the following property, to wit: [illegible] steers, 1 horse, 8 head of cattle, 10 head of hogs, 1 cart, 2 beds and furniture, 200 bushels of corn, more or less, [illegible] taken as the property of the said Thomas D Bailey; also one negro man named Jacob, taken as the property of Samuel Cooper, all of which I shall expose to sale, to the highest and best bidder, at the court house door in Princess Anne, on Tuesday the 16th day of March next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock P. M. for cash, to satisfy the above named writs, with county levy due for the years 1828 and 1829 and officers fees due for the years 1828 and 1829.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

Feb. 23, 1830.

☞The sale of the above property is postponed till Tuesday the 13th of April next, at the time and place above mentioned.

March 23, 1830.

Sheriffalty.

☞We are authorized to announce Gen. MATTHIAS DASHIELL, as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
March 30, 1830.

☞We are authorized to announce SAMUEL G. HOLBROOK, Esq. as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county,
June, 1829.

☞We are authorized to announce JAMES GOSLEE, Esq. as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
Jan. 19, 1830.

☞We are authorized to announce P. LANGFORD, Esq. as a [illegible] the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
March 2, 1830.

☞We are authorized to announce JAMES STEWART, as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
Dec. 15, 1829.

☞We are authorized to announce HENRY LANKFORD, Esq. as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
July 7, 1829.

FOR SALE,

A FIRST RATE [illegible]

The Gig was made by [illegible] and is nearly new. [illegible] apply to [illegible]

Princess Anne, [illegible]

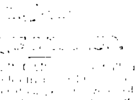
Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of [illegible]

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

March 30, 1830.

[illegible]



MARYLAND

HAS commenced [illegible] and will [illegible]

[illegible]

CAREY & [illegible]

[illegible]

Quantico, Jan. 19, 1830.

THE CORNUCOPIÆ.

"Blending the useful with the sweet."

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

STANZAS.

Oh! that I were the spirit of a breeze
Of softly-stealing, pleasure-breathing air;
Charter'd to roam, at will, where'er I please,
Free'd from all apprehension and all care.
I'd rove and wanton o'er those lovely curls,
That cluster 'round the forehead of my fair;
I'd lurk, in gentle whispers, and soft twirls,
Among the jetty ringlets of her hair,
That roll, in rich luxuriance, and deck
The silv'ry whiteness of her snowy neck.

I'd perch upon the fringe of that neat brow,
Which shades an eye, whose brilliant gleams of light,—
—Now stealing through the silken eye-lash; —Now,
Shot forth in vivid flashes, quick and bright,
Successively betray the secret thought,
And fill the raptur'd lover with delight.
For he, that is in love's deep language, taught,
Can construe the expressive glance aright;
Can trace each thought, can mark each variation,
For in his heart, he finds a true translation.

Were I the breeze's spirit, I would live
Upon the beauty of those winning smiles,
That curl my fair one's coral lips, and give
An air of artlessness e'en to her wiles.
I'd revell—yes—upon those luscious lips,
Whose lisping tone, the list'ning ear beguiles.
The eager bee, with not more ardour sips
The honey-dew, or on the flower whiles,
Than I'd enjoy my girl's untasted kiss,
And dwell on such an ecstacy of bliss.

ARDELIO.

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

MISS WRIGHT'S MORAL SYSTEM.

"————Nothing but the *abuse*
Of human learning you produce,
Learning, that cobweb of the brain,
Profane, erroneous, and vain;
A trade of knowledge, as replete
As others are, of fraud and cheat;
An art t' encumber gifts and wit,
And render both for nothing fit;
A fort of error, to ensconce
Absurdity and ignorance;
That renders all the avenues
To truth, impervious and abstruse,
By making plain things, in debate,
By art, perplexed and intricate!"

HUDIBRAS.

In our last number, we stated, pretty much at large, the *learned* and *philosophical* objections of Miss Wright, to our system of matrimony, attributing to it the evils of life, and all the unhappiness, that is found to exist in society.

In *this* essay, we design to consider the principles, upon which the matrimonial union is founded, the reasons, why that union should be commensurate with the mutual existence of the persons united, and the high importance, in a political point of view, which Marriage holds over the prosperity and welfare of civil society.

"To a plain man, who knows nothing of the various transmutations, which the wit of man can work," it may well seem strange, that the propriety and expediency of a custom, co existent with the creation of male and female, should now, after the expiration of nearly six thousand years, be questioned. We do not however wish to rest the support of the moral and political expediency of Marriage, merely upon antiquity; for customs and opinions may be very old, and very generally received, but still be extremely erroneous.

"'Tis not antiquity nor author,
That makes Truth *Truth*, although Time's daughter."

Nor does it follow,

"That we should all opinions hold
Authentic, that we can make old."

We further object to resting our opinions of Marriage, or any other subject, merely upon the authority of antiquity because we are aware that many serious evils have happened to mankind, and many heavy encumbrances have been laid upon moral and physical investigation, by the very erroneous views, which men have entertained, and which successive generations inherited as *truth*, without ever examining their *title* to that appellation. The reason why the ancients had so little geographical knowledge of the globe, we inhabit, may be traced to the gross error, (which vanity prompted their busy philosophers to declare to the people,) that of the five Zones, into which the earth is divided, *four* were uninhabitable; the two frigid zones being destructive of animal and vegetable life, from excessive cold, and the torrid, equally destructive, from excessive heat; thus discouraging all scientific enterprise, or nautical expeditions for geographical discovery.

We shall not pretend to any peculiar originality of thought or diction upon the subject of Marriage, being well aware, that it has employed the minds and pens of the most eminent divines, moralists, and politicians; so that whether we view it as a divine, moral or political institution, we shall find the matter fully discussed, and the reasons and arguments, which sustain it, amply set forth in the treatises of learned writers on the subject. We shall attempt therefore, merely to select and arrange the ideas, we may have collected in the course of our reading, and express them in a compendious synopsis, suitable to the limits of our plan.

Marriage may be defined to be, a strict, intimate, and religious union for life, of one man and one woman, between whom there is no natural, moral or legal impediment to their union, and who are actually united in the form and manner, prescribed by the municipal law of the commonwealth, where they are married. Let us examine the several propositions contained in this definition.

In the first place, *Marriage is a strict, intimate, and religious union.* It is a *"religious union,"* because it was instituted by the Great Author of our Nature, at the creation of the world, is one of the ordinances of the Church and contributes to a life of purity and [illegible] *"union of one man and one woman,"* because God, at the beginning, created them *"male and female,"* because polygamy is forbidden by the Christian religion, is inconsistent with the analogy of nature, (the number of males and females born, being nearly equal,) and because it destroys connubial happiness, by incessant envyings and jealousies between the rival wives, and introduces unbounded confusion into civil life, as well as into the domestic circle. Marriage is a union *"for life,"* "from the very nature of friendship, which men never enter into with a view that it shall last only for a limited time," because the attachment being founded on mutual esteem, and valuable mental endowments, "and the stimulus being not periodical but permanent," the connexion between the sexes is in its very nature, calculated to be permanent, and hence, in almost every country, marriage is considered as indissoluble, except by the death of one of the parties. But besides this there is another reason, founded in the very constitution of human nature, why the marriage contract should be indissoluble. For who is to support the offspring, during their long immaturity, if the connection between the parties be dissolved? In the case of the lower animals, the first of the offspring is always independent before another is produced: in the case of man there may be a dozen dependent children at once, in different degrees of helplessness; for additional offspring is provided before the former is independent; and thus a succession of ties strengthen the matrimonial connection; and a thousand feelings are generated in the mean time, which bind man not only to his family, but to his species. Marriage must be a union of persons, *"between whom there is no natural, moral, or legal impediment to their union."* Natural impediments are, "want of prudence or of inclination, untowardly dispositions, immature age, and the indispensable duties annexed to certain employments, that one may be engaged in." Moral impediments are, a prior marriage; too near a degree of consanguinity; 'and marrying one woman after having given another reasons to believe that he would marry the other, is a crime, which though the law should not reach it, ought to be very heavy on any man's conscience.' Lastly, the parties must be actually *"united in the form and manner, prescribed by the municipal law of the commonwealth, when they are married."* This part of our definition regards marriage merely as a civil contract, upon which depend important rights and privileges, but which, unless executed in due form of law, is null and void.

The primary object of the matrimonial union, as instituted by Jehovah, was doubtless the reproduction of the human species, but with it, are intimately intertwined the dearest and fondest feelings of the human heart, and the most important interests of man, in this world, considered as an individual, or as a member of civil society. It is a *fact*, that upon the estimation and security and happiness of the married state, depend the refinement, industry, and contentment of the civil community; that where connubial fidelity is held most inviolable, where the utmost respect is paid to the marriage covenant, even by those who are unmarried, where divorces are seldom heard of; there, unquestionably dwells the most virtuous, and consequently the most happy community, there industry, economy, neatness, contentment, and all the social virtues, throw a most enchanting fascination, a most lovely and brilliant halo around the affectionate delights, the soothing felicities of the domestic circle. It is a very remarkable fact in Roman history, stated on the authority of Plutarch and Valerius Maximus, that, almost six hundred years after the building of Rome, one Publius Servilius was the first of the Romans that ever divorced his wife.— This fact is still more remarkable, and reflects the highest honor upon the virtue, fidelity and affection of the Roman matrons, and upon the love and permanent attachment of the Roman husbands to their wives, when we take into consideration, that the Roman husband was not compelled to undergo the indelicate and tedious process of petitioning the legislature for a divorce, but was allowed by the laws of Romulus, the founder of the city, to turn off his wife, either upon poisoning his children, or counterfeiting his private keys, as well as for the crime of adultery; and the husband might put away his wife *on any occasion*, if he gave her one moiety of his estate, and consecrated the other to the goddess Ceres. It was during the state of society, to which we now refer, that Rome raised up her sober, temperate, enterprising, and sturdy population, before whose invicible arms, nations crouched, and kings trembled. And it was not until luxury and debauchery had enervated their minds and bodies; until connubial ties were disregarded, and after the almost universal prostitution of the female sex; that the Roman Empire was overrun and subdued by the temperate and hardy nations of Northern Europe.

Thus, we have endeavoured to show, that the reason, interest, and happiness of mankind, in their individual capacity, and in their connection with society, agree with the universal experience of all ages, in determining upon the present form of Marriage, as best suited, in every respect, for the present condition of the fallen sons and daughters of Adam. The mind of man is roving and unsettled in its nature. If it be not properly educated in youth, if its affections and desires be not tempered with virtue, restrained by reason, and directed to legitimate objects, it is likely to involve the unhappy being in wretchedness and misery. He spends his life in getting ready *to live.* His fickle fancy is ever on the alert to discern deficiencies in his present enjoyments, and to urge a change of situation and pleasures to ensure him content. The beauty and charms, which enraptured him in the pursuit, soon fail to please his capricious affections, after success has crowned his once most ardent hopes — Behold him in the garden of flowers. He is more capricious than the ephemeral butterfly, for it contents itself with innocently visiting and surveying the beauties of each lovely flower, whilst *he* carelessly & cruelly plucks the budding rose, brightly glistening with dew-drops; but soon his raving eye alights upon what his fancy tells him, is a much fairer flower, and then, the lovely bud is rudely dashed to the ground, although each opening, dew-bespangled leaf would seem to plead, like blushing beauty in her tears, for a milder fate. Had he left it upon

"The flourishing bush where it grew,"

perhaps some kinder hand would have transferred it to a constant and affectionate bosom, where even its *faded beauty* would have been cherished and loved and hallowed.

But there is a garden, into which man's lawless rove is not permitted. It is the garden where Nature has planted the fair sex. Here flourish the loveliest; the sweetest flowers. Their beauty is enchanting to the eye, and the possession of them infuses rapture into the bosom. But *they* are *consecrated* flowers. The garden where they flourish, is *secured*, so that the beholders without, can only view the beauties within. These flowers are so lovely, so essential to the happy adorning of man, and so eagerly sought after, that but *one* is allotted to an individual. When he has glanced his eye over the garden, and made choice of his flower, he has only to apply for admission at the only proper and lawful entrance, namely, the *gate of Matrimony*, and he is ushered in to the enjoyment of *double*-blessedness. Those who climb up by any other way, *"the same are thieves and robbers."*—And shall we suffer the enclosure, which protects these beauteous and precious buds, to be broken down, and leave the tender, blushing flowers, unprotected against the rude intrusions of capricious man? Forbid it Heaven!—The thoughtless, the heartless, the idle, and the giddy would soon strew the ground with weeping flowers carelessly plucked, and as carelessly cast away. Desolation and blight would soon present a heart-rending scene, to the mind of him, who came to contemplate and be delighted with the smiling loveliness of Nature, and to select a blooming flower to adorn his own bosom, when he sees so many blasted buds and blossoms, scattered upon the ground, by the ruthless hand of man, ere their beauty was fully displayed, or their delightful fragrance diffused. He would turn away, with gloomy and sorrowful feelings, despairing to obtain amidst such a profusion of ruined flowers, *one* pure, untarnished bud, *worthy* to deck the bosom of a virtuous man.

But, to drop our figure, and conclude our essay, we would observe that Marriage is the only security for female virtue and honor, and for the peace and decorum of society.— If there be evils attendant upon the matrimonial state, there are likewise evils attendant upon every state and condition of man; so that if we should escape entirely from evils we must needs learn the world. WOMAN is necessary to our existence. We *may* live *with* her, but we *cannot live without her*, and the marriage union is the only sphere, where her loveliness can be properly estimated, and her exalted worth duly displayed. Well might the silver-toned CAMPBELL exclaim:

"And say, without our hopes, without our fears,
Without the home that plighted love endears,
Without the smiles from partial beauty won,
O! what were man?—a world without a sun!"

And even the voluptuous MOORE, convinced of the wretchedness of the illicit rove, expresses truth and poetry in the following beautiful lines:—

"There's a bliss beyond all that the minstrel has told,
When two that are link'd in one heavenly tie,
With heart never changing, and brow never cold,
Love on through all ills, and love on till they die!
One hour of a passion so sacred, is worth
Whole ages of heartless & wandering bliss;
And, Oh! if there be an Elysium on earth,
It is this, it is this."

LÆLIUS.

March the 20th, 1830.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

Washington City.—The Capitol, President's House and Public Offices, which were destroyed by the British in 1814, cost $1,200,000. The re-building of the Capitol has cost $1,614,000; of the President's House $301,000; of the Public Offices, $64,000.— The Capitol, where the Congress and the Supreme Court hold their sessions, is nearly a mile and three quarters from the President's House, contiguous to which are the offices of the Secretaries. The General Post Office is between. The government has received from the sale of Public lands in Washington about $700,000, beyond the cost of the lands, and the building lots unsold are estimated at $350,000. In addition to these lots, the United States own 511 acres, consisting of "reservations" of entire squares, or larger sections of ground, which were purchased at the rate of $66 67 cents per acre. These reservations are estimated at $740,000, or $1360 per acre.—*City paper.*

From the Charleston City Gazette. Feb. 25.

There are said to be at least *twelve hundred* persons engaged in hunting gold, at this time in the Cherokee Nation; and it is said that although they lose much by their clumsy manner of procuring and washing it, they nevertheless contrive to make on an average *five* dollars a day.

NETT AMOUNT OF POSTAGE IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY.

From the account recently rendered by the Postmaster General, to the House of Representatives, we give the following statement of the nett receipts of the postage in each State and Territory of the Union, for the year ending March 31, 1829.

Maine	$29,367 99
New Hampshire	16,006 46
Vermont	15,741 95
Massachusetts	107,544 50
Rhode Island	14,108 69
Connecticut	33,324 50
New York	272,521 41
New Jersey	19,765 61
Pennsylvania	152,020 66
Delaware	5,156 40
Maryland	63,616 13
District of Columbia	11,295 20
Virginia	75,105 95
North Carolina	27,832 57
South Carolina	41,675 02
Georgia	45,851 42
Ohio	43,266 42
Indiana	7,792 59
Illinois	4,547 94
Missouri	6,546 08
Kentucky	28,460 54
Tennessee	24,198 80
Alabama	20,568 80
Mississippi	11,124 72
Louisiana	23,609 43
Michigan	2,526 58
Arkansas	1,310 21
Florida	4,537 93
Total Receipts	$1,115,227 22

From a letter written by an American gentleman in Greece, dated Arcadia, published in the Massachusetts Journal.

As to cultivation, I was astonished to find so much land already occupied, considering the sparseness of the population and the deficiency of cattle, and agricultural instruments. The chief crops, besides fruit, are barley and maize, with some wheat, millet, cotton and tobacco. Providence has favoured their efforts so that the distress will be diminished next year, though enough will remain for several years to awaken the interest of the benevolent. At least ninety nine houses out of a hundred consist of a single room; the earth for the floor—the stars peeping in at the numerous crevices of the roof, and the smoke making its exit at the same,—men, women and children, and sometimes pigs and poultry all littering together, without glass in the windows, and without bed, table or chair. Coarse bread, shrivelled black olives, wretched cheese, and sometimes sheep's milk and honey, are the chief articles of food, and happy he who can get a quantum suf. of these. On the coasts and in the Islands, the variety is greater as well as the supply, and here the traveller can generally live tolerably well. But extensive and pressing as the poverty of the people is, they are eminently hospitable; and almost always ready to share their hovel and crust with the stranger—More especially if he be an American. They manifest generally the most lively gratitude for our exertions to relieve their misery, and they have extravagant ideas of our country and character.— By priests and laymen, magistrates and people, I was usually received with the greatest cordiality, and I feel as if I had left friends in every region which I had visited. There is far more knowledge of the Americans than I ever met with among any other people in the South of Europe. Our constitution has been translated and widely dispersed among them. They make numerous enquiries regarding our institutions, and on this, as on other subjects, display much native intelligence. I can give you no idea of the general thirst for knowledge, and the anxiety to obtain the scriptures. It is altogether unparalleled by any thing I have ever witnessed. Their efforts to form schools, even before they have roofs over their heads are most affecting, and equally so is their desire for books. It is literally true that where I have had one request for common charity, I have had at least fifty for books; and we have abundant evidence that they are generally used. At Egina, before I left, I was almost ashamed to walk the streets, such were the numbers that flocked after me to procure tracts. I have had young men in the interior offer to walk a distance of four hours, with the same to return, to get six tracts, when the mules should be unladed. I knew not well how to spare more than that number for their schools, but this eagerness overcame me, and I ordered the baggage to be lowered.

At Argos I found a Lancasterian school of 300 boys, sheltered by an arbour: poles were thrust into the earth, cross pieces applied, and boughs strewed over the whole. Other schools I have known taught under a few trees, or even without shelter above.— To the school at Argos, another at Tripoliza, that of Dr. Howe's's colony at Hexamilia, I distributed a considerable portion of the slates so generously bestowed by your brother and other Boston friends. The remainder I put at the disposal of Dr. Korck, director of the American school at Syra, of 350 children, more than 120 being girls, in a land where female education has been almost totally neglected.

From a late English Paper.

During the American revolutionary war, 80 old German soldiers, who, after having long served under different monarchs in Europe, had retired across the Atlantic, and converted their swords into ploughshares, voluntarily formed themselves into a company, and distinguished themselves in various actions on the side of liberty. The Captain was nearly 100 years old, and had been in the army 40 years, and present in 17 battles. The drummer was 94, and the youngest man in the corps on the verge of 70. Instead of a cockade, each man wore *a piece of black crape*, as a mark of sorrow for being obliged, at so advanced a period of life, to bear arms. "But," said the veterans, "we should be deficient in gratitude, if we did not act in defence of a country which has afforded us a generous asylum, and protected us from tyranny and oppression."

Athens, (Ohio) Feb. 6.

A most shocking accident occurred in Ames township, in this county, on the night of Saturday the 30th ult. About 11 o'clock, a son of Mr. Daniel Phillips, who, with others of the family had not retired to rest, heard the noise of an owl among the fowls roosting near the house, and taking his gun, proposed, if the rest would remain quiet within, he would endeavor to get a shot at the marauder. Having crept to a corner of the house and fixed his aim, as he supposed, upon the bird on a tree, in the immediate range of the building, at the instant of firing, his sister, about 18 years of age, excited by natural curiosity, incautiously put her head out at a window for the purpose of observation, when, dreadful to relate, she received the discharge in her head, just above the ear, which caused instant death, without a struggle or a groan. The event has caused deep distress to the family; the young man especially, though not the slightest blame attaches to his conduct, seems inconsolable, and nearly deprived of reason.

In Chancery,

4th March, 1830.

ORDERED, that the sale as made and reported by the Trustee, William Done, of the Real Estate of Aaron Sterling, in the case of Stephen Horsey against Aaron Sterling, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on the fourth day of May next: provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Somerset county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 5th day of April next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $530.

True copy,
Test, RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can.

March 16, 1830.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Somerset county, will be offered at public sale, at my office, in the town of Salisbury, on Saturday the 10th day of April next, all the

Personal Estate

(except the negroes) of Priscilla Dashiell, deceased. The terms of sale will be a credit of six months on all sums exceeding five dollars—for all purchases of and under five dollars the cash will be required. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock A. M.

WM. W. HANDY, Adm'r.

March 16, 1830.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, from Wm. A. Slacum, to me the subscriber, I will expose at public sale, at the Court House door in Princess-Anne, on TUESDAY the 23d instant, a tract of land, part in Somerset county and part in Worcester county, known by the name of

'Slacum's Place,'

situated about 2 miles from Salisbury. The terms of sale will be made known on that day. Sale to commence at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M.

MARCELLUS JONES, Trustee.

March 16, 1830.

A Teacher Wanted.

THERE is a vacancy at Miles's schoolhouse, near Princess Anne, for a teacher capable of teaching an English school. Any gentleman who may desire the situation, and can bring satisfactory testimonials of his moral habits, may learn further particulars on application to

MATTHIAS MILES.

March 13, 1830.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of James Sampson use of White Selby & Co principal and interest use of Jacob Morris against John Morris of Worcester county, I have heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit: one house and lot, known by the name of Maiden's Choice, containing 31 acres more or less, lying in Somerset county, which I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above writ and costs, at the court-house door in Princess Anne, on the 6th of April next, between 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff

March 16, 1830.

Public Notice.

BY an Act of Assembly passed in 1817, the Levy Court of Somerset County were directed to levy a sum of money for the purpose of building Offices for the Clerk and Register of Wills—The money was levied in 1818, and before its application was made to the purpose for which it was intended, the law was repealed.

The Levy Court brought suit against William S. Handy, and his securities, to recover back the sum so levied, and obtained judgment against them. But all of them, except Dr. John King, having become insolvent, the whole judgment has devolved on him to pay, and he is responsible for the same. A large number of the property holders in the County having generously offered to relinquish all their interest in the sum due; an Act was passed by the Legislature in 1820, authorizing the Levy Court to deduct from the debt any amount that might be thus relinquished. A great number have already released their claims, and it is presumed that others would do so if called on.

The Levy Court, in the discharge of their duty to the public, have taken the necessary steps to secure the payment of the money, and it only requires that they should know who among the citizens of the County intend to claim their proportion of it, to enable them to collect it and to close the business.

As the only means of acquiring the necessary information, the Levy Court have resolved to give this public notice to all persons who intend claiming their respective proportions, of the condition of the fund, and their desire to settle the concern.—They therefore hereby notify all such persons who have any claims against the Levy Court for County Levy, paid by them respectively, in the assessment of the year 1817, to leave their names either with GEORGE HANDY, Esquire, Clerk of the Levy Court, or with WILLIAM DONE, their Attorney, on or before the FIRST day of MAY next, otherwise they will be considered, by the Levy Court, as having relinquished all their claim thereto.

Dec. 15, 1829. dtfd

Village Herald.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

VOL. IV. PRINCESS-ANNE, MD., TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1830. NO. 2.

RECIPES.

CEMENT FROM IRON FILINGS.

Having reflected, about a year since, (says M. Maillre,) upon the action of vinegar in the preparation of the cement known as 'mastic de limaille,' which is prepared in this way—iron filings, garlic, and vinegar, of each a sufficient quantity to form a mass of moderate consistency; I proposed to substitute sulphuric acid diluted with water, for the vinegar, in the proportion of one ounce of acid to a litre (a little above two pints) of water, and to reject the garlic as useless. This alteration was soon adopted by all those to whom I communicated it; for vinegar generally costs in Paris 8 or 10 sous the litre, while the price of the acidulated water does not amount to as many centimes. Thus an architect to whom I had made it known assures me that this change which at first appeared to merit no attention, will occasion a saving in Paris alone, of more than 10,000 francs annually, and therefore deserves to be more extensively known. This cement is generally employed to close the joints of the stones with which most terraces are covered, &c. What takes place in this operation, it is easy to see—the iron filings with which the joints are filled up, occupying a larger space in proportion as they become oxydized, the oxydation being facilitated by the action of the acid with which they are impregnated, the joints become exactly closed.—*Jour. de Pharmacie. Aout*

REMEDY FOR BURNS & SCALDS

From the number of accidents which have lately taken place, and by which several persons have been so dreadfully burned as to cause death, we recommend the following simple remedy, by which the pain from either a burn or a scald is instantly relieved: Let clarified honey be applied on a linen rag, and in one moment the pain will cease. This remedy has been tried several times, and it always relieved the pain the instant the honey was applied. *Newark Times.*

CEMENT FOR CHINA, &c.

The 'Journal des Connaissances Usuelles' publishes the following recipe as one of the best cements for china, glass, &c. Put an ounce of mastic in a sufficient quantity of spirits of wine to dissolve it; then take an ounce of isinglass, soak it in water until it is soft, and dissolve it in brandy till it is become a strong jelly, adding afterwards an ounce of well powdered gum-ammoniac. Put the two mixtures together in an earthen pipkin, and expose them to a gentle heat; when they are well mixed, pour them into a bottle, which is to be well corked. To use this cement the bottle is to be placed in hot water until it is sufficiently fluid—it is then to be applied to the fractures in the usual way. In 12 hours it will set, and the mended part becomes as hard as any other.

From the American Farmer, March 26.

MANGE IN DOGS.

The following recipe for the mange in dogs, which was published in the 1st number of the Turf Register, has been found so effectual that we are induced to publish in the Farmer. About a week ago it was tried on a dog severely afflicted with the mange, so much that the owner believed he could not live over a few days, and it has perfectly cured him, even in this short time.

Take one pint of fish oil, one pint of spirits of turpentine, one pint of soft soap, and one pint of flour of sulphur; mix these well together, and rub the mixture well over the dog, especially into the parts most affected, and tie up the dog for a day or two.

CURE FOR RING BONE & SPAVIN

Take 6 oz. of the oil of origanum, 2 oz. camphire, and 2 oz. of mercurial ointment, mix them well together, and rub the place affected two or three times a day, keeping the horse dry. *Ib.*

SUBSTITUTE FOR COFFEE

The seed of grapes have been used in France as a substitute for coffee; and it is stated that they are preferred for this purpose to any of the various articles that have been tried.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 00 *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months.

☞Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance.*

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year.*

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage, to be paid by the subscribers.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

☞Persons advertising must limit the time of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

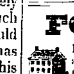
☞All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE,

[Corrected Weekly.]

BANKS	pr. ct. dis.	BANKS	pr. ct. dis.
U. States Bank	par	*Farmers bank and branches*	1
Do Branches	par	*Wilmington and Brandywine*	½
MASSACHUSETTS		*Commercial bank*	10
Boston banks	1	*Branch of do. at Milford*	10
Other Mass notes	2	*Bank of Smyrna*	1
RHODE ISLAND		MARYLAND	
Providence banks	3	*Frederick c'y bank*	½
Other R. Island notes	4	*Havre de Grace*	½
CONNECTICUT		*Farmers bank at Annapolis*	½
Middletown bank	1	*Branches at Frederick & Easton*	do
Phœnix bank at Hartford	1	*Hagerstown*	do
Bridgeport bank	½	*Westminster*	1
Eagle bank of New Haven	no sale	*Elkton*	50
Hartford bank	1	DISTRICT OF COL.	
NEW-YORK		*Bk of Washington*	½
N York city banks (except Lombard)	par	*Bk of the Metrop.*	do
Albany	½	*Patriotic bank*	do
Other N York notes	1	*Central bank*	do
NEW JERSEY		*B'k of Columbia*	none
Jersey bank	no sale	*Union bk Georgetown*	½
Bank in Newark	1	*Farmers & Mechanicks bank*	do
Bank of N Brunswick	1	*Bk of Alexandria*	do
Trenton Ins. Co	1	*Bk of Potomac*	do
Farmers bank at Mount Holly	1	*Farmers bk of Alexandria*	do
Cumberland bk	1	*Union bk of Alexa'a*	do
State bk Camden	1	*Mechanics bk of Alexandria*	do
At Elizabethtown	1	VIRGINIA	
At N Brunswick	1	*Richmond & bran's*	½
At Patterson	susp.	*Bk of the Valley*	do
At Trenton	no sale	*Br at Leesburg*	do
At Morristown	1	*Br at Charlestown*	do
Sussex bank	1	*Br at Romney*	1
PENNSYLVANIA		*N W bank of Vir at Wheeling*	3
Philadelphia banks	par	N. CAROLINA	
Easton	½	*State bk at Raleigh and branches*	4
Germantown	do	*Cape Fear*	4
Montgomery county	do	*Newbern*	4
Chester "	do	S. CAROLINA	
Delaware "	do	*State banks generally*	2
Lancaster bank	do	GEORGIA	
Farmers bk of Lan'r	½	*State bank*	2
Harrisburg	½	*Planters*	2
Northampton	½	*Augusta*	2
Farmers bank of Bucks c'y	1	*Darien*	5
York bank	½	*Augusta Ins Co*	no sale
Chambersburg	½	KENTUCKY	
Farmers bank at Reading	½	*Bank of Kentucky & branches*	no sale
Gettysburg	do	OHIO	
Carlisle bk	1	*Specie banks*	3
Swatara at Harrisb'g	½	LOUISIANA	
Pittsburg	2	*Banks at N Orleans*	1
Greensburg	75		
Brownsville	4		
DELAWARE			
Bank of Delaware	½		

FOR RENT,



For the ensuing year, the HOUSE and LOT, in Princess-Anne, on the corner opposite the store of I. Jones & Co For terms apply to Isaac F. Williams, of Dorchester, or the subscriber.

JAMES POLK.

Princess-Anne, July 21. w?

Sheriff's Sale.

☞The sale of the property of Samuel and Jesse Walter, which was to have taken place this day, to satisfy an execution in favour of William Bromwell, with county levy for 1828 and county levy and officers' fees for 1828 and 1829, is postponed to Tuesday the 13th of next April, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, P. M. at the court-house door, in Princess-Anne.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

March 23, 1830.

A NEW SERIES OF THE

Philadelphia Album

AND

Ladies' Literary Gazette,

ENLARGED, and accompanied with an engraved title page, was commenced Jan. 1, 1830. The work has been improved in many respects, and such arrangements have been entered into as will ensure its regular receipt by the distant subscribers with the earliest mails. Copperplate engravings at least equal to that which accompanied the first number of the new volume, will be published with the work quarterly.—The Editor is aware, that in consequence of former mismanagement in the publishing department, somewhat of the confidence which every patron should have in the regular arrival of a literary journal, is destroyed. He has therefore transferred this department of the paper to other and more efficient hands; and commenced the first number of the new volume with the first of the year.— Mr. Jesper Harding, the present publisher, has every facility for rendering this journal equal, in point of appearance and workmanship, to any one of a similar character published in this country, and pledges himself, that hereafter, each number shall be promptly and carefully mailed on the day of publication.

The literary department of the work will be under the same guidance as heretofore. The original correspondence will embrace many of the productions of our best and most popular writers, with such communications from abroad, as shall be at the command of the Editor. We believe, that thus far in our career of publication, no journal in this country has been more fortunate in the number and character of its contributors; and the Editor takes this opportunity of tendering to his personal and literary friends, his kindliest thanks for their valuable and valuable aid.

As an evidence of the old [illegible] he is under to his contemporaries, a few opinions are subjoined from some of the most respectable journals in the country. They more fully and honestly than any other source, will show the rank which the previous work held in their estimation:

CONTEMPORARY OPINIONS.

"We consider the 'Philadelphia Album' the most talented periodical in the Union, and capable of ranking with the first of foreign magazines."—*Irish Shield.*

"The Philadelphia Album is one of the four or five best papers in the country."—*New England Review.*

"The father of every family should make it a duty to take this periodical."—*West. Courier.*

"This is a valuable paper."—*American Manufacturer.*

"The chaste emanations from the pen of the Editor of this journal, tastefully displayed, in the selected department, and the beautiful mechanical execution of the work, have gained for it a high reputation. We recommend it to such as are anxious to encourage merit as well as to better their tastes."—*Post Boy Carol.*

"This is one of the most useful publications with which we are acquainted."—*Tr. de L'Her.*

"This is one of the best works of the sort in the country. Its selections are happily blended with amusement. It is just such a paper as every family ought to read."—*Notes on Light.*

"Judging from the ability with which this journal is conducted, and the talent enlisted in its support, it is deserving of a still greater circulation."—*Ontario Messenger.*

"This is a most valuable literary publication."—*Susquehanna Emporium.*

"*Philadelphia Album.* Our friend Morris is constantly gathering up new treasures, and enriching his readers by a weekly disbursement. We admire his genius and commend his prodigality."—*Genius of Universal Emancipation.*

The number that is herewith issued, will afford a proper criterion of the future publication. The terms will continue to be $2 50 per annum, *in advance.* All correspondence must be post paid, addressed to the Editor,

ROBERT MORRIS, Philadelphia.

Jan. 31, 1830.

☞Subscriptions received at this office.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the subscriber for County Levy and Officers Fees are requested to make immediate payment, otherwise they will find their property exposed for sale for the payment of the same.

Joshua Brattan,
Sheriff and Collector of S. C.

August 11, 1829. w?

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans Court.

March 9, 1830

§SEAL.§ *ON application of ARNOLD E. JONES, Executor of WILLIAM JONES, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess Anne.*

True copy. *Test,*
JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given.

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of WILLIAM JONES, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the thirtieth of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 16th day of March, A. D. 1830.

ARNOLD E. JONES, Ex'r. of Wm Jones, dec'd

March 16, 1830.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of WILLIAM JONES, deceased, either on bond, note or open account, are respectfully requested to adjust and settle the same, on or before the 15th of April, 1830, as a further indulgence cannot be given.

A. E. JONES, Ex'tor

March 23, 1830.

H. K. LONG

Respectfully announces to his friends and the public in general, that he now [illegible]

That well known Estab[illegible]

IN PRINCESS-ANNE,

CALLED THE

Washington Hotel,

Carried on upwards of 40 years [illegible]

Where he will be happy to receive the visits of customers, and only promises to do the best he can to make them comfortable [illegible] TABLE, ATTENDANCE, LIQUORS, LODGING and STABLAGE, he would [illegible] their his customers [illegible] benefits, then he [illegible] only asks a *fair trial* [illegible] *hand*, hoping it will [illegible] accommodation. To the [illegible] he is a member he would respectfully [illegible] though he has ceased to [illegible] the *Law*, he still [illegible] practice at the *Bar*.

Jan. 26, 1830.

☞The S. Messenger and C[illegible] publish the above [illegible] and send the [illegible] his office.

Somerset County Court, November Term, 1829.

ORDERED, that the sale [illegible] late of Wallace, J. C. B. [illegible] Willin, Thomas N. B. W[illegible] B. Willin, as made and reported [illegible] Cordrey, trustee for the sale [illegible] be ratified and confirmed, unless [illegible] contrary be shewn by the [illegible] next term of this Court [illegible] this order be inserted once [illegible] successive weeks in a [illegible] Somerset county [illegible]

[illegible]

In Chancery,

[illegible]

ORDERED, that the [illegible] reported by the Trustee [illegible] the Real Estate [illegible] case of Stephen Horsey [illegible] ling, be ratified and confirmed, unless [illegible] to the contrary be shewn [illegible] of May next: provided a copy [illegible] be published in some newspaper [illegible] Somerset county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 5th day of April next.

The report states the amount [illegible] be $530.

True copy,
Test, RAMSAY WATERS, [illegible]

March 16, 1830.

NOTICE.

WAS taken up, about the last of December, by the subscriber, near the town of Princess-Anne, a small BAY MARE, with a blaze in her face, blind in [illegible], supposed to be about 9 years old. The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

WM. WINDER.

March 16, 1830. ww

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Somerset county, will be offered at public sale, at my office, in the town of Salisbury, on Saturday the 10th day of April next, all the

Personal Estate

(except the negroes of [illegible]) deceased. The terms [illegible] of six months on all sums [illegible] dollars [illegible] dollars the cash [illegible] Sale to commence at 9 o'clock A. M.

WM. W. H[illegible]

March 16, 1830.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans Court,

[illegible]

Notice is hereby given.

[illegible]

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

[illegible] County Orphans Court,

[illegible]

A Teacher Wanted.

THERE is a vacancy at Miles's schoolhouse, near Princess Anne, for a teacher capable of teaching an English school. Any gentleman who may desire the situation, and can bring satisfactory testimonials of his moral habits, may learn further particulars on application to

MATTHIAS MILES.

March 16, 1830.

PRO PATRIA LIBERTATIS.

VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1830.

☞ The Female Bible Society, of Somerset county, will hold its annual meeting, in the Episcopal Church, in Princess-Anne, on Monday the 12th of April, at 10 o'clock A. M. Particular attendance is requested.

From the Richmond Enquirer, March 23.

POWER OF REMOVAL.

["The Senate was occupied again, yesterday, in secret session on Executive business. Of the particulars of what was done, we have of course no accurate information. Within the two days past, a number of nominations of subordinate civil officers, and consuls abroad, are understood to have been confirmed. Without yielding the question, as to the right of the Executive to create vacancies in office for the purpose of making appointments, it seems to have been conceived, by a majority of the Senate, that the exercise of the authority is one which should, for the present, be left to the constitutional responsibility of the Executive.—Many such appointments have heretofore been confirmed."]

The above article is from the N. Intelligencer of the 20th inst.— It is a new specimen of the art of *mystification*—Who shall decide, from what motive the President does *remove?* Whether with a *view* of making merely a *new appointment*, or of making a *better* appointment than the last, or of dismissing the last officer for want of qualifications, integrity, &c.—Throwing aside, then, his adroit manner of stating the question, and bringing it down to the general, naked proposition, has the President the *power of removal*.—we can scarcely believe the National Intelligencer has given us the real *facts* of the case, as before the Senate of the U. S.—The right of *removal* was either involved in the late appointments, or it was not. If it was not, why has it been so much argued, both in closed and in open doors?—If it was not, why does the Intelligencer bring it in at all?—And *if it was* involved, was it not *decided* by the fact of confirmation? How could the dissentients have avoided *yielding* the question? Or, how could they have reconciled it to themselves, to waive *their own rights* and "left" every thing "to the constitutional responsibility of the Executive"? Where was their own constitutional responsibility—and did they quietly surrender it?

Mr. Grundy, in his lucid speech on Mr. Foot's resolution, seems to us to have settled the question. He takes it upon the argument and the fact. "The President (says Mr. G.) discovers a deficiency (in an officer.) It is his duty to remove him; and then, according to the argument on the other side, the case comes before the Senate *for trial*, I suppose. The Senate will not take the *will* of the President as the rule of its decision; for if it should, no valuable purpose could be obtained by the action of the Senate."—"Suppose the Senate should decide, that the officer shall not be removed, say the Secretary of State. He is sent back as the first confidential adviser of the President, who has already pronounced him unworthy of confidence, and not fit to be trusted. What kind of Cabinet will you have, made up and forced to remain together, of such materials? Should the Secretary of the Treasury, in the absence of the Senate, be about to secrete all the money of the Government, will it do to wait to take the advice of the Senate as to his removal? In time of danger and contest, the Secretary of War is in the act of betraying the armies of the United States, into the hands of the enemy, shall the President wait and ask the Senate what is to be done? The Secretary of the Navy is about to deliver up the whole Navy to the enemy—shall the President possess no power to displace him, but sit quietly by, until his advisers shall convene?"

Mr. G. then examines the history of every administration—(among others, he produces the fact, that "on the 6th of January, 1802, Mr. Jefferson nominated twenty-three persons to the Senate, to fill vacancies occasioned by removals made by him"—and concludes thus: "I have selected the cases referred to, for the purpose of showing that every President has exercised the power, now contested for the first time since 1789; and no question was ever raised in the Senate, except upon the nomination of Mr. Meigs as Post Master General; and then a majority of the Senate decided that the President could not be questioned on the subject."

If the Senate be dissatisfied with the President's course, they have the power to control him—If they dislike either his *removal* of an old officer, the nomination or the *appointment* of a new one, they may reject it—just as they have properly done so, and by a unanimous vote the nomination of the Consul General to the Barbary State.

FREE PEOPLE OF COLOUR.

The Legislature of Louisiana have passed "the amended bill for the *expulsion* of the free persons of colour."—Its operation is confined to such as have entered into the State since 1825—and even "those, who have entered the State since that date, who are *married* persons, who have children *born there*, and who can *give security for their good conduct*, are allowed to remain."

Louisiana is following in the footsteps of Ohio—and be it respectfully said, with much better excuse. Ohio has no slaves in her bosom, which the example of this mixed class of people may be calculated to mislead. Louisiana has never passed resolutions, as Ohio has done, deprecating the existence of Slavery, and recommended it to her sister States to abolish the evil. Ohio seems to shut her eyes against the embarrassments of our situation—the difficulty of getting clear of the slaves—and yet, the moment any considerable number of these Freedmen approach her own door, she claps it in their face. The subsequent passage in Mr. Grundy's speech, in the Senate of the U. States, furnishes an apt commentary upon certain men, who are more ready to profess than to practice, the principles of philanthropy:

"That free people of color cannot live among us, is demonstrated by what is seen in Ohio and the other non-slaveholding Western States. I have in my hand the memorial of 2000 *free* people of color, resident in Ohio, praying this Congress to provide them funds, to enable them to remove to Canada, because they cannot remain in the state of Ohio, on account of the severity of the laws imposed on them. I do not censure the State of Ohio for the right of its statutes, because a community has a right to provide for its own safety. It proves, however, that these general notions about the liberation of slaves, are idle and visionary, when attempts are made to reduce them to practice. The State of Indiana has forwarded its memorial, asking Congress for aid to remove the free people of color now in that State, to Liberia. This shows, that those who have tried the experiment of having free people of colour among them, have become weary of it. I doubt whether this project of a settlement in Canada will succeed. I am not sure that the dependents of Africa can grow and thrive in a cold frozen region. If they can, may not all the horrid scenes, so ably portrayed by the Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Smith,) occur? May not their present advocates, and their children, have to meet them in a very different character than that of friends? This, I fear, will happen, whenever G. Britain shall order it so. *Ib.*

Economy.

From the Eastern Shore Whig.

It is attempted to be shewn by the Coalition that the present administration have retrenched none of the expenses of the Government. What is the fact? It is ascertained from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury and boldly asserted (without contradiction) on the floor of Congress by Mr. Polk from Tennessee, that the current expenses of the Government for the year 1829, exclusive of payments on the public debt were $634,659 01 less than they were in the year 1828, the last year of Mr. Adams' administration. What was the course of the Coalition, when Mr. Daniels, a friend of this administration, called for information on this subject. They immediately commenced appending to the resolution, explanations, amendments, modifications, and restrictions until the call was defeated. Was this a manifestation of a belief in the party that the late administration would bear the comparison? Did the call for information come from the friends of the late administration? or did they attempt to renew it when withdrawn? These facts speak louder than words. We again repeat that the above saving of $634,659 01 has taken place in the current expenses of the government, in the first year of the present administration, notwithstanding the extraordinary expenses incurred in the recall of some of our ministers, the propriety of which recent occurrences have proved to the satisfaction of almost every man. But does the opposition aid in these works of reform and retrenchment? Look at their votes in the Senate on the resolution to print the public documents. It will be there seen what aid they afforded to the cause of retrenchment; when, to a man, they voted to give to an Editor of their own party $61,875 more than others offered to do the same work for. Look at their votes on all other measures of economy proposed by the retrenchment committee in the House of Representatives.

The economy of the present Administration has not yet been fully tested. Wait until the third or fourth year has expired and we shall then be able to judge. We do not expect to see the government move on without expense and large expense, but we do expect all unnecessary and redundant expenses to be lopped off: we do expect that rigid investigations and examinations of the accounts of the agents of the government will be kept up: that fewer frauds will be practised, that fewer *constructive journeys* will be paid for, that when a man contracts will be paid for, that when a man contracts to go as a bearer of Despatches to South America, but is driven from the ship by the *smell of vulgar mechanics*, and goes on a voyage of recreation and pleasure to Europe, he will be required to prove that he has performed his work before he receives his pay—that no outfits will be allowed for going from *London to London*, and finally that a *man's wages will not commence until he commences his work*. All these things we think reasonable and we do expect them to be observed.

We observe in a late Washington paper that the Secretary of the Treasury acknowledges the receipt of $2000 from an unknown person, who says it was due the government. This may be a little of the *secret service* money coming in, which has been loaned to one of our Yankee brothers of the type, to aid him in some of his coffin-handbill publications.—*Ib.*

A letter to the Editor of the American (Philadelphia) Sentinel contains the following statement.

"In one department much has already been done. I allude to the savings in the Navy, under the able and efficient management of Gov. Branch.

The Naval expenditures in 1828, were,	$8,925,867
From March 1829, to March 1830,	8,149,349
	$776,518

In favor of the *first* year of the present administration, over the preceding year of the last administration, in the expenses for supporting the navy."

CENSUS OF THE U. S.

The President of the United States has returned to Congress, with his signature, the bill providing for the taking of the fifth census of the United States—It has therefore become a law. The enumeration is to commence on the 1st of July next, and be completed within five calender months thereafter.

GREAT AGE.—A woman lately died in the Island of Jamaica, who had attained the age of *one hundred and fifty-one* years. Until within a few years, she was in the perfect possession of her bodily strength, and mental faculties, and up to the time of her death, they were not so much impaired as to reduce her to a second childishness.

MOULDING A BUST.

We understand an Italian artist of this city has secretly disinterred the body of Elias Hicks, the celebrated Quaker Preacher, and moulded his bust. It seems he had applied to the friends of the deceased to take a moulding previous to his interment, but was refused. Suspicion being excited that the grave had been disturbed it was examined, and some bits of plaster were found adhering to the hair of the deceased. The enthusiastic Italian was visited, and owned that, as he had been denied the privilege of taking a bust before interment, he had adopted this only method of obtaining one. We have heard nothing more on the subject, except that the bust is a most excellent likeness. *N. Y. Com.*

SNOW STORM.—At Albany on Friday the 26th ult. snow fell to the depth of 18 inches. At Catskill the depth of the snow, on a level, was estimated to be between two and three feet.

During the last week, says the Baltimore American, 130 vessels passed through the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, and toll to the amount of $1500 was received.

GREAT SPECULATIONS.

A part of the mineral district of Missouri comprising twenty or thirty townships and parts of counties, is advertised to be sold at auction on the first Monday in August next, at the Land office, in St. Louis. In addition to lead, ores of iron, manganese, zinc, antimony, arsenic, plumbago, and other minerals of minor importance, are to be found in that district, which is also represented to be remarkably healthy, well watered, and timbered with pine, sycamore, cotton wood, sugar maple, and other rich productions of the forest.

Statistics of Intemperance.—Some curious and startling facts were furnished at a late meeting held in Albany for the purpose of forming a Temperance Society.

General R. V. De Witt submitted the following resolution, as derived from the most authentic sources.

The quantity of ardent spirits consumed in the United States from 1790 to 1829, was

Domestic,	188,102,342 gallons
Foreign,	187,556,568 do.

This is equal in value to the whole real and personal property in the United States, as estimated for 1820.

It appears, then, that this country has, in the course of forty years, paid out for poison an amount equal to all the property she possesses; one half of which went to foreign nations!

We say, *for poison*. There are cases of sickness and debility where ardent spirits are doubtless useful; and there are other cases where arsenic is administered with advantage. It only follows, that poison, both slow and quick, may at times become good medicines.

The United States, then, have been paying a tax of nearly *two and a half*, (all property, real and personal) per cent. (one half to Europe) during the last forty years; and, in return for this tax, they have obtained the privilege of poisoning about fifty thousand of their citizens yearly; that being the number commonly estimated to perish annually, victims to intemperance.

Late papers bring many accounts of a tremendous hurricane which visited the western part of Pennsylvania, and extended itself to Urbana, in Ohio, devastating the country in its course. At the latter place a number of lives were lost, and 6 or 7 houses and 2 churches blown to pieces. At Elizabethtown, Pa. 14 houses were blown down, and beds, bedding & household furniture are strown along the road and amongst the broken timber.

The *Journal des Debats*, a Paris paper, in commenting on President Jackson's Message, of which it copies the most important passages, after regretting that want of room and time made it necessary "to abridge a document so remarkable," says,

"When General Jackson was raised, by the suffrages of his fellow citizens, to the first office of the Union, we accompanied Mr. Adams with our regrets when he retired vanquished in the national struggle by the popularity of his fortunate rival. Yet further, we could not help feeling a certain uneasiness for the fate of the institutions of North America in seeing for the first time since the great Washington, a political career founded on military recollections, and the sword of combats suspended to the girdle of the statesman.

"We confess frankly that nothing since the elevation of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency has justified the apprehensions thus inspired. A wise administration of affairs, a provident policy at home and abroad, the absence of political reactions, always to be feared after victory, and more particularly to be apprehended in the person of a chief whose previous history authorized some legitimate anxieties in this respect—these are what we have to praise in General Jackson since the closing of the last legislative session of the U. States.

"At present the Message which we publish and with which the new Congress has just been opened deserves more particularly to fix our attention. It is at once an exposition of the past and a revelation of the future; it is made up of acts and doctrines; the presidency of Gen. Jackson is comprehended in this document. Remarkable in the first place for the elegance and clearness of the style, and of the questions into the discussion of which it enters, for the number and extent of the subjects on which it treats, it is further distinguished by a moderation of tone and dignity of language inoffensive to the powers of the old world;—qualities to which we have not always been accustomed in the state papers of the young and proud American Republic. It must however be confessed that the circumstances under which Gen. Jackson assumed the power were not without interest whether in the mutual internal relations of the states of the Union or in the relations of the federal government with foreign powers."

The article proceeds to give a brief view of the principal topics of the Message, such as the tariff, the disputes with England respecting boundaries, the relations with foreign nations, the revenue, the future reduction of imports, the navy, &c. &c. Of the act of our government recognizing the Portuguese minister it observes:

"The re-establishment of political relations with Portugal was a natural consequence of the uniform principle of the United States in regard to governments *de facto*. Indeed it is not to those proud republicans of America that it belongs to decide questions of legitimacy. We are only surprised at one thing, namely, that their principles and their example are invoked in Europe to the aid of an opinion which has few points of contact with the institutions of which their conduct in this instance was the inevitable consequence."

Of the language of the President in relation to the Indian tribes, it is said to be "full of benevolence and humanity." The article concludes with the following sentence. "As we partook in our conscientious impartiality, of the distrust which attended the elevation of Gen. Jackson, we rejoice to render full and entire justice to the opening measures of his administration."

We take the more pleasure in putting these testimonies on record, because they come from a source which may be presumed to be wholly impartial, uninfluenced by any supposable interest or by any possible sympathy in our party dissentions. It is no less grateful in reading these remarks to see that they are called forth by the triumph of evidence over prejudice, and that they are couched, not in the language of flattery but in those terms of manly frankness in which an honest man retracts, upon better information, a mistaken opinion. *N. Y. Eve. Post.*

The Augusta Courier, of the 18th instant states that upwards of $4000 worth of Georgia gold had been sold in that place in the last two days; and that upwards of $8000 had been purchased by one house. Messrs. Beers, Booth & St. John, within the last three weeks.

The reason why there are so many different religious sects is, that men instead of moulding themselves to suit the Bible, mould the Bible to suit themselves.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, one at the suit of the State use of Edward Fowler and Leonard Fletcher against George Jones, of Robt. I had heretofore seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: part of a tract or tracts of land called Worthington and White Haven, containing 420 acres, more or less, one negro Adam, one do. Peter, one horse and yoke of oxen, the goods and chattels lands and tenements of the said George Jones, of Robt. and I hereby give notice, that I shall offer the same, at public sale, to the highest and best bidder for cash. The negroes, horse and yoke of oxen will be offered for sale at the court-house door, on Tuesday the 27th day of the present month, between the hours of one and 2 o'clock P. M. and the land above mentioned will be sold on Wednesday the 28th of the present month on the premises, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. to satisfy the above claims, &c.

ROBT. STEWART, late Shff.
April 6th, 1830.

The Fredericksburg Arena states Mr. Rivafinoli, chief director of one of the large mining companies of London, attended by 8 other gentlemen in the employ of the same company, was in that town last week, for the purpose of making an examination of the gold district, with a view of ascertaining its mining capabilities. They intend visiting North Carolina also, and should the report which they will make, as to the indications of gold in either state be favorable, the company in London will proceed forthwith to invest a large capital in the erection of suitable buildings and machinery.

LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office, Princess-Anne, on the 31st March, 1830.

A—Patrick H. Anderson, Maria Austin.
B—Josiah Broughton, Cash'r. Branch Bank of Som't. and Worcester, Cash'r. Somerset & Worcester Bank, Jane Beauchamp.
C—Fleet Chelton, Hance Croswell Sen. Betty Cornway, Jos. S. Covell, James Corington, Sarah B. Cottman, Moses T. Carey.
D—Leah H Driskill.
F—Charles Ford, Anne Fountaine.
G—Bennett Gibson, Henry or Hetty Gibbons.
J—Geo Jones of Robt, F J Jones, John H Jones, Alex'r Jones, Olevia Jones.
K—Margaret E King.
M—Henry Maddux 2, Geo Malone, Lucy McDaniel, Elie Milligan, J B McIlvine.
O—Thomas Osborne.
P—Lorenzo D. Parker, Jane Polk 2, Stephen Parks, Wm Parks 2, Isaac Price, Geo Parsons, Mr. Pinto.
S—Henry Sterling, Sarah Slocumb.
T—Matthias Taylor, Eliza Tull.
W—Sarah Ward, William Whittington, D. Williams, Geo B. Waller.

WM. W. JOHNSTON, P. M.
April 6, 1830 48

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Somerset county, I shall offer at public sale, on Wednesday the 28th April, (inst.) at the late residence of GEORGE JONES, of Robt. deceased, all the

Personal Estate

of said deceased.

The terms of sale will be a credit of six months on all sums exceeding five dollars, the purchasers giving bond with approved security—for all purchases of and under five dollars the cash will be required.

Sale to commence at the hour of 9 o'clock A. M. JOHN LEATHERBURY,
April 6, 1830. Adm. of G. J. dec'd

To the Citizens of Somerset C'y.

It is now more than a year that I have attended as a

COMMISSION *Merchant*, IN BALTIMORE,

to the transaction of such business as my friends and acquaintance generally have been pleased to confide to my care; and I am happy in the belief that I have so far given satisfaction to all who have kindly patronized my humble efforts to be useful to them. Being now determined, and at liberty to devote my whole time, *exclusively*, to the transaction of Commission Business, I offer my services in that line to your acceptance, under an assurance that I will use my utmost exertions to promote your interest by a zealous attention to such affairs as you may commit to my management. And I will thankfully acknowledge, and faithfully strive to merit any patronage that may be bestowed on

Your most ob't. serv't
WM. R. STUART,
No 14, Bowley's wharf
Baltimore, April 6, 1830.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Henry Wright, against Thomas D. Bailey, Samuel Robertson and Samuel Cooper; also, by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, in favor of Handy H. Irving against Thomas D. Bailey, I have taken in execution the following property, to wit: 1 yoke of steers, 1 horse, 8 head of cattle, 10 head of hogs, 1 cart, 2 beds and furniture, 200 bushels of corn, more or less, 5 stacks of fodder, taken as the property of the said Thomas D Bailey; also, one negro man named Jacob, taken as the property of Samuel Cooper, all of which I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder, at the court-house door in Princess-Anne, on Tuesday the 16th day of March next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock P. M. for cash, to satisfy the above named writ, with costs, levy due for the year 1828, and officers fees due for the years 1828 and 1829.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
Feb. 23, 1830.

☞ The sale of the above property is postponed till Tuesday the 20th of April (inst.,) at the time and place above mentioned.
April 6, 1830.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of James Sun[illegible] use of White Selby & Co principal and [illegible] terest use of Jacob Morris against [illegible] Morris of Worcester county, I have heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit: one house and lot, known by the name of Maiden's Choice, containing [illegible] acres more or less, lying in Somerset county, which I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above writ and costs, at the court-house door in Princess Anne, on the 6th of April, between 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
March 16, 1830.

New Hampshire Election.—The recent accounts from this State bring decisive evidence that the cause of good order has prevailed beyond the most sanguine expectations of its best friends. Mr. Harvey, the Jackson candidate, has been elected by more than [illegible] thousand majority; of the five Counsellors, four are for Jackson; of the twelve Senators, nine are for Jackson, and of two hundred and forty-four representatives, one hundred and forty-four are friends of the present administration. Thus it will be seen that the present patriotic and upright government is abundantly sustained, in *its most doubtful policy*, by the untrammelled sentiment of a free and independent state.

What we mean by the most doubtful policy is that which has met with the greatest opposition—the removal of public officers. The opposition candidate in New Hampshire was removed by President Jackson from the Collectorship of Portsmouth, and it was on this principle alone that he was selected by his party, and presented to the people of the State, that they might through him, approve or disapprove of the republican *principles of rotation in office*. The result has shown in plain American language, that the course so far pursued by the present administration, instead of incurring the censure and deprecation of the people at large, has met with decided and unequivocal approbation.

The influence of this election will not be confined to New Hampshire. It will be heard and felt, powerfully, throughout the Union; carrying confidence to our friends, and consternation to our enemies.—*Providence Pat.*

"*Double pay*" (*says the National Journal.*)

"And where is the case and the proof?—The following *Quere* in the National Journal of the 4th, contains the inuendo:

"*Quere.*—Did the salary of W. B. Preble as one of the Commissioners for establishing the boundary line, cease when he was appointed Minister to the Netherlands? or does he still continue to hold and receive pay for both situations? In these days of retrenchment and reform, it is desirable that these matters should be perfectly understood."

Now, the "Great Magician" has touched the bubble with his wand; and the matter is perfectly understood. And what is it: Mr. Van Buren reports to the Senate on the 8th inst. that Mr. Preble's pay as Agent ceased on the 4th October—and his salary as Envoy extraordinary did not commence till the 5th October, being the day on which he left his own residence, to take upon himself the Mission of Netherlands—In other words, that he did not receive one cent of Double Pay. We marvel much, however, that while these Journalists were imagining Mr. Preble's receipt of Double Pay, they forgot the case of a certain Mr. Rochester, who received pay from Mr. Clay, as one of the famous Ministers to Panama, some time before his mission commenced—and Mr. Clay was pleased to excuse himself by alleging, that he had paid the Judge (Rochester) to compensate him for the resignation of his Judgeship, before he had accepted his mission.—*R. Enq.*

Diabolical Remark.—John Holmes says of his Satanic Majesty, in reply to Mr. Grundy, who advocated the present administration against the scandal, "*Thus far he has no more than one half of your business.*"—This is called by the National Journal a "fair hit," and our Journal endorses it.—We do not perceive the hit. We do not know that the devil has had any thing to do with the business of the present administration. The devil tempts men to sin—to steal, to lie. None of the new officers have done this. What was done under the last administration, may be fresh in the minds of our readers; but whether the devil was concerned there or not, we leave to the same choice spirits to ascertain. If he was, the people will rejoice that his fangs are loosened, and that he with his instruments have gone to the "receptacle of things lost upon earth." We should like to know the state of that man's mind who discovered in the above remark a "fair hit."—*Providence Pat.*

Mr. CHILTON.—We are apt to be amused with the grotesque or burlesque, and have revolved deeply the question whether there be in Congress, a man whom Mr. Clay, himself, would *not* have preferred as an ostentatious proselyte, to the said recanter. We allude here, only to Mr. Chilton's public displays.—*Walsh's Gaz.*

The Mobile Register, pleasantly alluding to the poetical memorials which the discussion of the propriety of removing the Southern Indians has given rise to, remarks that a prominent topic for a flourish of pathos has been the cruelty of removing the red men *from the sepulchres of their fathers*. Now, it happens unfortunately for the poetical efforts of the framers of these memorials, as the Register observes, that the lands which the Indians at present occupy do *not* hear the tombs of their early progenitors; but that their bones are now mouldering west of the Mississippi, in that very territory indeed, to which it is the purpose of the government to force, but *persuade* them to return.

Freedom of Trade.—The probability of the gradual diminution of our trade to the United States gives a new motive for turning attention to our colonial possessions. It is one advantage of a large empire, extending to different climates, that it contains within itself the facilities for carrying on a large commerce unaffected by the changes which the perverse regulations of other states may operate. It is singular enough by the way, that if an empire extended to three quarters of the world, every one would acknowledge the benefit of a freedom of intercourse among all its provinces; while no sooner is a political division established, than people fancy that the freedom of commerce, which would make the world in this respect like one empire, must be mischievous, and that the true policy of all nations collectively is, that each should try to catch an advantage by hampering its intercourse with the others.—*London Globe.*

Ways and Means.—On Thursday a young man of genteel exterior, calling himself Harman Seathan, bespoke a complete suit of clothes of the finest texture, and most fashionable finish, in a tailoring establishment in Chatham-street. He gave positive directions that they should be ready for him before 8 o'clock on Friday evening, as he wanted them to dress in, for a private ball. They were in due time brought to the boarding house which he favored with his patronage. On receiving them, he retired in an adjoining room to try how they fitted. After a considerable lapse of time had passed, the person who carried the dress to him became uneasy at his protracted stay; and enquiry having been made, it was discovered that he had decamped, leaving with his boarding house hostess, as well as with his tailor, sufficient stimulus on the face of their respective account books, to pray for his safe return to the city.—*N. Y. Courier.*

Parricide.—The North Carolina Spectator contains the following particulars of a most horrid act of parricide which was perpetrated in Union District, S. C. on the 11th ult.

Mr. David Symmes, who has for a long time kept the bridge across the Tiger, in Union, had some altercation with his son David Symmes, Jr. on Christmas day; who collared and threw him down and stamped upon the breast of the old gentleman in a shocking manner. Upon his recovery he declared that from the unkind abuse which he had received he was determined to destroy a will which he had made, and by which he had bequeathed the principal part of his property to this son. The son on learning that a lawyer had been sent for to execute a new will, took measures to frustrate the design of his father, by bribing some of the negroes, the property of his father and himself—*to murder him before he could have time to alter his will!*—Accordingly two or three of the negroes repaired to the room where the old man slept, and with their axes struck him in the face, just below his eyes, and at the same blow cut off his fingers which he had raised to protect his head; they struck several blows, by which they cut off his arm, and then left their victim, as they thought, dead; he, however, survived several days.—The perpetrators of this atrocious act were immediately sought out; suspicion fell on young Symmes and the slaves of the family; the negroes confessed their guilt, and said that their young master had promised to those that struck the blows $100 a piece, and to those who stood as a guard a proportionate sum for the service they might render in the perpetration of this unholy deed. A jury of inquest held on the body gave a verdict, that the deceased came to his death by the wounds which he received from the axes of the negroes, and the bruises which had been previously inflicted by his son. Three of the negroes were hung on the 4th inst. and the inhuman child committed to prison to await his trial.

From Hood's Comic Melodies.

LIEUTENANT LUFF.

All you that are fond of wine,
Or any other stuff,
Take warning by the dismal fate
Of one Lieutenant Luff.
A sober man he might have been
Except in one regard—
He did not like *soft* water
So he took to *drinking hard*.

Said he, let others fancy slops,
And talk in praise of tea,
But I am no *Bohemian*,
So do not like *Bohea*—
If wine's a poison, so is tea,
Though in another shape;
What matter whether one is killed
By *canister* or *grape?*

According to this kind of taste
Did he indulge his drought,
And being fond of *port*, he made
A *port*-hole of his mouth!
A single pint he might have sipped,
And not been out of sorts;
In geologic phrase, the rock
He split upon was *quartz*.

To "hold the mirror up to vice,"
With him was hard, alas!
The worse for wine he often was,
But not "before a glass!"
No kind and prudent friend he had
To bid him drink no more;
The only *chequers* in his course
Were at a tavern door!

Full soon the sad effects of this
His frame began to shew,
For that old enemy the gout
Had taken him in *toe*,
And joined with this an evil came
Of quite another sort,
For while he drank, himself, his purse
Was getting "*something short*."

For want of cash he soon had pawned
One half that he possessed;
And drinking shewed him *duplicates*
Beforehand of the rest
So now his creditors resolved
To seize on his assets,
For why, they found that his *half pay*
Did not *half pay* his debts.

But Luff contrived a novel mode
His creditors to choose,
For his own *execution* he
Put into his own house!
A pistol, to the muzzle charged,
He took devoid of fear,
Said he, "this *barrel* is my last,
So now for my last *bier*."

Against his lungs he aimed the slugs,
And not against his brain;
So he blew out his *lights*, and none
Could blow them in again!
A jury for the verdict met,
And gave it in these terms—
"We find as how as certain *slugs*
Has sent him to the *worms*."

A FACT WORTH CIRCULATING.

At the close of one of his powerful discourses before the African churches in Baltimore, the Rev. Hewitt was informed by a coloured man present, that he has abstained from the use of ardent spirits for more than 25 years, and had saved enough of grog money to purchase a library of books worth 400 dollars. Here is an example worthy to be imitated by every black and white man in the land. I will proclaim it, said Mr. H., wherever I go.

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

MISS WRIGHT'S SOCIAL SYSTEM.

Having in our former essays, remarked upon Miss Wright's rejection of Christianity, and objections to Marriage, we come now to consider her projected System of Society, with regard to the possession of individual property. Before we proceed to remark upon the views of Miss W. and her followers, upon the rights of property, as now established, it is proper that we give an expose of their real opinions, and of their endeavors in the city of N. York to possess themselves of political power, in order to have their new plans for the distribution of property, presented for legislative consideration.

The Atheists in the city of N. York, previous to the last election of delegates to the State Legislature, held a meeting, of which Miss Wright's partner, Mr. Robert Dale Owen, was secretary, and at which they nominated what was called "The Agrarian Ticket," composed of Infidels, whose political opinions coincided with the following resolutions, adopted by the aforesaid meeting.

Resolved, in the opinion of this meeting, that the first appropriation of the soil of the state to private and exclusive possession, was eminently and barbarously unjust.

Resolved, That it was substantially feudal in its character, inasmuch as those who received enormous and unequal possessions were lords, and those who received little or nothing were *vassals*.

Resolved, That hereditary transmission of wealth on the one hand and poverty on the other, has brought down to the present generation all the evils of the feudal system—and that this, in our opinion, is the prime source of all our calamities.

Resolved, In this view of the matter, that the greatest knaves, impostors, and paupers of the age, are our bankers—who swear they have promised to pay to their debtors thirty or thirty five millions of dollars on demand, at the same time that they have as they also swear, only three, four or five millions to do it with.

Resolved, That more than ONE HUNDRED BROKEN BANKS, within a few years past, admonish the community to destroy banks altogether.

Resolved, That more than a THOUSAND kinds of counterfeit bank notes, from five hundred dollars down to a single dollar, gives double force to the admonition.

Resolved, That exemption is privilege; and as such, the exemption from taxation of Churches and Church property, and the property of priests to an amount not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars, is a direct and positive robbery of the people.

Not content with this, they appointed a "*Committee of Fifty*" to examine and report on the subject. The Report of the "*Committee of Fifty*" was published in pamphlet form, and circulated far and wide. This report divides mankind into two classes, the rich and the poor, and makes a pathetic appeal to the poor to vindicate their natural rights; to unite for the purpose of causing the land of the country to be equally divided, by taking it away from those, who have large quantities, and giving it to those, who have small quantities, or perhaps none at all.

Will it be believed, that this new and dangerous party, advocating such wild measures, polled, on the first rally, in the city of N. York, upwards of SIX THOUSAND VOTES, and elected one of its candidates? Such is the alarming fact. This one circumstance is enough to warn honest men of all parties to unite in the extermination of Infidelity, from our country.

With regard to the right to the soil of America, if the Infidels wish to discuss the question of *natural* right, if they are contending for theoretical justice, they ought to begin by asserting these natural rights, which had an undisputed existence before Columbus discovered this continent. According to their own measure of justice, the Europeans had no right to exterminate the Indians, after invading the country, either directly or indirectly; and yet the influence of civilized men, by war, by purchase, by corruption, and by disease, has, wherever it has had full operation, wrested all the lands from the natives, and destroyed their nations, men, women and children. If then it be perfect justice, the Infidels seek, let them call upon the rich, as they designate them, to reinstate the poor Indians, (there are Indian nations enough yet left) and not begin by surrendering their possessions to the poor whites, who have not the shadow of a right, either natural or acquired.

We frankly confess, that we cannot perceive, the resemblance between the present tenure of lands in the United States, and the tenure of lands under the ancient Feudal System. The Feudal System was introduced into Europe by the northern conquerors, at the decline of the Roman Empire.—These in order to secure their new acquisitions, made allotments of certain portions of land to the superior officers, who dealt them out, in small parcels to their followers. 'Tis true this system underwent several very important modifications; for on the first introduction of feuds, they were held at the will of the lord; they next became certain for years; afterwards, when agriculture had excited an attachment to a particular spot of land, they became established for life, and finally they became hereditary. The feudatory could not aliene, devise, mortgage, or exchange his fee without the lord's assent, which assent was to be purchased by a sum of money, called a fine for alienation, neither had the lord the power of transferring his seigniory without the assent of his vassal.—The resemblance, then, if there be any, cannot exist in the *tenure* of lands; it must be in the unequal distribution. And what would be the advantages gained, if the land should be taken away from those who have acquired it, by industry, intelligence and good conduct, (for there must be many who have acquired it by these means,) and should be equally distributed to all the poor devils of the community, consisting of the ungodly, profane, debauched, unprincipled, and above all, shirtless and idle vagabonds?—Would their situation be any better than it is at present, if the lands should be rendered unalienable, which, we presume, is intended? for otherwise their possession of them would be of but short duration, and the tide of society would soon flow back into its accustomed channel, pretty much as it is at present. They [illegible] the *soil*; and they would be too lazy to cultivate it, so that they would be just as they are, dependent on [illegible].

The [illegible] in the above resolutions, are [illegible] different from those Mr. Owen entertained, when at New Harmony. There nothing would suit him but a community of interest, and since that has failed, he wants an equal division of the lands—Of the two, we think the former plan, more plausible in theory, and useful in practice. But the inexpediency of a community of interest, has been fully demonstrated, by *three* experiments in our own country. The first was at the settlement of Jamestown in Virginia. For the first nine years, after this settlement, "no right of individual property in lands was established. The small quantity which had been cleared, was cultivated by the joint labor of the whole; the produce was lodged in common store-houses, and distributed weekly to every family, according to its number and its wants. A society, so constituted, might, under a rigid discipline, and the terrors of actual famine, produce the mere requisites of existence; but it was not formed to advance beyond that lowest approximation to a state of infancy. *The idle must still be a weight on the industrious.* To remedy this evil the governor divided a considerable extent of land into small lots, and granted one of them, forever, to each individual; from which period, the colony rapidly extended and improved." The second, was at the settlement of Plymouth, N. England. An account of the last experiment, we give below, on the authority of one, who was a member of the community for sixteen months.

Mr. Owen's Community at New Harmony, Indiana.—Mr. Owen's attempt to establish his New Social System in the West, on the principle of a community of interest, has entirely failed, and he has departed for Scotland. A correspondent of the Worcester Spy, who has been a member of his society on the Wabash for 16 months, gives a brief sketch of their proceedings during that time. When he joined the preliminary society in December, 1825, the number of members was 1000, and all were in high hopes of success. Though they had many difficulties to encounter, they fully believed that on Mr. Owen's return from *Scotland*, they should be conducted directly to prosperity and happiness. Almost irresistible allurements were held out for youth to join the society. In accordance to Mr. Owen's precepts, amusements and pleasure were liberally encouraged; their days and nights, including the Sabbath, were spent in frolic and revelry; and balls, concerts and cards occupied almost their whole attention. Business was neglected and confusion soon ensued. Mr. Owen appeared again among them in January, 1826, and immediately proposed the dissolution of the preliminary society, and the organization of a community of common property. This was effected after some opposition, and a new constitution was adopted. Soon after this, Mr. Owen introduced a uniformity of dress. That of the women was a frock, very full, belted on, and extending a little below the knee, and pantaletts—the neck and arms bare. Some of the females rebelled, and would not wear the dress recommended, nor associate with those who did. The dress of the men was a short jacket without any collar, drawn on over the head, with pantaloons buttoned on it, and belted round the waist. This dress was wholly discontinued after a few months. Mr. Owen's next step was a public protest against the marriage ceremony. He said it was absurd for a man and woman to love each other their *whole* lives. This measure was strongly disapproved especially by the women. On the 4th of July, 1826, Mr. Owen came out with his declaration of mental independence, which drew from papers thro' the Union, showers of satire, invective and ridicule. He asserted that all the evils and calamities of man had their source in institutions of religion, individual interest and marriage, and declared his community free from those sources of evils. This declaration excited feelings of astonishment and disgust among the members. Innumerable evils presented themselves before and after this event; the constitution was rejected and various other plans adopted with no better success. In October last, a contract was proposed by which those who invested their property were to receive it again, if they should afterwards withdraw, and a board of trustees was appointed. All did not do, and as a bankruptcy was fast approaching, it was found necessary to order the least efficient members to leave the community. Many females left the place under very unhappy circumstances uttering bitter curses against Mr. Owen; others could not go for want of means, and refused to obey the order; and finally the trustees were forced to break up the community, and return to the individual system. Some hired or purchased houses or shops; others formed small colonies on the New Harmony lands; a number settled in Ohio; and many returned to their former places of residence. Many respectable families have sacrificed much property to promote this visionary scheme, and the hopes of all have been blasted.

Thus has ended this new-fangled project for the melioration of the human race; and thus will end the plans of all pretended reformers who discard the doctrine and duties of Christianity.

We have now accomplished what we proposed in our first essay. It may perhaps be proper here to state, for the information and satisfaction, of our citizens, that neither Miss Wright nor Mr. Owen, is a native of the U. States. Those noxious weeds are of foreign growth. The former a native of England—the latter of Scotland. We would respectfully suggest, that they might have better staid at home, where charity should always begin, and exerted their humane efforts for the melioration of their own countrymen. In our country, they are looked upon, by nine tenths of our citizens, as unbidden, unwelcome guests, who are nevertheless as busy at the entertainment, as if they were the hosts themselves. Our extreme politeness and good nature prevent us from thrusting them out, as officious meddlers.

They have doubtless done a deal of injury to the morals of our country. No maxim in Ethics, is more true or trite, than that evil communications corrupt good manners. They have succeeded in forming Infidel clubs in New York, Cincinnati, and no doubt, in other cities of our land. We have already seen this band of Hell-directed Infidels, endeavouring to obtain POLITICAL POWER.—Their success, on their first rally, is almost incredible. SIX THOUSAND VOTES, *and one candidate elected!* Let this fact speak, in a voice of thunder, to all men, who regard their religious, moral, and political safety. Let them recollect that the happiness of the country depends upon its *virtue*, that virtue is closely allied to RELIGION, and that, when Religion is subverted, and Infidelity rules, the virtue, happiness, and freedom of our country are gone, and scenes of wild uproar, crime, and bloodshed will speedily ensue.

Since our attention has been drawn to this subject, suspicions, (founded upon circumstantial evidence, 'tis true,) have fastened upon our mind, that some of our citizens, *high in office*, are tainted with the foul corruption of Infidelity. We shall inquire into this matter, because we think the grounds of our suspicions sufficient to *justify* such inquiry, when the most important interests of the community are at stake. LELIUS.
April 1st, 1830.

Baltimore Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, April 2, 1830.

FLOUR—best white wheat family, 5 50 a 6 00—superfine Howard-st. 4 37 a 4 44 city mills 4 12 a —; Susquehanna, 4 12 CORN MEAL; bbl 2 25—WHEAT, best red, 0 80 a 0 85; best white 0 85 a 0 90; ord. to good 70 a 75—CORN, white 30 a 31; yellow 32 RYE, 48 a 50 OATS, 25 a —BEANS, 0 90 a 1 —PEAS, 65 a — CLOVER SEED, 4 75—TIMOTHY 2 a 2 50—ORCHARD GRASS 1 75 a 2 00 Herd's — a 1 00—Lucerne 37½ a 00 lb—BARLEY —— —FLAXSEED, 1 06; WHISKEY, hhds 1st pf. 22—in bbls 23½ a ——WOOL, common unwashed, lb 15 a 16—washed 18 a 20—crossed 20 a 22—three quarter 25 a 30—full do 30 a 35, according to the quality—FISH, Shad, Susquehanna, No 1, bbl 5 50; do trimmed 6 50; North Carolina, No. 1, 5 50 a — Herrings No 1 bbl 3 75, No 2, 3 50—Mackerel No 1, 6 50; No 2, 6 00; No 3, 4 50; BACON, hams, Baltimore cured, 9 and 9½; FEATHERS lb 35 a 00 —OAK WOOD, by the vessel, cord, 2 87½;

Sheriffalty.

☞ We are authorized to announce HENRY LANKFORD, Esq. as a Candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
July 7, 1829. wtd

☞ We are authorized to announce Gen. MATTHIAS DASHIELL, as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
March 30, 1830.

☞ We are authorized to announce SAMUEL G. HOLBROOK, Esq. as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county,
June, 1829. tld

☞ We are authorized to announce JAMES GOSLEE, Esq. as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
Jan. 19, 1830. wtl

☞ We are authorized to announce JOHN P. LANGFORD, Esq. as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
March 2, 1830.

☞ We are authorized to announce Dr. JAMES STEWART as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
Dec. 15, 1829. wt

FOR SALE.

A FIRST RATE HORSE AND GIG.

The Gig was made by O[illegible] of Philadelphia, and is nearly new. For further particulars apply to

The Editor of [illegible]
Princess Anne, March [illegible]

JOB PRINTING,

SUCH AS

Handbills, Cards, Blanks, PAMPHLETS, &c.

Thankfully received and neatly printed on moderate terms.

At the Office of the Village Herald.

Public Notice.

BY an Act of Assembly passed in 1817, the Levy Court of Somerset County were directed to levy a sum of money for the purpose of building Offices for the Clerk and Register of Wills. The money was levied in 1818, and before its application was made to the purpose for which it was intended, the law was repealed.

The Levy Court brought suit against William S. Handy, and his securities, to recover back the sum so levied, and obtained judgment against them. But [illegible] of them, except Dr. John King, having [illegible] insolvent, the whole judgment [illegible] on him to pay, and he [illegible] the same. A large number of the property holders in the County having [illegible] to relinquish all their interest in the [illegible] due; an Act was passed by the Legislature in 1820, authorizing the Levy Court to deduct from the debt any amount that might be thus relinquished. A great number have already released their claims, and it is presumed that others would do so if called on.

The Levy Court, in the discharge of their duty to the public, have taken the necessary steps to secure the payment of the money, and it only requires that they should know who among the citizens of the County intend to claim their proportion of it, to enable them to collect it and to close the business.

As the only means of acquiring the necessary information, the Levy Court have resolved to give this public notice to all persons who intend claiming their respective proportions of the said [illegible] their desire to settle the concern.—They therefore hereby notify all such persons to have any claims against the Levy Court for County Levy, paid by them respectively, in the assessment of the year 1817, to leave their names either with GEORGE HANDY, Esquire, Clerk of the Levy Court, [illegible] WILLIAM DONE, Geo. Attorney, [illegible] before the FIRST day of JULY next, [illegible] wise they will be considered by [illegible] Court as having relinquished [illegible] claim thereto.

[illegible] 6, 1830.

THE CORNUCOPIÆ.

"Blending the useful with the sweet."

THE DEVIL'S DRIVE.

From Moore's Life of Byron.

The following stanzas are part of a wild poem written by Lord Byron, who states that he took the notion from "Porson's Devil's Walk." They are worth extracting, as they show the strange talent of this extraordinary man. We think, however, Lord Byron was quite right in not publishing the poem, which extends to 250 lines, many of which are, we are assured, very objectionable:—

The Devil return'd to hell by two,
And he staid at home till five;
When he dined on some homicides done in *ragout*,
And a rebel or so in an *Irish* stew,
And sausages made of a self-slain Jew,
And bethought himself what next to do,
"And," quoth he, "I'll take a drive.
I walk'd in the morning, I'll ride to night;
In darkness my children take most delight,
And I'll see how my favorites thrive.

And what shall I ride in?" quoth Lucifer, then—
"If I follow'd my taste, indeed,
I should mount in a wagon of wounded men,
And smile to see them bleed.
But these will be furnish'd again and again,
And at present my purpose is speed;
To see my manor as much as I may,
And watch that no souls shall be poach'd away.

"I have a state-coach at C—— House,
A chariot in Seymour-place;
But they're lent to two friends, who make me amends
By driving my favorite pace;
And they handle their reins with such a grace,
I have something for both at the end of the race.

"So now for the earth to take my chance."
Then up to the earth sprung he;
And making a jump from Moscow to France,
He stepped across the sea,
And rested his hoof on a turnpike road,
No very great way from a bishop's abode.
But first as he flew, I forgot to say,
That he hover'd a moment upon his way
To look upon Leipsic plain;
And so sweet to his eye was its sulphury glare,
And so soft to his ear was the cry of despair,
That he perched on a mountain of slain;
And he gazed with delight from its growing height,
Nor often on earth had he seen such a sight,
Nor his work done half as well:
For the field ran so red with the blood of the dead,
That it blushed like the waves of hell!
Then loudly, & wildly, and long laugh'd he:
"Methinks they have here little need of *me*!"
* * * * * * *

But the softest note that sooth'd his ear
Was the sound of a widow sighing;
And the sweetest sight was the icy tear
Which Horror froze in the blue eye clear
Of a maid by her lover lying—
As round her fell her long fair hair;
And she looked to heaven with that frenzied air
Which seem'd to ask if a God were there!
And, stretch'd by the wall of a ruin'd hut,
With its hollow cheek, and eyes half shut,
A child of famine dying:
And the carnage begun, when resistance is done,
And the fall of the vainly flying!
* * * * * * *

But the Devil has reach'd our cliffs so white,
And what did he there, I pray?
If his eyes were good, but he saw by night
What we see every day;
But he made a tour, and kept a journal
Of all the wonderous sights nocturnal,
And he sold it in shares to the *Men* of the *Row*,
Who bid pretty well—but they *cheated* him though!
* * * *

The Devil first saw, as he thought the *Mail*,
Its coachman and his coat;
So instead of pistol, he cock'd his tail,
And seized *him* by the throat:
"Ah," quoth he, "what have we here?
'Tis a new barouche, and an ancient peer!"

So he sat him on his box again,
And bade him have no fear,
But be true to his club, & staunch to his rein,
His brothel, and his beer;
"Next to seeing a lord at the council board,
I would rather see him here."

The Devil got next to Westminster,
And he turn'd to the "room of the Commons;"
But he heard, as he purposed to enter in there,
That "the lords" had received a summons;
And he tho't, as a "*quondam* Aristocrat,"
He might peep at the peers, though to *hear* them were flat
And he walk'd up the house so like one of our own,
That they say that he stood pretty near the throne.

He saw lord L——d seemingly wise,
The lord W——d certainly silly,
And Johnny of Norfolk a man of some size—
And Chatham, so like his friend Billy;
And he saw the tear in lord E——n's eyes
Because the Catholics would *not* rise,
In spite of his prayers and prophecies;
And he heard—which set Satan himself a staring—
A certain Chief Justice say something like *swearing*,
And the Devil was shock'd—and quoth he, "I must go,
For I find we have much better manners below,
If thus he harangues when he passes my border,
I shall hint to friend Moloch to call him to order."

CHARACTER OF WASHINGTON.

By Thomas Jefferson.

His mind was great and powerful, without being of the very first order; his penetration strong, though not so acute as that of Newton, Bacon, or Locke; and, as far as he saw, no judgment was ever sounder. It was slow in operation, being little aided by invention or imagination; but sure in conclusion. Hence, it was the common remark of his officers, of the advantage he derived from councils of war, where, hearing all suggestions, he selected whatever was best; and certainly no general ever planned his battles more judiciously. But if deranged during the course of the action, if any member of his plan was dislocated by sudden circumstances, he was slow in readjustment. The consequence was, that he often failed in the field, and rarely, against an enemy in station, as at Boston and York. He was incapable of personal fear, meeting personal dangers with the calmest unconcern. Perhaps the strongest feature in his character was prudence, never acting until every circumstance, every consideration, was maturely weighed; refraining if he saw a doubt, but when once decided, going through with his purpose, whatever obstacles opposed. His integrity was most pure, his justice the most inflexible. I have never known any motives of interest, or consanguinity, or friendship, or hatred, being able to bias his decision.—He was, indeed, in every sense of the word, a wise, a good, and a great man. His temper was naturally irritable and high toned; but reflection and resolution had obtained a firm and habitual ascendency over it. If ever, however, it broke its bounds, he was most tremendous in his wrath. His heart was not warm in its affections; but he exactly calculated every man's value, and gave him a solid esteem proportionate to it. His person you know was fine, his stature exactly what one would wish, his deportment easy, erect, and noble; the best horseman of his age; and the most graceful figure that could be seen on horseback. Although, in the circle of his friends, where he might be unreserved in safety, he took a free share in conversation, his colloquial talents were not above mediocrity, possessing neither copiousness of ideas, nor fluency of words.

In public, when called upon for a sudden opinion, he was unready, short and embarrassed. Yet he wrote readily, rather diffusely, in correct style. This he had acquired by conversation with the world, for his education was merely reading, writing, and common arithmetic, to which he added surveying at a later day. His time was employed in action chiefly, reading little and that only in agriculture and English history His correspondence became necessarily extensive, and with journalizing his agricultural proceedings, occupied most of his leisure hours within doors. On the whole, his character was, in its mass, perfect; in nothing bad, in few points different; and it may truly be said, that never did nature and fortune combine more perfectly to make a great man, and to place him in the same constellation with whatever worthies have merited from man an everlasting remembrance. For his was the singular destiny of leading the armies of his country successfully through an arduous war, for the establishment of its independence; of conducting its counsels thro' the birth of a government, now in its forms and principles, until it had settled down in a quiet and orderly train; and of scrupulously obeying the laws through the whole of its career, civil and military, of which the history of the world furnishes no other example.

From the Philadelphia Album.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

The facts embraced in the following brief narrative, have been obtained from a gentleman of this city. A part of them came within his own observation, and the others, he derived from the parties with whom they occurred. We assure the reader that *we* have drawn upon the imagination for no portion of the adventure here related, and we *feel* convinced that our *informant* is incapable of practising upon us any deception.

He states that in the year 1825, when returning from Vera Cruz to London, in his Britannic Majesty's ship Phæton, commanded by Captain Sturt of the Royal Navy, they touched at St. Michaels, one of the Azores, a little cluster of islands belonging to the Portuguese, situated in the Atlantic Ocean, about equi-distant from Portugal and Newfoundland. These islands have a fine salubrious atmosphere and abound with a great variety of fruits. Vessels in passing between Europe and America, frequently touch at them for supplies of various kinds.

The object of the Captain, in calling, was to procure some water. Our informant, anxious to examine the town of Punta del Gada, the capital of St. Michaels, obtained leave to go on shore for a few hours, the period for which the vessel was likely to be delayed. Among other places, he visited a convent, where he purchased, for the purpose of presenting to his wife and daughters upon his return to London, some beautiful feather flowers, for the manufacture of which the ladies of this convent had long been celebrated. Upon going on board the vessel, he found the Captain was likely to be detained longer than was anticipated, and the young officers being pleased with our informant's *flowry* purchase, became desirous also, of procuring some of these beautiful productions of vestal taste and ingenuity.

Accordingly the next day, the Captain accompanied them, together with our informant and Dr Mackay, Envoy from the Court of St. James to Mexico, to the convent.—Upon reaching it, they were shown into a room connected with one which the noviciates occupied, many of whom came to the grated windows to look at their visiters, and exchange salutations, which, however, they did principally by gestures, as they could not speak the English language. Dr. Mackay spoke the Portuguese, and occasionally acted as interpreter.

When one of the elder sisters of the establishment entered the room, bearing in her hand a large basket of feather flowers, the instant she beheld Captain Sturt, she let it fall to the floor, exclaiming with great vehemence, "Oh! there's the wretch who stole away one of our sisters, and then suffered her to perish for want, in the streets of London." When her indignation had a little abated, the Captain replied, "Not quite so bad as that my good lady: 'Tis true I stole away one of your nuns, but I can assure you, on the honor of a sailor, she did not perish in the streets of London. She is now my wife, and is living respected and comfortable in that city." This statement was immediately corroborated by Dr. Mackay and some of the officers, but the assurance did not seem to carry either conviction or quietude to the good lady, who could not readily forgive so heinous an offence as the running off with one of her sisters Upon the young noviciates, however, when informed of the comfortable situation of the lost nun, the effect was very different. They returned to their grated windows, from which they had partly withdrawn upon hearing the exclamation of their elder sister, and in the language of our informant, were not back ward in giving the young officer to understand, that they did not think it a very terrible affair *to be run away with and left to perish in the streets of London.*

After the return of the party on board the Phæton, Captain Sturt gratified their curiosity by a relation of the circumstances of the event which had made so deep an impression upon the feelings of the good sister of the convent. Some twenty years before the time, when a lieutenant in the service, and but eighteen years of age, the vessel to which he was attached—(the name not recollected by our informant)—touched at this same island The surgeon and captain, then Lieutenant Sturt, visited this convent, both being thoughtless young men and fond of adventures, they contrived to propose to two of the young nuns, an elopement. Having no interpreter, and being unable to speak each other's language, it was no easy matter to settle the preliminary of the affair. It was, however, hastily agreed, that if the officers would return at a certain hour of the night, the young vestals would elope with them and take shelter in the vessel. Full of their romantic enterprise, our two knights were under the walls of the convent at the appointed hour. The nuns were equally punctual In jumping from the window of the building, the lady who was pledged to Lieutenant Sturt, unfortunately fell and broke her leg He, therefore, promptly and humanely bequeathed his interest in the wounded girl to the surgeon, and seizing upon the intended partner of his medical friend, hurried with her to the boat—being closely pursued by the watch of the town—and placed her in safety on board the vessel. No sooner was the Captain apprized of this adventure with his lieutenant and surgeon, than prompted by that sense of propriety which constitutes the chivalry of military life, he summoned them into his presence.

"You have now sir," said he to the lieutenant, "either to marry this young woman instantly, or she shall be returned to the convent without delay. I will not suffer so great an injury to be inflicted upon her character as would result from her remaining on board the vessel for one single night, unless in the capacity of your wife. I give you half an hour in which to make up your mind."

After a very brief interview with the trem'ling black eyed nun, the lieutenant announced to the Captain, his determination to marry her, whereupon the chaplain was summoned to his post, and the marriage ceremony forthwith performed in the presence of the captain and officers, to the great gratification of the truant sister, inasmuch as it relieved her from a very unpleasant and embarrassing situation.

Early next morning, the magistrates of Punta del Gada visited the vessel, and demanded, by her maiden name the restoration of the lost nun. The captain gave them his word of honour, that he had no female by that name on board his vessel. Surprised and disappointed at this declaration, they returned to the shore, and the captain unfurling his sails, the white walls of the convent were soon lost to the bridal nun.

From the statement of our informant, it appears that this young lady had been placed in the convent by her father, contrary to her wishes and earnest entreaties. Her determination to leave it, was not, therefore, the freak of the moment. She had long before avowed her unalterable resolution of escaping on the first opportunity. She felt, nevertheless, upon reaching London, where she was at once introduced to a highly respectable circle, much uneasiness in regard to the vows which she had taken while in the convent. Her father too, who was a resident of St. Michaels, when informed of her elopement and marriage, had his compunctious visitings, in consequence of the disagreeable situation in which his caprice had placed his daughter. He therefore made an urgent appeal to the Pope, and at last succeeded in obtaining his absolution from her vows, and a confirmation of her marriage.

When the Phæton reached London, our informant was introduced by captain Sturt, to his wife and daughter, the latter a beautiful and highly accomplished girl of eighteen. They were much amused at the description of the recent scene in the convent of Puta del Gada, and during the conversation upon the subject, the mother tacitly corroborated the statements of her husband, in regard to her escape from the nunnery and romantic marriage.

Extract from a Pastor's Journal

"I saw him carried out of his dwelling.—The coffin was large, for he was a manly youth. On it, were the initials of his name—H. C. aged 25. His widow followed him, beautiful in grief. She was 22. When I joined their hands I said none had brighter, fairer prospects Now he is no more. It was sad slaughter. Ardent spirits did it. I knew it. Many sighed deeply as they laid him in the grave and thought it was so. I wanted to say it was. I spoke long at the house and again at the grave, and of every thing but his destroyer. The fire burned in my bosom, and I wished to attack him over the lifeless body, and warn the young men of my charge to beware of his wiles. But all would have pronounced it imprudent, unkind to friends, and unsuitable to the occasion, and I was compelled to be silent. And thus thought I, it is. The demon intemperance can slay our young men and none can peep or mutter.—The cause of their death must be hushed up. It must be ascribed to every thing but the reality. H. C. it was said died of the consumption, and the demon laughed every time the lie was told."

LIVING SKELETON.

It was thought once, "that when the brains were out the man would die, and there end"—but it may be inferred from the appearance of this *lusus naturæ*, that one can live not only without brains, but without flesh or marrow. The man who is now in exhibition at Concert Hall, as saith Sir Pertinax Macsycophant, "looks for all the world like a skeleton in a surgeon's glass case." His face is of the mummy order, and strikingly resembles that of the orator of Roanoke. When he speaks, his voice seems to come like echoes from the tombs; and when he walks, one would be led to think that he had taken French leave of an anatomical museum. His legs and arms are like drum sticks, and when he stoopeth to tie his shoes, you are surprised that this splendid fabric of bones doth not break into pieces. It is said that he never ventures out after dark for fear of a resurrectionist, nor travels without a bone setter. To believers in apparitions, he would pass well for a ghost, and would never fail to frighten a pick-pocket; while, it may be safely added, that in a public house, his appearance would serve as a perpetual monitor to gormandizers and dyspeptics. The records of the marvellous furnish an account of a similar exhibition in Paris of a Frenchman, who was so thin, that on placing a lighted candle behind his back, he seemed like a transparent painting; but afterwards becoming fat by good living, he ceased to be an object of curiosity. Nothing of this kind, however, is apprehended in the case of our living skeleton; he hath an excellent appetite and a good digestion, yet the more he eats the thinner he appears

We have seldom shaken hands with a more agreeable personage; it was like the grasp of an honest drover He is called Bonapart—for no other reason we imagine, than that the bony is apparently the only part left of him. His real name is Calvin Edson, he was born in Connecticut, and brought up in Vermont, where in 1813, he entered the army. He was at the battle of Plattsburg, where being fatigued, he states that he laid on the ground in the open air all night, and rose much stiffened the following morning, since which he has continued to lose his flesh His weight has never exceeded one hundred and twenty six pounds; four years ago it was eighty five, and we believe it is not over sixty at the present time. An absorption has taken place, whereby the bones, muscles and tendons are distictly visible; yet vitality remains in full force.

"His pulse as yours doth temperately keep time,
And makes as healthful music."

His spirits are remarkable, and he complains only of the soreness of the soles of his feet, in walking, arising from the thinness of the skin. He is five feet two inches high, and forty-two years of age. The faculty are sadly puzzled to account for the phenomena —They can find nothing like it in the books.—One, who pretends to know something of anatomy, on examining the "skeleton" in our presence told him, that "his heart was not in its right place." "Well doctor," he replied in a sharp voice, "I am *hearty*, for all that." To his other misfortunes he has added, the loss of an eye, yet nothing seems to disturb his good nature. He is induced to exhibit himself for the support of a wife and 8 children, the youngest only eight months old; and is we think, worthy of notice as the "greatest lion" of the day.—*Bost. Cou.*

Champollion, the famous explorer of Egyptian antiquities, holds the following language at the end of his fifteenth letter dated *Thebes:*

"I once more repeat it—Egyptian art owes to itself alone all that it has produced of great, of pure, of beautiful; and, without meaning any offence to the learned persons who make it a matter of religion to believe firmly in the spontaneous generation of art in Greece, it is evident to me, as it must be to all who have thoroughly seen Egypt, or have a substantial knowledge of the Egyptian monuments existing in Europe, that the arts commenced in Greece by a servile imitation of the arts of Egypt, much more advanced than is vulgarly believed, at the period at which the first Egyptian colonies came in contact with the savage inhabitants of Attica, or the Peloponnesus. Old Egypt taught the arts of Greece; Greece gave them the most sublime developement; but, without Egypt, Greece would probably never have become the classical land of the fine arts. Such is my entire belief on this great problem. I write these lines almost in the presence of bas-reliefs which the Egyptians executed, with the most elegant delicacy of workmanship, 1700 years before the Christian era. What were the Greeks doing then?—But it would require volumes to treat that question; and I have only a letter."

The sculpture of the monument of El Assif are ascertained to be more than 3500 years old.

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

HAS commenced the Season, and will pursue her Routes in the following manner: Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening

Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, and thence to Cambridge, if there should be any person on board for that place, and thence to Easton: or directly to Easton, if no passenger for Cambridge.

She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock for Chestertown, calling at the Company's wharf on Corsica Creek; and return from Chestertown to Baltimore the same day calling at the wharf on Corsica Creek.

All baggage and Packages to be at the risk of the owners.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR,
Commander.

Easton March 20—30, 1830.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of George Vincent against Thomas Vincent, I have taken in execution the following property, to wit: 2 head of horses, 1 yoke of oxen, 1 ox cart, 200 bushels of corn, more or less, 5 stacks of fodder, more or less, 2 beds and furniture, 1 corner cupboard, a tract of land called Plunton Saltash, one other tract called Smith's Meadows or Folly, & one other tract called Cord Winder Lot, and I hereby give notice that I shall offer the same at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at the court house door in Princess-Anne, on Tuesday the 27th of April next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock P M to satisfy the above claim, with county levy due for the year 1828, and officers' fees due for the years of 1828 and 1829.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff
March 30, 1830.

Contents of the American Farmer

Of March 19, 1830.

On recruiting Worn out Lands; rotation and rest advocated in preference to expensive manuring—On the General Management of Manures; the Management of Farm Yard Manure; of Lime, and its Management as a Manure—On Planting Sweet Potatoes, the plan introduced by the late Joseph Cooper, recommended—Food for Oxen and other Cattle—Large Ox in Virginia—Importation of Cattle into Liverpool from Ireland—The Manner and Benefits of Pyramidal Trainings of Grape Vines—Cow Cabbage, or Cesarean Cole—Food for Silk Worms—Remarkable Apple Tree—Extraordinary Produce of a Pea—On Hydrophobia—Beet root Sugar—Cure for the Ring Bone and Spavin—Family Government, a preventive of Crime—Natural History of the Dog with an engraving—Water Proof Cloth—Character of La Fayette—Items from late English Papers—Editorial—Latest Foreign News and Prices—Prices in the Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Markets.

BLANKS,

Of the following descriptions, printed on excellent paper, constantly on hand and for sale, at low prices for cash, at the Office of the Village Herald:

Warrants,
Fieri Fa.'s before supersedeas
Do. after do.
Ca. Sa.'s before do.
Do. after do.
Narrations,
Appeal Bonds,

Blanks for Insolvent Debtors.

Village Herald.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOL. IV. PRINCESS-ANNE, MD., TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1830. NO. 3.

From the N. E. Farmer.

FACTS WORTH REMEMBERING.

Too rapid growth and premature decay seem invariably connected in organized structures; [that is, in animals and vegetables.]—Davy.

One cause of the unproductiveness of cold, clayey, adhesive soils, is, that the seed is coated, with matter impermeable to air. Seeds should be sown so as to be fully exposed to the influence of the air. Ib.

To Cure Hoven in Cattle.

Apply a dose of train oil, proportioned to the age and size of the animal. Give to an ox or cow a pint, from a bottle, and rub the stomach well, in order to make it go down, and give the animal exercise. Farmer's Mag.

Crush the corn given to fowls in winter, and soak it in water. This helps digestion; and fowls will lay in winter when so fed that would not otherwise. Monthly Mag.

To Cure Measles in Swine.

Put into the food of each hog, once or twice a week, as much of crude pounded antimony as will lie on a shilling. Mackenzie.

Effects of Temperance.

The Friends or Quakers, wholly abstain from the use of spirituous liquors. It appears from their registers that one half of those that are born live to the age of 47 years. According to Dr. Price, of the other population, half that are born live only two years and three quarters. Among the Quakers one in ten live to 80 years of age; of the general population of London, only one in forty.

To Protect Persons from the Pernicious Effects of Charcoal.

Place a flat vessel, filled with lime-water near the stove or vessel in which the charcoal is burning, and change it as often as it becomes covered with a film or pellicle.—The lime strongly attracts the mephitic gas evolved by the burning charcoal, and preserves the purity of the air.

Dung.

As soon as dung begins to decompose [ferment or rot] it throws off its volatile parts, which are the most valuable and most efficient. Dung which has fermented, so as to become a mere soft adhesive mass, has generally lost from one half to one third of its most useful constituent elements. It evidently should be applied as soon as fermentation begins, that it may exert its free action upon the plant, and lose none of its nutritive powers.—Davy.

Ripening Fruit.

The instances are numerous, of fruit keeping better, when gathered early, or before it was considered ripe, than when suffered to hang late. And it is believed that winter apples and pears should always be gathered in September. In the transactions of the Caledonian Horticultural Society, James Howison, Esq. states that he gathered pears some weeks before they were ripe, and placed them in drawers in a room where fire was constantly kept. temperature 50° to 60°. After ten days the jargonelle, and after a month the swanegg, were found ripe, and better flavored, than if ripened in the open air. Unripe melons gathered in October, treated in the same way, ripened and acquired good flavor. The inference he draws, and which undoubtedly is correct, is, that the organic elaborations of the constituent parts of fruit are all finished in the early stage of their growth, or when arrived at their full size, and that their ripening is a process of chemical changes, similar to fermentation, which with a sufficient and regular application of heat goes on, in some degree, independent of the living principle. My opinion is, that winter fruit is prejudiced by being left on the trees, after they have attained their full size, as after that time, the natural temperature is generally too low for chemical changes which give perfection to flavor.

The Cultivation of Fruit Trees is a Branch of Education in Mecklenburg, Sweden.

No school master is permitted to exercise that function without a certificate of his capacity to teach the management of fruit trees.—The same masters are obliged to take care of fruit gardens.—Ib. Nothing constitutes so many healthy and economical dishes as good fruit if raised by the consumer.

To Destroy Animal and Vegetable Enemies of Fruit Trees.

Wash with a strong ley in April. To destroy the bark louse on the apple—wash with a strong ley the last of May or first of June. No one who tries this remedy once will relinquish it unless he is indolent or very indigent. Most of our insect enemies are repelled by vegetable odors. [illegible] sassafras, mint, [illegible] their depredations. Tar, lime [illegible] lime, ashes, or earth, at the [illegible] of the peach, is said to repel the worm. And I lately saw hundreds of clam shells tied to cherry trees, on which tar had been daubed in summer, to keep off the aphis and other insects. It produced the desired effect.

Respectfully, J. BUEL.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE,

[Corrected Weekly.]

BANKS	pr. ct. dis.	BANKS	pr. ct. dis.
U. States Bank	par	Farmers bank and branches	1
Do Branches	par	Wilmington and Brandywine	
MASSACHUSETTS		Commercial bank	10
Boston banks	1	Branch of do at Milford	10
Other Mass. notes	2	Bank of Smyrna	1
RHODE-ISLAND		MARYLAND	
Providence banks	3	Frederick co bank	
Other R.Island notes	4	Havre de Grace	
CONNECTICUT		Farmers bank at Annapolis	
Middletown bank	1	Branches at Frederick & Easton	do
Phenix bank at Hartford	1	Hagerstown	do
Bridgeport bank	1	Westminster	do
Eagle bank of New Haven	no sale	Elkton	50
Hartford bank	1	DIS. OF COL.	
NEW YORK		Bk of Alexandria [illegible]	
N York city banks (except Lombard)	par	Bk of [illegible]	
Albany	2	[illegible]	
Other N York notes	1	[illegible]	
NEW JERSEY		[illegible]	
Jersey bank	no sale	[illegible]	
Bank in Newark	1	[illegible]	
Bank of N Brunswick	1	Farmers & M[illegible]	
Trenton Ins Co	1	[illegible] bank	
Farmers bank at Mount Holly	1	Bk of Potomac	
Camden bank	1	Farmers bk of Alexandria	do
State bk Camden	1	Union bk of Alexandria	do
At Elizabethtown	1	Mechanics bk of Alexandria	
At N Brunswick	1		do
At Patterson	susp.	VIRGINIA	
At Trenton	no sale	Richmond & branches	
At Morristown	1	Bk of the Valley	do
Sussex bank	1	Br at Leesburg	do
PENNSYLVANIA		Br at Charlestown	do
Phila banks	par	Br at Romney	1
Easton		N W bank of Virginia	
Germantown	do	at Wheeling	
Montgomery county		CAROLINA	
Chester		[illegible]	
Delaware		[illegible]	
Lancaster bank		[illegible]	
Farmers bk of Lanc'r		Cape Fear	
Harrisburg	1	Newbern	
Northampton	2	S. CAROLINA	
Farmers bank of Bucks cy	1	State banks	
York bank	1	GEORGIA	
Chambersburg	1	State bank	2
Farmers bank at Reading	1	Planters	2
Gettysburg	do	Augusta	2
Carlisle bk	1	Darien	
Susquehanna Harrisb'g	1	Augusta bk Co no sale	
Pittsburg	1	KENTUCKY	
Geneva	75	Bank of Kentucky & branches	
Brownsville	1	OHIO	
DELAWARE		Specie banks	
Bank of Delaware	1	LOUISIANA	
		Banks at N Orleans	

JOB PRINTING

SUCH AS

Handbills, Cards, [illegible]

PAMPHLETS, [illegible]

Thankfully received and [illegible] moderate terms.

At the Office of the Village Herald.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 00 *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months.

☞ Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance.*

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year.*

No paper will be discontinued, (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞ Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage, to be paid by the subscribers.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion. those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

☞ Persons advertising must limit the time of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

☞ All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans Court,

March 9, 1830.

ON application of Samuel G. Holbrook, Adm. c. w. a. of Elizabeth McClester, late of Somerset county, dec'd., it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. TEST.

JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills
for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, has obtained from the Orphans Court of Somerset county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Elizabeth McClester, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 30th of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 9th day of March A. D. 1830.

SAML. G HOLBROOK, Adm.
c. w. a. of E. M'Clester.

March 16, 1830

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans Court,

March 9th, 1830.

ON application of Elizabeth R. Pollitt, Executrix of William K. Pollitt, late of Somerset county, dec'd., it is ordered that she give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. TEST.

JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills
for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Somerset county, in Maryland, [illegible]

[illegible]

under my hand [illegible] of March A. D. 1830.

E. K. POLLITT,
Ex trix. of W. K. Pollitt, dec'd.

March 16, 1830.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans Court,

March 9, 1830.

On application of MARCELLUS JONES, Adm. c. w. a. of Cheney Collier, late of Somerset county deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. *Test,*

JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills
for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset County, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of CHENEY COLLIER, late of said county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the thirtieth of September next, they may hereinise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 9th day of March, A. D. 1830.

MARCELLUS JONES, Adm.
c. w. a. of C. Collier, dec'd.

March 16, 1830 wm

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

HAS commenced the Season, and will pursue her Routes in the following manner: Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening.

Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, and thence to Cambridge, if there should be any person on board for that place, and thence to Easton, or directly to Easton, if no passenger for Cambridge.

She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock for Chestertown, calling at the Company's wharf on Corsica Creek: and return from Chestertown to Baltimore the same day calling at the wharf on Corsica Creek.

All baggage and Packages to be at the risk of the owners.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR,
Commander

Easton March 20—30, 1830.

A NEW SERIES OF THE

Philadelphia Album

AND

Ladies' Literary Gazette,

ENLARGED, and accompanied with an engraved title page, was commenced Jan. 1 1830. The work has been improved in many respects, and such arrangements have been entered into as will ensure its regular receipt by the distant subscribers with the earliest mails Copperplate engravings at least equal to that which accompanied the first number of the new volume, will be published with the work quarterly.—The Editor is aware, that in consequence of former mismanagement in the publishing department, somewhat of the confidence which every patron should have in the regular arrival of a literary journal, is destroyed He has therefore transferred this department of the paper to other and more efficient hands; and commenced the first number of the new volume with the first of the year.—Mr. Jesper Harding, the present publisher, has every facility for rendering this journal equal, in point of appearance and workmanship, to any one of a similar character published in this country, and pledges himself that hereafter, each number shall be promptly and carefully mailed on the day of publication.

The literary department of the work will be under the same guidance as heretofore. The original correspondence will embrace many of the productions of our best and most popular writers, with such communications from abroad, as shall be at the command of the Editor. We believe, that thus far in our career of publication, no journal in this country has been more fortunate in the number and character of its contributors; and the Editor takes this opportunity of tendering to his personal and literary friends, his kindliest thanks for their voluntary and valuable aid.

As an evidence of the obligations he is under to his contemporaries, a few opinions are subjoined from some of the most respectable journals in the country. They more fully and honestly than any other source, will show the rank which the previous work held in their estimation:

CONTEMPORARY OPINIONS.

"We consider the 'Philadelphia Album' the most [illegible] periodical in the Union, [illegible] ranking with the first of [illegible] *[illegible] World.*

"The [illegible] Album is one of the [illegible] in the country." *New England Review.*

"The father of every family should make it a duty to take this periodical."
Western Courier.

"This is a valuable paper."—*American Manufacturer.*

"The [illegible] from the pen of the Editor of this journal, the taste displayed in [illegible] department, and the beau[illegible] typographical execution of the work, have [illegible] high reputation. We recommend [illegible] such as are anxious to encourage [illegible] as well as to derive entertainment."
Pawtucket Chron.

"This [illegible] of the most valuable publications with which we are acquainted."
[illegible]

"This is one of the best works of the kind in the country. In its columns instruction is happily blended with amusement. It is just such a paper as every lady ought to read."
Northern Light.

"Judging from the ability with which this journal is conducted, and the talent enlisted in its support, it is deserving of a still greater circulation."—*Ontario Messenger.*

"This is a most valuable literary publication."—*Susquehanna Emporium.*

'Philadelphia Album.—Our friend Morris is constantly gathering up new treasures and enriching his readers by a weekly display of them. We admire his genius and commend his [illegible]'—*Genius of [illegible] Emancipation.*

The number that is herewith issued, will afford a fair criterion of the future publication. The terms will continue to be $2 50 per annum, *in advance.* All correspondence must be post paid, addressed to the Editor

ROBERT MORRIS,
Philadelphia.

Jan. 31, 1830.

☞ Subscriptions [illegible] at this office.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans Court,

March 9, 1830.

ON application of ARNOLD E. JONES, Executor of WILLIAM JONES, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test,

JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills
for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of [illegible] on the personal estate [illegible] JONES, late of said county [illegible] All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the thirtieth of [illegible] next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 16th day of March, A. D. 1830.

ARNOLD E. JONES, Ex'r.
of Wm. Jones, dec'd.

March 16, 1830.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of WILLIAM JONES, deceased, either on bond, note or open account, are respectfully requested to adjust and settle the same, on or before the 15th of April, 1830, as a [illegible] cannot be given.

A. E. JONES, Ex'r.

March 23, 1830.

H. K. LONG

Respectfully announces to his friends, and the public in general, that he now conducts

That well known Establishment,

IN PRINCESS-ANNE,

CALLED THE

Washington Hotel,

Carried on upwards of 40 years by his father,

Where he will be happy to receive the visits of customers, and only promises to do the best he can to make them *comfortable.* As to TABLE, ATTENDANCE, LIQUORS, LODGING and STABLAGE, he would rather [illegible] customers would experience them [illegible] be blazon their qualities. He [illegible] *fair trial—holding up his right [illegible] it will be ordered down for the [illegible]* [illegible]tion. To the fraternity of which [illegible] member he would respectfully say, [illegible] he has ceased to be a practitioner of the *Law,* he still hopes to have a [illegible] practice at the *Bar.*

Jan. 26, 1830. wf?

☞ The S. Messenger and C Chronicle will publish the above 3t and send their bills to this office.

Somerset County Court, November Term, 1829.

ORDERED, that the sale of the real estate of William J. C. B. Willin, Ware C. B. Willin, Thomas N. B. Willin, and James R. B. Willin [illegible] made and reported by Covington Cordery [illegible] for the sale of said real estate, [illegible] unless cause to the contrary be [illegible] the second day of the [illegible] Term of [illegible] Court. Provided a copy of this order be inserted once a week for three successive weeks, in a newspaper published in Somerset county before said day, and also put up at the court house door three weeks before said day

The trustee reports the amount of sale to be $82. *WILLIAM TINGLE.*

True Copy,

Test, GEO HANDY, Clk.

March 16, 1830. 9t

In Chancery,

4th March, 1830.

ORDERED, that the sale as made and reported by the Trustee, William Done, of the Real Estate of Aaron Sterling, in the use of Stephen Horsey against Aaron Sterling, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on the fourth day of May next: provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Somerset county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 5th day of April next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $330.

True copy,

Test, RAMSAY WATERS,
Reg. [illegible] Can.

March 16, 1830.

FOR RENT,

For the ensuing year, the HOUSE and LOT, in Princess-Anne, on the corner opposite the store of T. Jones & Co For terms apply to [illegible] of Dorchester, or [illegible]

JAMES POLK

Princess-Anne, July 21

PRO PATRIA LIBERTATIS.

VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1830.

The following letter from the Hon. Chas. C. Wickliffe, Chairman of the Committee on Retrenchments, addressed to the editor of the U. S. Telegraph, successfully exposes the monstrous misrepresentations with regard to the public expenditures of the present administration, which have been recently put forth by the Hon. Thos. Chilton, the latest Oracle of the Coalition party. This man having determined to throw a political summerset, and become *"the next Clay Governor of Kentucky"* in order to excuse his apostacy, contrived a table of annual expenditures, in which he proved by various processes of substraction and addition (chiefly by addition) that the expenditures of the public money during the first year of Gen. Jackson's administration had exceed by millions the annual expenditures during the administration of Mr. Adams. Having laid down these premises with a mathematical accuracy peculiar to himself, he leaped at once to a conclusion so remote, that common understandings could not follow him. "This prodigate administration (quoth Thomas to himself, soliloquising

"With finger upon nose, in solemn mood
Swelling with ponderous thoughts,")

has wasted a million and a half of dollars in a year; *therefore*, there was no corruption in their opponents; *therefore*, the election of Mr. Adams, was procured without bargain or intrigue; *therefore*, Mr. Adams did not lose the Colonial trade, nor Mr. Clay mismanage our South American affairs; *therefore*, all the misdeeds, neglegencies, and corruptions of the four years of the *reign of corruption* ought to be forgotten; *therefore*, Mr. Adams is an illustrious statesman and Mr. Clay a persecuted patriot!" and straightway the sagacious Thomas Chilton threw himself and all his financial discoveries into the open arms of the Coalition.

Hasty as Thomas was in his inferences from such distant premises, he is doomed to find that his premises are still more distant from the truth. His additions are rather too frequent for his substractions—and his colleague, in the letter below, shews him to be the moderate sum of $4,000,000 out of his calculation in one year. During the last year Mr. Wickliffe shows that the expenditures of the present administration have been nearly *TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS LESS than those of the preceding year under Mr. Adams.*

What now will honest Thomas do? To follow his own doctrines, he should apply for re-admission into our ranks. We hope he will not. He has qualified himself perfectly by his apostacy, for the rank which he holds with the opposition, and let him stay there. Next to Senator Chambers, he is the best skilled *in figures* of any man of note among them.

We invite, for the following letter, an attentive perusal:—*Balt. Rep.*

Washington, April 4, 1830.

To the Editor of the U. S. Telegraph.

Sir:—In a publication which recently made its appearance in the National Intelligencer, a statement of the expenditures for the years 1828 and 1829 was made, founded in error, and calculated to mislead the public mind. The expenditures of 1828 were

stated to be	$25,485,315
The expenditures of 1829 were stated to be	$26,164,596
	$679,280

Making the expenditures of 1829 greater than the expenditures of 1828.

My situation, as a member of the committee, whose duty it has been made, by the order of the House of Representatives, to enquire into the amount of the public expenditures, as well as the objects upon which they have been made, enables me to furnish a correct statement of the same for both years.

Those of 1828 amounted to	$25,485,313 99
Those of 1829 to	$25,670,917 59
Difference in favor of 1829	$414,296 31

This statement is taken from public documents in my possession, exhibiting the amount expended in each year, ending on the first of January; of course all the expenditures made between the first of January and the first of March, 1829, under the administration of Mr. Adams, is included in the aggregate of $25,670,917 59. The expenditure of January and February, 1829, was $2,493,903 87.

If a comparison between the expenditures of the late and present administration be desirable, in order to test the economy of each, that comparison to be fair and just, should be made between the first twelve months after the commencement of Gen. Jackson's administration, commencing on the 1st of March, 1829, and ending on the 1st of March, 1830; and the twelve months preceding of the administration of Mr. Adams, commencing on the 1st of March, 1828, and ending on the 1st of March, 1829. It is not correct to charge the $2,493,903 87, expended by the late administration, in January and February, 1829, to the present administration.

From an official document now before me, it appears, that from the first of March, 1828, to the first of March, 1829, the last year of the late administration, the aggregate amount of the public expenditures was $26,513,788 13.

Those from 1st March, 1829, to first March, 1830, the first year of General Jackson's administration, amounted to $24,520,590 04

From this statement, taken from the books of the Treasury, it appears that the amount expended in the first year of Gen. Jackson's administration, is less, by $1,993,198 09, than the expenditures for the preceding year of Mr. Adams' administration. I state the facts, and leave the public to draw their own inferences.

I am, respectfully, yours,

C. A. WICKLIFFE.

THE LATE DUEL.

The Baltimore Republican makes the following remarks on the President's ordering the names of certain officers to be erased from the Register of the Navy. Further particulars on this subject will be found in a subsequent column.

The moral sense of the community, will, we think, sustain this decision, and approve of the promptness with which the President has performed an act of just and necessary severity. While we compassionate those among the sufferers, whose errors have originated in a mistaken sense of honor, and an unreflecting spirit of friendship, we cannot forget the rigid obligations of public duty and justice. These obligations the President has observed with characteristic energy, and we doubt not that his fellow citizens will applaud him for it.

In all such cases, where practices adverse to the plainest provisions of the law, have grown up and become mistakenly associated with pure and honorable feelings, with personal courage and the defence of personal reputation, the task of enforcing the laws peremptorily is one of extreme difficulty and delicacy, and requires great moral firmness. It is fortunate for the country, if any thing connected with the unhappy affair can be said to be unfortunate, that we have a President who has the moral courage to do his duty, although at variance with all the prejudices which the military habits so often imputed to him as a fault, must have excited, and that the first instance in which his inexpressive will was necessary, has been in nature to lessen in the community, the sympathy with which men are accustomed to regard those who are the first sufferers of a neglected law suddenly enforced.

We are not so sanguine as to expect, that duelling can be prevented by any means, however strong in the present state of feeling in the Army and Navy, and throughout society. That must be a work of time, and can be effected only by popular opinion.—Much may be done by the occasionalinfliction of rigorous penalties on flagrant occasions, and by a systematic discountenancing of the practice of all the departments of government.

The department of Texas was by an order of the President of the U. S. of Mexico, on the 2nd December, declared to be exempt from the operation of the Decree abolishing Slavery in the Mexican Territories. The reasons upon which this exemption was granted, are thus stated from the Texas Gazette, in the New York Evening Post. The Chief of the department of Texas and the Governor of the state in which it was included, addressed to the Mexican Secretary strong remonstrances against the decree.—They stated that the department now contained upwards of a thousand slaves, who were at present useful to the colony, but who, if manumitted, would be a nuisance and a hindrance to its prosperity, that the owner must be indemnified for the loss of the property, and that this, with the present exhausted state of the Treasury, could not be done probably for some years to come. In consequence of these representations, the department of Texas was therefore, on the 2nd Dec. declared, by the President, to be exempt from the operation of the decree.—The order granting the exemption, however, directs that the utmost vigilance be used to enforce the laws which prohibit the introduction of new slaves, and which establish the liberty of the progeny of those already in the territory.

The Delaware Gazette announces the death of the Hon. NICHOLAS RIDGELY, Chancellor of the State of Delaware. A letter from Georgetown states, that he had been holding his Court, on the 1st inst. and about 9 o'clock in the evening retired to bed apparently as well as usual, but in about 30 minutes after, his body was a lifeless corpse! He had lived to an advanced age, and was full of years and honors.

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

Dedication of a Church.

The new Presbyterian Church, lately erected in the town of Salisbury, Md. was dedicated with the simplicity of the Gospel, to the worship of the triune JEHOVAH, on Sabbath, the 11th inst. The officiating minister, the Rev. Robert M. Laird, commenced the exercises of the occasion, by a solemn dedicatory prayer. Praise was then offered; after which the throne of grace was again addressed, in comprehensive supplication, and the ordinance of Baptism administered to two infants, the offspring of professing parents, who particularly desired, that their children should be dedicated to God simultaneously, with the dedication of the Church. A discourse was subsequently delivered by Mr. Laird, from Psalm 26, 8—"Lord, I have loved the habitation of thy house, and the place, where thine honor, dwelleth." It was first attempted to show, at considerable length, in what way the honor of God might be said to dwell in his house; and secondly, that the house of God should be loved, for various reasons, which were specified.

The congregation was uncommonly large. Good order was preserved; and attention manifested, throughout the services.

The following Hymns composed by the Rev. Mr. Laird were sung, on the occasion;

Hymn 1. L. M.

GENERAL PRAISE AND DEDICATION

1. O God of mercy and of love!
   The holy choirs praise thee above:
   They sing thy name, with sweetest voice,
   And feel the most ecstatick joys.
2. Permit us, Lord, to aid their song,
   Although with an inferior tongue;
   O let our praises reach thine ear,
   For we believe, that thou art here.
3. Thee we extol, as first, as last,
   As greatest, wisest, purest, best;
   Thou dwellest in eternal light,
   And all thou dost is just and right.
4. Thee we adore, as rich in grace,
   Which brightly shines in Jesus' face;
   For there we see distinctly shown,
   The Father's mercy, through the Son.
5. We thank thee for the church below,
   Where plantations, choice, may thrive & grow;
   Where fruits, in various forms, are found,
   That, to thy glory, may redound.
6. To thee, we dedicate this place,
   Thy blessed name we here impress;
   Our hands rejoice to do the deed,
   Our eyes are glad thy name to read.
7. Be pleased within this house to rest,
   And may thy people all be blest.
   Who hither come to seek thy smile,
   And learn of thee thy holy will.

Hymn 2. C. M.

THE TRINITY PRAISED.

1. Come, let us praise our Father, God,
   Who set his love on men;
   Whose pity reach'd our dark abode,
   That we might live again.
2. Come, let us praise the eternal Son,
   Who left his throne on high;
   Who wondrous works of grace hath done,
   That we might never die.
3. Come, let us praise the Holy Ghost,
   Who sanctifies our hearts,
   Who sheds his light on sinners lost,
   That they may learn'n regain.
4. O let us seek the Father's love,
   The Saviour's cleansing blood,
   The influence of the heav'nly Dove,
   The various gifts of God.

Hymn 3. S. M.

THE LOVE OF GOD'S HOUSE.

1. We love thy dwelling, Lord,
   Where all thy glories shine;
   We love to hear thy quick'ning word—
   Thy sacred truth divine.
2. The doctrines thou hast giv'n
   Are worthy of thy throne;
   They bear the lovely stamp of heav'n,
   They prove themselves thine own.
3. We will frequent this house,
   To hear what thou shalt speak;
   To pay, in faith, our solemn vows,
   And richest grace to seek.
4. O be thou mild and kind,
   Deal gently with our souls;
   Discover thy complacent mind,
   Within these peaceful walls.
5. Here may we sing thy praise,
   Here our devotions rise;
   Here may we grow in heav'nly grace,
   Here ripen for the skies.
6. O God! prepare us all,
   For mansions in thy Rest;
   And when, for us, thy voice shall call
   May we be own'd and blest.

New England Glass Bottle Company.

The works of this company are located in East Cambridge, near the Charles River, and between Craig's and Cambridge bridges. They employ about 80 men and boys, and about a dozen girls, who turn out daily, about 25 gross, (over 3000) bottles. The yearly sales amount to $75,000 The girls are employed in covering with willow the carboys, demijohns, &c. One of the most curious operations in the establishment is that of the formation of the pots in which the materials for the glass are melted. It is necessary that they should be capable of sustaining an immense degree of heat. They are composed of burnt and fresh clay, ground together, and then placed in tubs, where 3 men are employed for the space of 8 months in treading with their bare feet, a sufficient for three pots. The feet give the amount of heat and friction which is necessary to knead the mortar. The pots are then fashioned of sufficient size to hold three or four barrels, and are removed from place to place, the heat of them gradually increasing, till it is raised to the heat of the furnace, when they are instantly thrust into the furnace. The heat thus gradually communicated to them they are capable of sustaining for four weeks, when burnt out they must be removed to give place to others. Allowing all the pots to be good, the cost of that single article is over $1,200 a year. The heat is communicated by an Air Furnace, which consumes 150 bushels of Virginia Coal daily. The furnace is kept heated all the time, as, if it were permitted to cool down, an expense of $2,500 would be necessary to raise it again. The workmen live in the immediate vicinity, and the whole establishment is under the superintendence of Ralph Smith, Esq. whom we are happy to rank among the intelligent manufacturers of Middlesex.

There are two other glass factories in East Cambridge, one for the manufacture of crown, and the other for flint, cut glass.

Lowell Journal.

Destruction of the Cecil Mills.

We learn from passengers who arrived on Sunday evening in the Steamboat Governor Wolcott, from Port Deposit, that the Cecil Flour Mills, near that place, belonging to James Bosley, Esq. of Baltimore, were destroyed by fire on Friday night last together with all the machinery. Only one ark-load of wheat was consumed—the stock of flour, about 500 barrels, having been shipped the morning previous. The property we understand is insured, but we do not know whether the policy will cover the entire amount of loss sustained. American.

Union County, Ky. March 10.

One of the strangest circumstances took place here to-day that I ever heard of about 12 o'clock a very black cloud came over, from which fell a moderate shower of something that was as black as ink; and as the ground was covered with snow, I for the first time in my life saw black snow. Since it has dried; the cornstalks are covered with something like ashes and gunpowder. The rain was accompanied with a thick smoke, which smelled like the smoke of stone coal. After the shower (which lasted but a few minutes) was over, it commenced snowing, most of which was likewise black. It has created some alarm; some attribute it to a volcanic eruption.

From the Baltimore Md. Torch Light.

Speculation has been very busy since Monday last, in relation to an extraordinary report or explosion which was heard in the air on the morning of that day. It occurred between 7 and 8 o'clock, and was heard in every direction around us from which we have since received intelligence, to the extent of many miles. Some of our accounts represent the noise as that of the rushing of a mighty body through the air, others represent it as like that of the distant discharge of cannon at short intervals, for two or three minutes; closing with a volley of musketry—others again, as that of the falling of some heavy body in the upper parts of their houses—whilst some compare it to continued peals of thunder. And those who were out at the time and had an opportunity of observing horses, cattle, &c. concur in stating that they manifested more than usual alarm. The heavens were at the time, calm and clear, with the exception of a few small disconnected clouds in the south east.

The Annapolis Gazette says, the explosion mentioned in the above paragraph, was distinctly heard in that city.

Latest from Europe.

The London Court Journal of Feb. 21, says—Intelligence has been received by government of new preparations in Spain for an invasion of Mexico; and we understand that our ambassador at Madrid has received instructions to protest against such a step.—The Spanish government at present deny that they have any such object in view, and that they are merely sending troops to the Havana to protect Cuba against any attempt of the Mexicans, or a revolt of the colonists. Vessels have been engaged already to take out 3000 troops to the Havana, and 2000 to Manilla.

ONE DAY LATER.

A meeting to consider the agricultural and commercial distress of the country, was held in London, on the 22nd February. It was most numerously attended—the lord Mayor in the chair. A series of spirited resolutions were adopted. Mr. Hunt moved a resolution in addition which was unanimously adopted, which stated that the distress was to be attributed to the long, bloody and extravagant war waged and carried on against the liberties of the people of America and France, during the reign of George the 3d, which war was, it is true, sanctioned and abetted by a very large majority of a self elected House of Commons; and these distresses will never be relieved till there is a real, effectual, and radical reform in the Commons House of Parliament.

In the House of Commons, on the 22nd Feb. Mr. R. Grant presented a petition from 957 persons of the Jewish persuasion, praying for the removal of the civil disabilities affecting them. These disabilities, it is stated, affect 30,000 persons in the kingdom. In a debate of a very liberal and tolerant character, the petition was ordered to be printed.

The Journal du Havre of the 5th contains an account of the opening of the Chamber of Deputies, together with a speech from the throne. The opening took place at the Louvre, on the 2d.

Distress in Edinburgh.—A committee, to relieve the unemployed poor has been appointed in Edinburgh.—About 5600 persons have applied for relief, but tickets for only ben have only been administered to 500 most destitute. The amount of money subscribed is only £400. In 1819, the sum subscribed for a similar purpose was £6,000, which was all expended; and at the present instance the wants of the poor, and the number requiring aid are equally great.

Distress in Wales.—From all parts of the Principality accounts reach us of the distress which is spreading abroad fearfully among the working classes, and it will be further augmented by the addition of miners about to be thrown upon the partial employ they now receive. Lead, coals, bread and soup, are dealt out on stated days in the week. At Bangor similar subscriptions are entered into for the distribution of coals, oatmeal, and potatoes among the poor of that place.

Chester Chronicle.

In one of the New Jersey papers a military state convention is proposed to be held during the ensuing summer at Trenton or New Brunswick, to confer upon the proper measures for improving the military system of that state. Much good might ensue from the joint labors of practical men on this subject, and we hail with pleasure a suggestion which may tend to advance the desirable and necessary object of correcting the deficiencies of the present system. Indeed nothing can well be imagined more ridiculously inefficient for all the purposes than the code of militia laws, which generally prevails throughout the country. It is loudly for reform.—*Balt. Rep.*

THE CUBA CONSPIRACY.

Letters received in this city from Havana represent the conspiracy lately detected in the island of Cuba as much more serious and alarming in its nature than had before been supposed. The ostensible ground of the charge of being concerned in the plot. Among the prisoners is one of the name of Rojo, one of the principal leaders, if not the chief of the conspiracy, an advocate, a man of talent, enterprise and eloquence. A masonic lodge, it seems, had been instituted by the plotters under the name 'El Aquila Negra de Mejico,' or the Black Eagle of Mexico. A correspondence with Mexico had been set on foot, and troops were expected from the country and from the Republic of Hayti. On the landing of the troops the standard of independence was to be raised, and liberty proclaimed to the slaves, who were to be invited to assist in putting down the government of Spain. Such is the substance of the letters. The terrific and unnecessary bloodshed which must have resulted from carrying this plan into execution, makes us hesitate in yielding entire belief to this account.

N. Y. Eve. Post.

SUGAR CROP

The following is an extract of a letter received in Washington City from one of the most skilful and successive Planters in Louisiana:

"The Sugar crop of Louisiana for 1829 will not exceed from thirty to thirty thousand hogsheads. What a falling off! the eighty-eight thousand of the preceding year! Of all the planters on the coast none have reached the highest number, and it is only one hundred and forty the highest heads; whereas my crop should have exceeded 300."

CONTRAST.

Under the late administration Justice was sustained by the example of the Secretary of State, who challenged a fellow mortal combat, for words spoken in a manner the present one, it is demanded so far as to produce a remonstrance from those who engage in it, and the roll of the Navy, Let the public judge whether they approve most of those who condemn the practice by words and sanction it by actions, or those who disapprove them disposed to treat the practice as it deserves. Del Gaz.

The Doylestown (Penn.) Advertiser noticing the production of wild potatoes in that neighborhood, mentions that one hill contained 400 dozen, intended for the Philadelphia market.

Village Herald.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

VOL. IV. PRINCESS-ANNE, MD., TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1830. NO. 1.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 50 if *paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months.

Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the paper subscribed for,) will be considered in advance.

No subscription will be taken for less than one year.

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage, to be paid by the subscribers.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

Persons advertising must limit the time of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

☞ All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

[Corrected Weekly.]

BANKS	pr. ct. dis.	BANKS	pr. ct. dis.
States Bank	par	*Farmers bank and branches*	1
Do Branches	par	*Washington and Georgetown*	1
MASSACHUSETTS		*Commercial bank*	10
Boston banks	1	*Bank of do. at Salford*	10
other Mass. notes	1	*Bank of Smyrna*	10
RHODE-ISLAND	3	MARYLAND	
Providence banks	3	*Frederick city bank*	1
other R. Island notes	4	*Hagerstown bank*	1
CONNECTICUT		*Hamburg do. at Frederick & Easton*	do
Middletown bank	1	*Hagerstown do*	do
Norwich bank at Hartford	1	*Williamsport do*	do
Hartford bank	1	*Easton do*	50
Bank of New Haven	no sale	DISTRICT OF COL.	
Stafford bank	no sale	*Bk of Washington*	1
NEW-YORK		*Bk of the Metrop.*	1
N Y city banks (except Lombard)	par	*Patriotic bank*	1
Albany	1	*Central bank*	1
other N York notes	1	*Bk of Columbia*	nom
NEW-JERSEY		*Union bk Georgetn*	1
Cranesbank	no sale	*Farmers & Mechanics bank*	do
Bank in Newark	1	*Mechanics bk of Alexandria*	do
Bank of N Brunswick	1	VIRGINIA	
Bank of Trenton	par	*Richmond & Jam's*	1
Bank of Monmouth	1	*Bk of the Valley*	do
Bank at Burlington	1	*Bk of Lexburg*	do
PENNSYLVANIA		*Farmers & Mechanics bank*	do
Philadelphia banks generally	par	*Bk at Romney*	do
Union	1	*N W bank of Va at Wheeling*	1
Germantown	1	N CAROLINA	
Montgomery county do	do	*State bk at Raleigh*	do
Chester do	do	*Cape Fear*	do
Delaware do	do	*Newbern*	do
Chester bank	1	S. CAROLINA	
Farmers bk of Lancr	1	*State banks generally*	1
Gettysburg	1	GEORGIA	
Hollidaysburg	1	*State bank*	2
Carlisle bk	1	*Planters*	2
Merchant Harrisb'g	1	*Augusta*	3
Gettysburg	2	*Darien*	3
Greensburg	75	*do Augusta br*	no sale
Greenville	4	KENTUCKY	
DELAWARE		*Bank of Kentucky & branches*	no sale
Bank of Delaware	½	OHIO	
		Specie banks	3
		LOUISIANA	
		Banks at N Orleans	1

Contents of the American Turnpike

Of March 19, 1830.

On recruiting Worn out Lands; rotation and rest advocated in preference to exposure manuring—Do the General Management of Manures; the Management of Farm and Manure; of Lime, and its Management as a Manure—On Planting Sweet Potatoes, the plan introduced by the late Joseph Cooper, recommended—Food for Oxen and other Cattle—Large Ox in Virginia—Importation of Cattle into Liverpool from Ireland—The Manner and Benefits of Pyramidal Trainings of Grape Vines—Cow Cabbage, or Common Colewort—Food for Silk Worms—Remarkable Apple Tree—Extraordinary Produce of a Pea—On Hydrophobia—Beet root Sugar—Cure for the Ring Bone and Spavin—Family Government, a Sermon—Crime—Natural History of the Dog with an engraving—Water Proof Cloth—Character of La Fayette—Items from late English Papers—Editorial—Latest Foreign News and Prices—Prices in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Markets.

JOB PRINTING

SUCH AS

Handbills, Cards, Blanks,

PAMPHLETS, &c.

Tastefully received and neatly printed on moderate terms,

At the Office of the Village Herald.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans Court, March 9, 1830.

§§§§§§§§§§ ON application of Samuel G.
§§§§§§§§§§ SEAL. §§§§§§§§§§ Holbrook, Adm. c. w. a. of Eliza-
§§§§§§§§§§ beth McCleister, late of Somerset
county, dec'd., it is ordered that the give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test.

JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, has obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Elizabeth* McCleister, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 20th of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 9th day of March A. D. 1830.

SAML. G. HOLBROOK, Adm. c. w. a. of E. M'Clester.

March 16, 1830.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans Court, March 9th. 1830.

§§§§§§§§§§ ON application of *Elizabeth*
§§§§§§§§§§ SEAL. §§§§§§§§§§ R. Politt, Executrix of William
§§§§§§§§§§ R. Politt, late of Somerset
county, dec'd., it is ordered that she give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. TEST.

JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, have obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William R. Politt, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of March A. D. 1830.

E. R. POLITT.

Ex'trix. of W. R. Politt, dec'd.

March 16, 1830.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans Court, March 9, 1830.

§§§§§§§§§§ ON application of *MICHEL*
§§§§§§§§§§ SEAL. §§§§§§§§§§ *LAS HYERS, Adm. c. t. a. of*
§§§§§§§§§§ *Cheney Collier, late of Somerset*
County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test.

JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset County, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of CHENEY COLLIER, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the thirtieth of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 9th day of March, A. D. 1830.

MARCELLUS JONES, Adm. c. t. a. of C. Collier, dec'd.

March 16, 1830. wm

To the Citizens of Somerset C'y.

It is now more than a year that I have attended as a

COMMISSION *Merchant,*

IN BALTIMORE,

to the transaction of such business as my friends and acquaintance generally have been pleased to confide to my care; and I am happy in the belief that I have so far given satisfaction to all who have kindly patronized my humble efforts to be useful to them. Being now determined, and at liberty to devote my whole time, exclusively, to the transaction of Commission Business, I offer my services in that line to your acceptance, under an assurance that I will use the utmost exertions to promote your interest by a zealous attention to such affairs as you may commit to my management. And I will thankfully acknowledge, and faithfully strive to merit any patronage that may be bestowed on

Your most ob't. servt.

WM. R. STUART,

No 14, Bowley's wharf.

Baltimore, April 6, 1830.

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

HAS commenced the Season, and will pursue her Routes in the following manner: Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening.

Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, and thence to Cambridge. if there should be any person on board for that place, and thence to Easton, or thereby to Easton, if no passenger for Cambridge.

She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock for Chesapeake, calling at the Company's wharf on Corsica Creek; and return from Chestertown to Baltimore the same day calling at the wharf on Corsica Creek.

All baggage and Packages to be at the risk of the owners.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Commander.

Easton March 20—30, 1830.

A NEW SERIES OF THE

Philadelphia Album

AND

Ladies' Literary Gazette,

ENLARGED, and accompanied with an engraved title page, was commenced Jan. 1, 1830. The work has been improved in many respects, and such arrangements have been entered into as will ensure its regular receipt by the distant subscribers with the earliest mails. Copperplate engravings at least equal to that which accompanied the first number of the new volume, will be published with the work quarterly.—The Editor is aware, that in consequence of former mismanagement in the publishing department, mowithstanding the confidence which every patron should have in the regularity of a literary journal, is destroyed. He has therefore transferred this department of the paper to other and more efficient hands; and commenced the first number of the new volume with the first of the year.—Mr. Jesper Harding, the present publisher, has every facility for rendering this journal equal, in point of appearance and workmanship, to any one of a similar character published in this country, and pledges himself, that hereafter, each number shall be promptly and carefully mailed on the day of publication.

The literary department of the work will be under the sole guidance as heretofore. The original care spared no will endeavor nuing to bestow the best and most popular matter, which, through communications from all quarters, it shall be at the command of the Editor. We believe, that thus far in our career of publication, no journal in this country has been more fortunate in the number and character of its contributors; and the Editor has this opportunity of tendering to his personal and literary friends, his kindest thanks for their valuable aid.

As an evidence of the obligations he is under to his contemporaries, a few opinions are subjoined from some of the most respectable journals in the country. They more truly and honestly than any other source, will show the rank which the previous work held in their estimation.

CONTEMPORARY OPINIONS.

"We consider the 'Philadelphia Album' the most talented periodical in the Union, and capable of ranking with the first of foreign magazines."—*Irish Shield.*

"The Philadelphia Album is one of the four or five best papers in the country."—*New England Review.*

"The father of every family should make it a duty to take this periodical."—*Western Courier*

"This is a valuable paper."—*American Manufacturer.*

"The chaste emanations from the pen of the Editor of this journal, the taste displayed in the engraving department, and the beautiful mechanical execution of the work, have gained for it a high reputation. We recommend it to such as are anxious to encourage merit as well as to derive entertainment."—*Poulshire Chron.*

"This is one of the most valuable publications with which we are acquainted."—*Truth Teller.*

"This is one of the best works of the kind in the country. Its columns instruction is happily blended with amusement. It is just such a paper as every lady ought to take."—*Northern Light.*

"Judging from the ability with which this journal is conducted, and the talent exhibited in its support, it is deserving of a still greater circulation."—*Ontario Messenger.*

"This is a most valuable literary publication."—*Susquehanna Emporium.*

"*Philadelphia Album.*—Our friend Morris is constantly gathering up the rich treasures, and entertaining his readers by a weekly disbursement. We admire his genius and commend his prodigality."—*Genius of Universal Emancipation.*

"The number that is herewith issued, will afford a proper criterion of the future publication. The terms will continue to be $2 50 per annum, *in advance.* All correspondence must be post paid, addressed to the Editor, and

ROBERT MORRIS,

Philadelphia.

Jan. 31, 1830.

☞ Subscriptions received at this office.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans Court, March 9, 1830.

§§§§§§§§§§ ON application of *Levin*
§§§§§§§§§§ SEAL. §§§§§§§§§§ *E. JONES, Executor of WIL-*
§§§§§§§§§§ *LIAM JONES, late of Som-*
erset County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test.

JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, hathobtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of WILLIAM JONES, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the thirteenth of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 16th day of March, A. D. 1830.

ARNOLD E. JONES, Exr. of Wm. Jones, dec'd.

March 16, 1830.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of WILLIAM JONES, deceased, either on bond, note or open account, are respectfully requested to adjust and settle the same, on or before the 15th of April, 1830, as a further indulgence cannot be given.

A. E. JONES, Exctor.

March 23, 1830.

H. K. LONG

Respectfully announces to his friends, and the public in general, that he now conducts

That well known Establishment,

IN PRINCESS-ANNE,

CALLED THE

Washington Hotel,

Carried on upwards of 40 years by his father.

Where he will be happy to receive the visit of customers, and only promises to do the best he can to make them comfortable. As to TABLE, ATTENDANCE, LIQUORS, LODGING and STABLAGE, he would rather his customers would experience these benefits, than he blazon their qualities. He only asks a *fair trial—holding up his right hand,* hoping it will be *ordered shaved* on his accommodation. To the fraternity of which he is a member he would respectfully say, though he has ceased to be a practitioner of the *Law*, he still hopes to have a successful practice at the *Bar.*

Jan. 26, 1830. w12

☞ The S. Messenger and C. Chronicle will publish the above at cost and send their bills to his office.

Somerset County Court, November Term, 1829.

ORDERED, that the sale of the real estate of William J. C. B. Hutton, Isaac C. B. Hutton, Thomas N. B. Hutton, and James R. B. Hutton, as made and reported by Curtis Gordon, trustee for the sale of said real estate, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown by the second day of the next term of this Court: Provided a copy of this order be inserted once a week for three successive weeks, in a newspaper published in Somerset county before said day, and also posted up at the court house door of Somerset before said day.

The trustee reports the amount of sale to be $832.

True Copy. *Test.* GEO. HANDY, C. C.

March 24, 1830. 4t

In Chancery,

4th March, 1830.

ORDERED, that the sale as made and reported by the Trustees, William Dashiell, of the Real Estate of Aaron Stevens, in the suit of Stephen Horsey against Aaron Stevens, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on the fourth day of May next: provided a copy of the order be published in some newspaper published in Somerset county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 5th day of April next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $430.

True copy. Test, RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Cur.

March 16, 1830.

FOR RENT,

For the ensuing year, the HOUSE and LOT, in Princess-Anne, on the corner opposite the store of T. Jones & Co. For terms apply to Isaac F. Williams, of Dorchester, or the subscriber.

JAMES POLK.

Princess-Anne, July 21. w?

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Somerset county court, and to me directed, at the suit of Henry Wright vs. Thomas H. Bailey, Samuel Bailey, Samuel Cooper, and Levin Cooper, I have taken in execution, the following property, to wit: 1 yoke oxen, 1 heifer, 8 head of cattle, 10 head of hogs, 1 set of harrow harness, one stacks of corn, some orders, 3 stacks of fodder, taken as the property of the said Thomas H. Bailey also one wagon than named Jacob's, taken as the property of Samuel Cooper, all of which I shall proceed to sell on the premises, at Samuel Cooper's house door in Princess-Anne, on Tuesday the 20th day of March next, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, P. M. to satisfy the above named writ, with costs, levy due for the year 1828 and 1829.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, SHF.

Feb. 23, 1830.

☞ The sale of the above property is postponed till Tuesday the 20th of April (inst.) at the time and place above mentioned.

April 6, 1830.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of George Vincent against Thomas Vincent, I have taken in execution the following property, to wit: 2 head of horses, 1 yoke of oxen, 1 wain cart, 200 bushels of corn, more or less, 2 stacks of fodder, more or less, 2 beds and furniture, 1 corner cupboard, a tract of land called Hunston Saltash, one other tract called South Meadows or Fully, & one other tract called Pond Wander Lot, and I hereby give notice that I shall offer the same at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at the court house door in Princess-Anne, on Tuesday the 27th of April next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock P. M. to satisfy the above claim, with county levy due for the year 1828, and others levies due for the years of 1828 and

PRO PATRIA LIBERTATIS.

VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY. APRIL 13, 1830.

☞We are authorized to announce Col. ARNOLD E. JONES, as a Candidate to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

MASSACHUSETTS.—In 192 towns, Judge Morton, the Jackson candidate for Governor of this State, has received 5,319 votes more than were polled for the Jackson Electors in 1828. We believe Jackson got but 6,019 votes in the whole State at that election.

CONNECTICUT.—A letter from Hartford, dated 7th April, in speaking of the late election in that State, says—Never was a victory more complete, or a defeat more unexpected. Throughout this county our cause has triumphed; we have two of the three Senators, and nineteen of thirty-two representatives.

Of the Senatorial candidates, thirteen on the regular democratic tiket, out of twenty-one are elected, and it is supposed more. In the House of Representatives we shall have a decided majority of Republicans.

The triumph in this town and county, we feel confident, will have an important influence upon the politics of the State.

COUNTERFEITS.—We are informed that counterfeit $5 notes of the Farmer's Branch Bank at Easton, Md. are said to be in circulation. They bear date April 27, 1827, and are under number 2100.

The Philadelphia Gazette states, on the authority of a gentleman from Washington, that there is every probability that the bill for reducing the duties on *Tea* and *Coffee*, will be passed during the present session of Congress. The bill, as amended, will reduce the duties about one half, and take effect on the 31st Dec. 1831.

DUELLING IN TENNESSEE.

It is stated in a Tennessee paper that a law has been lately passed by the legislature of that State against Duelling. Any person sending a challenge, or being the bearer of it, as well as the person accepting it, are equally, on conviction, liable to confinement in the penitentiary, for a term of not less than three, or more than ten years. Any person posting another as a coward, &c. or publishing him as such in a newspaper or otherwise, to be liable on conviction to a confinement in the penitentiary for two years.

☞There will be a meeting of the Executive of Maryland on Monday the 3d day of May next.

APPOINTMENTS by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Charles Leary, to be collector of the customs for the District, and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Vienna, State of Md. from the 31st day of March, 1830, vice John Ennalls, *resigned*.

The National Intelligencer says—Nearly the whole of Monday the Senate sat with closed doors, upon the nominations by the President which have been so long suspended. From what we hear three of these were finally acted upon. The nomination of David Henshaw, to be Collector for the port of Boston, was confirmed, by a majority of 3 or 4 votes. The nomination of D. S. Carr, to be Naval Officer for the port of Baltimore, was confirmed by 24 to 23. The nomination of Isaac Hill, to be 2nd Comptroller of the Treasury, was rejected, by 33 votes to 15.

Distress in Great Britain.

According to the last English papers the distress of the country is the general subject of speculation, and the great burden of complaint. Public meetings are taking place all over the kingdom, demanding relief.

A great meeting had been held in Buckinghamshire, at which lord Nugent, among others made a speech. A petition was adopted, in which the present distress attributed to "the enormous weight of taxation under which the country now labours," that "a great portion of the taxes are manifestly appropriated to purposes most corrupt and unconstitutional, and to the maintenance of an unbecoming and idle luxury;" and the petitioners "do not hesitate to express their disbelief in the assertion of his Majesty's Ministers, that the exigencies of the State require the present enormous expenditure for its support;" and they attribute "the apathy and indifference with which their petitions are received to the notoriously corrupt and imperfect state of the Representation of the Commons."

At a meeting of the merchants, manufacturers, &c. of Manchester a series of spirited resolutions were adopted, in which the distress of the country was attributed to excessive taxation, and in a great measure unnecessary expenditure and monopoly. We extract the following passage from the speech of Mr. Shuttleworth, delivered at this meeting:—

"A very slight glance at the immense amount of taxation which has been wrought from the country will clearly account for the difficulties of our present situation. From January, 1797, to January 1817, the gross produce of the revenue exceeded 1,290 millions, and in the same period the public debt was increased 450 millions; so that the total expenditure amounted, in twenty years, to about 1,740 millions [shame, shame!]—or an average of 87 millions a year. During a part of this period the expenditure considerably exceeded this average. In the five years, from 1811, to 1815 inclusive, so utterly reckless of consequences were those who then administered the national resources, that the expenditure amounted to £513,423,000 or an average of nearly 123 millions a year. From 1817 inclusive, the expenditure has been about nine hundred millions, which added to the former sum makes the expenditure, for a period of little more than thirty years, two thousand six hundred millions—a sum, the mighty vastness of which no human mind has power distinctly to comprehend.—[loud and continued cheers.] It is no wonder that such an enormous drain for the purposes of state should spread ruin through the land, and plunge into almost unbearable misery the labouring population. And let it not be expected that the effects of this drain can be lessened without the most rigid, systematic and unsparing public economy."

The general distress is likewise fearfully increasing in Ireland. In Dublin alone, as it appears from the books and investigations of the Mendicity Institution, the aggregate of those receiving relief from the Relief Committee, including about 3,000 beggars living upon casual alms, amounts to 20,000. In the House of Commons on the 1st of March,—

"Mr. O'Connel presented a petition from certain inhabitants of the town of Drogheda, complaining of great distress. The petitioners stated, that there were 16,000 inhabitants in the town, 8,000 of whom were so destitute of clothing, or fuel, as to be dependent on a subscription for their relief, the amount of which did not exceed £25 a week, and which would not afford more than three farthings per week to each. They also added that that the corporation of Drogheda were in possession of lands belonging to certain charities which produced £20,000 a year, and yet they refuse to appropriate any of that amount to the relief of the poor. They therefore prayed that means might be adopted for affording them some relief."

Balt. Amer.

From the Boston Patriot of Thursday.

ATROCIOUS MURDER.

SALEM, April 7.

An assassination of almost unexampled atrocity took place in this town in the course of the last night. Joseph White, Esq. one of our most aged and opulent citizens, in the 82nd year of his age, was murdered in his bed, by some unknown person, who entered the lower part of his house at one of the back windows and committed the horrid deed, by first striking him on the head with some heavy instrument, and then inflicting ten stabs near the heart, with a dirk or knife, either of which injuries would have occasioned death. There were but two persons in the house besides Mr. White; these were domestics and slept in distant apartments, and heard nothing of the assassin. The first discovery was made at about 6 o'clock this morning, when the young man who resides in the family, on getting up, perceived a window open, and suspecting the house to have been entered by robbers, went to apprize the old gentleman, and found him dead, and his clothes and the bedding drenched in blood! The sensation created in town by this most atrocious deed, surpasses any thing I have ever witnessed here. The whole population were amazed and horror stricken.—There is no way of accounting for the act—nothing was stolen from the house, altho' there was money and other valuable property in the room where Mr. W. slept. The heirs have offered a reward of $1,000, and the selectmen $500 in addition, for the detection of the murderer.

P. S. A person has been arrested on suspicion of being the assassin, and is undergoing examination.

From the Baltimore Republican, of April 14.

THE SALEM MURDER.—The young man arrested in Marblehead upon suspicion of having been concerned in the murder of Mr. White, has been discharged and stands free from all suspicions of participation in the crime. The window opened, was in the lower story of the house; and the Salem Gazette expresses a wonder how that window and its inner shuts should have been unfastened on the inside. In addition to the thousand dollars offered by the heirs of Mr. White, and five hundred dollars by the town of Salem, the governor of the State has offered one thousand dollars for the apprehension of the murderers.

The St. Louis (Missouri) Gazette states, that the Fox and Sac Indians have become desirous of selling their country to the United States. It lies west of, and is bounded east, the whole extent by, the Mississippi—south by the State of Missouri; and a more beautiful and valuable country for agricultural purposes, is perhaps, no where to be found in the west. The prairies are generally small, the forests extensive, the streams of water numerous and pure, the soil deep and rich; and in point of *mineral wealth*, the country is represented to be greatly superior to that lately purchased of the Winnebagoes and other indians.—*B. Amer.*

The Mobile Commercial Advertiser of the 27th ult. says: "It is impossible at the present moment to ship a single bale of cotton from this port except to New Orleans by the packets, for want of vessels. There are now on hand about 20,000 bales cotton, and there are yet to be brought into the market from 20 to 30,000 bales more. This is a condition of things we believe unprecedented in the commercial annals of this city."

The Sumpter, (S. C.) Gazette, contains the following remarkable instance of sudden death.

"The venerable Mr Robert Coleman, a Class leader of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Camden, after having exhorted his Class with animation, and prayed with his accustomed fervency was, with his fellow worshippers, in the act of singing a hymn, when he suddenly fell down, and in twenty minutes was called from Time to Eternity. How solemn the lesson!—How awful the warning!"

U. States Senate.

The following list will shew the times at which the terms of the United States Senate will expire:

Maine.—Peleg Sprague, in March 3, 1835; John Holmes, 1833.
N. Hampshire—Levi Woodbury, 1831, Samuel Bell, 1835.
Massachusetts.—Nathaniel Silsbee, 1835; Daniel Webster, 1833.
Connecticut.—Samuel A. Foot, 1833; Calvin Wiley, 1831.
Rhode Island.—Ashur Robins, 1833; Nehemiah R. Knight, 1835.
Vermont—Dudley Chase, 1831; Horatio Seymour, 1833.
New York.—Nathan Sanford, 1831; Chas E. Dudley, 1833.
N. Jersey.—Mahlon Dickerson, 1833; Theodore Frelinghuysen, 1835.
Pennsylvania.—William Marks, 1831; Isaac D. Bernard 1833.
Delaware—John M. Clayton 1835; Arnold Naudain 1833
Maryland—Ezekiel F. Chambers 1831; Samuel Smith 1833
Virginia—Littleton W. Tazewell 1835; John Tyler 1833
N. Carolina—James Iredell 1831; ——— Brown 1835
S. Carolina—Robert Y. Hayne 1835; Wm. Smith 1831
Georgia—George M. Troup 1835; John Forsyth 1831
Tennessee—Hugh L. White 1835; Felix Grundy 1833
Kentucky—John Rowan 1831; Geo. M. Bibb 1835
Ohio—Benjamin Ruggles 1833; Jacob Burnett 1831
Louisiana—Edward Livingston 1835; Josiah S. Johnston 1831
Indiana—James Noble 1833; Wm. Hendricks, 1831
Mississippi—Powhatan Ellis 1833; ——— Adams 1835
Illinois—John M'Clean 1835; Elias K. Kane 1831
Alabama—Wm. R. King 1835; John M'Kinney 1831
Missouri—David Barton 1831; Thomas H. Benton 1833.

RECAPITULATION.

Those Senators whose terms expire in 1831, are—Messrs. Woodbury, Wiley, Chase, Sanford, Marks, Chambers, Iredell, William Smith, Forsyth, Burnet, Johnston, Hendricks, Kane, M'Kinley, Barton, and Rowan—16.

In 1833,—Messrs. Holmes, Webster, Foot, Robbins, Seymour, Dudley, Dickerson, Samuel Smith, Bernard, Naudain, Tyler, Grundy, Noble, Ellis, Benton, and Ruggles—19.

1835,—Messrs. Sprague, Bell, Silsbee, Knight, Frelinghuysen, Clayton, Brown, Hayne, Tazewell, Troup, White, Livingston, Adams, M'Lean, King, and Bibb—16

The Boston Palladium, a decided anti-Jackson paper, thus notices the summary punishments of the officers concerned in the late duel:

This is, in our opinion, one of the most creditable acts of the administration. It is a voluntary homage, rendered, on the part of the Government, to public opinion and public morality; and will ever be remembered with commendation."

CAUSE OF DECAY IN PEACH TREES.

A writer in the Trenton Federalist planted a peach orchard in 1820, which, for five or six years grew thriftily. The second crop of fruit seemed to have exhausted it, and on the following year, "the roots were replete with worms, and in many instances they had completely girdled the principal ones." He does not believe that the decline of peach trees is caused by worms. He supposes that the roots of peach trees in a healthy, vigorous and fruitful state are unpalatable to worms. By applying half a bushel of oyster shell lime and tar in equal proportions, immediately round the trunk, a few inches under the ground, he has restored his trees to the health and thriftiness they were in when 3 years old; and for the last four years he has had fine crops.

CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL.

The trade passing through this canal is already so considerable, that according to the United States Gazette, upwards of $600 in tolls, were taken at one lock in 23 hours, ending at 10 o'clock on Wednesday last. This place (Wilmington) and Brandywine are participating in the advantages of this new channel of trade. A considerable number of vessels has arrived, from the Chesapeake, by the canal, since the spring opened; and among other articles of produce, about twenty thousand bushels of wheat have been received from Port Deposite, at Brandywine.

VIRGINIA.

The elections are now going on in Virginia, for members of the Legislature. At the same time the vote is taken on the adoption of the new Constitution. As far as the returns have been received, the majority is greatly in its favor. Should it be adopted, the members elected will have no duty to perform, as another election will, in that case, be held in October next, for the choice of persons to compose the first Legislature under it.

The manufacture of sugar from beet-roots is still making way rapidly in France, with almost daily improvements. A manufacturer near Paris has taken out a patent, by which he undertakes to diminish the time hitherto required for completing the process at least one third.

Contents of the American Farmer

Of April 9, 1830.

On the Culture of Leguminous Field-plants; The Bean, its varieties, best soils for; preparation of the soil; manuring; time of sowing; different modes of culture and gathering in the crops; the produce; application of the crops, &c. &c. from Loudon's Encyclopedia of Agriculture—On the profit of manuring land, cultivation of the Grape, &c. in North Carolina—Agricultural resources of Great Britain and France—Large Turnip, and curious notices and sign boards in England—Large and valuable Cow of the Short Horn Durham Breed—Cause of Decay in Peach Trees—The Magnolia—Observations on Orchards, of the Apple Tree; size and age for Transplanting; Distances; Management; Pruning—On taming wild and vicious Horses—Value of the Anthracite Coal Fields in Pennsylvania—The pernicious effects of the use of Laudanum—Address and Premiums of the Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania—Editorial—Latest Foreign News and Prices—Prices in the N. York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Markets—Almanac.

Sheriffalty.

☞We are authorized to announce JOHN P. LANGFORD, Esq. as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
March 2, 1830.

☞We are authorized to announce Dr. JAMES STEWART as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county
Dec. 15, 1829. w?

☞We are authorized to announce HENRY LANKFORD, Esq. as a Candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
July 7, 1829. wtl?

☞We are authorized to announce Gen. MATTHIAS DASHIELL, as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
March 30, 1830.

☞We are authorized to announce SAMUEL G. HOLBROOK, Esq. as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county,
June, 1829. ttl

☞We are authorized to announce JAMES GOSLEE, Esq. as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
Jan. 19, 1830. wtl

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of four writs of Fieri Facias issued by Thomas Robertson, Esq. to wit: 3 at the suit of Wm. H. Collins, administrator of Stephen Collins, deceased, against Henry Beauchamp, one at the suit of Jacob Riggin use of Levin Tyler against Henry Beauchamp, and one issued by Theodore G. Dashiell, Esq. at the suit of Thomas Robertson against said Henry Beauchamp, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: one thousand lathes at Rehoboth, 1 negro man Sam, 1 looking glass, 1 bed and furniture, 1 corner cupboard, 2 old desks, 6 Windsor chairs, 1 walnut table, and 1 boat, which I shall proceed to sell at Rehoboth on the 15th day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the aforesaid writs.

DANIEL BENSON, Cons.
April 20th, 1830.

MARRIED,

On Wednesday last, by the Rev. R. M. Laird, Mr. *William Benson* to Miss *Matilda H. Long*, both of Princess-Anne.

BANK STOCK.

Books of Subscription, for the Capital Stock of

The Salisbury Bank,

WILL be opened at *Princess-Anne*, on the FIRST MONDAY of MAY next, under the direction of William Done, James Polk, George Handy, Littleton J. Dennis, and William W. Handy; at *Snow-Hill*, on the same day, under the direction of Ephraim K. Wilson, Irving Spence, Samuel R. Smith, David K. Hopkins, and John F. Duffield; and at *Salisbury*, on the same day, under the direction of John Rider, Jehu Parsons, George Todd, Humphrey Humphreys, and William B. Bell.

Salisbury, Md. April 15th, 1830.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Stephen Drury against Joshua Morris and John H. Morris, I have taken in execution the following property of John H. Morris, to wit: 1 side board, 1 secretary, 3 mahogony tables, 1 toilet table, 1 wash stand, 3 beds and furniture, 9 Windsor chairs, 1 looking glass, 10 head of hogs, 10 head of cattle, 1 horse, 9 pair of and irons, 1 pair shovel and tongs, 1 cupboard and furniture, 3 pots, 1 oven, 1 spider, 1 tea-kettle, 3 candlesticks, 1 negro woman named Abigail, 1 negro man named Harry, 1 do. named Bob, 1 negro boy named Alexander, and all the said Morris's right to a tract of land called Cattam; all of the above named property will be offered for sale on Wednesday the 12th day of May next, between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock A. M. at the residence of the said John H. Morris, for cash, to satisfy the above named writ, with county levy due for the year of 1828 and officers' fees due for 1828 and '29.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
April 20th, 1830.

Sheriff's Sael.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of John Badley, use of Levin Evans against Samuel Cooper and Priscilla Badley, I have taken in execution the following property as the property of Samuel Cooper, to wit: 2 head of horses, 1 yoke of oxen, 5 head of cattle, 3 beds and furniture, a tract of land called Bedford, one other tract called Confusion, one other tract called Addition, one other tract called Mc Daniel's Luck, the whole containing 221 acres, more or less; also the property of Priscilla Badley, 2 beds and furniture, and one cow and calf; all of the above property will be exposed to public sale at the late residence of Samuel Cooper, on Thursday the 13th of May next, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock P. M. to satisfy the above named writ with officers' fees due for the year of 1829.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
April 20th, 1830.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Clement Stanford against Charles Venables, I had heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit: 1 negro boy, named Sandy, 1 brown horse, 2 yoke of oxen, and a tract of land called Western Field containing 544 acres of land, more or less, as the property of the said Venables, and will expose the same to public sale on Tuesday the 4th day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock P. M. at the Court House door in Princess Anne, for cash, to satisfy the above named writ with officers' fees due for the year 1829.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
April 13, 1830.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, one at the suit of the State use of Edward Fowler and Leonard Fletcher against George Jones, of Robt. and one at the suit of James Blame against George Jones, of Robt. I had heretofore seized and taken in execution, the following property, to wit:—part of a tract or tracts of land called Worthington and White Haven, containing 420 acres more or less, one negro Adam, one do. Peter, one horse and yoke of oxen, the goods and chattels lands and tenements of the said George Jones, of Robt. and I hereby give notice, that I shall offer the same, at public sale, to the highest and best bidder for cash. The negroes, horse and yoke of oxen will be offered for sale at the court-house door, on Tuesday the 27th day of the present month, between the hours of one and 2 o'clock P. M. and the land above mentioned will be sold on Wednesday the 28th of the present month on the premises, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. to satisfy the above claims, &c.

ROBT. STEWART, late Shff.
April 6th, 1830.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Somerset county, I shall offer at public sale, on Wednesday the 28th April (inst.) at the late residence of GEORGE JONES, of Robt. deceased, all the

Personal Estate

of said deceased.

The terms of sale will be a credit of six months on all sums exceeding five dollars, the purchasers giving bond with approved security—for all purchases of and under five dollars the cash will be required.

Sale to commence at the hour of 9 o'clock A. M. JOHN LEATHERBURY.
April 6, 1830. Adm. of G. J. dec'd.

From the Albany Argus.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

We confess that we have not looked as indifferent spectators upon the controversy on this subject between the U. S. Telegraph and the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer. We have witnessed it, we say so frankly but respectfully, with regret. And more so, as those Journals rank as mutual and efficient co-operators in the great work of political reform, and among the early and prominent friends of Gen. Jackson and of his administration. Collisions, struck out by a remark, uttered in haste or in wrath, may have produced a temporary alienation of feeling between them; but we are persuaded that with both, a desire to promote the general interests of the Country and to maintain the ascendency of the Republican party of the Union, is paramount to all personal considerations; and that we shall see them engaged, hereafter as heretofore, rather in a praise-worthy and zealous emulation to sustain the National Administration, than in personal altercations that can serve only to gratify and strengthen its enemies.

"In the course of these animadversions, the supposed views of two gentlemen, standing high in the affections of the People and in the confidence of the Executive, the Vice President, and Secretary of State,—have been brought under consideration; and although no imputations have been cast upon either, it is inferable that apprehensions are entertained that at least portions of the friends of those gentlemen are not unwilling, to take measures at this early day to secure their respective claims to the succession.—For ourselves, it has been our wish to put far off the evil day when the contentions incident to this subject should be entered upon; and we have believed this could be done consistently with any duty and all interests that deserve to be consulted. Indeed, it seems to be due to the administration of Gen. Jackson, at least on the part of its friends, to avoid whatever might tend to interrupt or postpone the great objects of its creation; to weaken the practical and salutary effect of its measures; or to defeat an expression, in relation to it, of the unbiassed judgment of the people. Under this conviction, we have carefully abstained from all comment or quotation tending to call out or continue examinations of this sort; and after what has been said, and in view of the known predisposition of considerable portions of the public to anticipate the discussion upon a subject of such interest; and particularly of that portion of it which, acting from the impulses of a defeated and rankling hostility to the General Administration, seeks to disseminate dissention among political friends; it has seemed to us desirable that all should be done, that can be done with propriety, by those who consult the general welfare and the harmony of the Democratic Party, to allay and prevent the farther agitation of this disturbing question. We are satisfied that the apprehensions to which we have referred, so far as they exist, are without foundation, and will in time yield before the acts of the parties, and such open and candid explanations as can from time to time be made.

"In saying thus much, we do not profess to speak from a knowledge of the views of Mr. Calhoun, or of those of his immediate personal friends. But we have a sufficient guarantee of the justness of our anticipations, in the character of the V. President. In his early devotion to the republican cause, his fearless co-operation with the democracy of the country in its day of peril, his efforts and his eloquence in its behalf, his distinguished services and high official standing, and his frank, honorable and elevated career, there are proofs enough that he will be found incapable of desiring, much less of contributing to, any attempts to disturb the general tranquility for the purpose of advancing his personal views.

"With respect to the other gentleman whose name has been connected with these discussions, and who yields to no man in a generous and elevated devotion to the interests of his Country and its Democracy, we are in one respect, more fortunate. We know well Mr. Van Buren's sentiments on this subject. From the first indications of a disposition to agitate the public mind as to Gen. Jackson's successor, he has deprecated that course, not only as uncalled for and unnecessary, but as one which could not be otherwise than injurious to the public welfare. This opinion he has communicated freely; and it is within our personal knowledge, that he has embraced every fit occasion to discountenance any such attempts, and to dissuade his friends from the slightest participation in them.

"Whilst we are upon this subject, we shall be allowed to add, that with the Republicans of New York, there is but one opinion in regard to the next election, and that is, that if Gen Jackson's life and health be spared, he ought to be continued in office for the same period, as most of his illustrious predecessors. We have no doubt, when the time to pass upon this question shall arrive, that the further services of him who has on all occasions so signally obeyed the requisitions of his country, and so well fulfilled its expectations, will be required from Maine to Louisiana; and we are equally confident, however anxious he may be to retire from the cares of office and the responsibilities of public life, that he will not be found capable of consulting his personal happiness in contravention of the will of the people. This confidence is founded, not on particular information as to his sentiments and intentions; for of that we have none; but from his public course and known principles. We know full well, that there is no man in the Nation who would more heartily rejoice in such a result of the first term of Gen. Jackson's administration, or who would more cordially and cheerfully concur in and contribute to his second election, than Mr. Van Buren.

Canandaigua, Ontario co. N. Y.
March 20, 1830.

I have an imported cow of the improved Short horn Durham breed, which was weighed at the hay scales in this village, to-day, together with a calf a year old this present month, same stock, the joint weight of the two was 2453 lbs.: weight of cow, 1665, calf 788.

It might also be gratifying to state, the the cow in the season for milk, has given [illegible] quarts of rich milk daily.

L. JENKINS.

From the Baltimore Republican.

"Setting History Right."

The Postmaster General's report, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate calling for the number of removals of Postmasters made during the last year, shows an aggregate of *four hundred and ninety one;* and this is proclaimed to be *Proscription, Proscription, Proscription.*

Two or three statistical items will serve to set "history right" in that particular.

The number of Postmasters throughout the United States does not vary far from "eight thousand;" so that the removals have averaged about "one in sixteen" of the whole number.

Of these eight thousand, it is admitted that more than one half, at least *five eighths*, were in favor of the late administration, and consequently opposed to the election of Gen. Jackson. If we suppose that every man removed was an opposition man, it follows that the proportion of removals of opponents is as *one* to *ten*—that is, for every coalition man turned out, there are *nine* left in. Now this does not look like *universal* proscription; nor has it, to any reasonable mind, the appearance of much intolerance. If there had been one thousand removals instead of less than five hundred, the number would have then been only equal, instead of bearing that proportion which the parties bear, and to produce which Mr. Jefferson avowedly acted in the distribution of officers.

Further, if we deduct from this number [491,] the changes which became necessary from other causes than politics, unfaithfulness, imbecility, or other good reasons, the number removed for political causes will be rendered still smaller, and make the cry of universal proscription still more ridiculous.

The facts disclosed in the report demonstrate that, for a manly exercise of opinion, for a temperate use of the elective franchise, which is presumed to have marked the conduct of the *nine* coalition men that have been retained in office by their opponents, there is nothing to be feared from the present upright administration. But for brawling politicians, for those who have brought "the patronage of the federal government into conflict with the freedom of elections," by using the immunities of their office for the circulation of scandalous falsehoods against public men and foul attacks upon private character there is, as there should be no favor.

TAMING WILD HORSES.

From an old English Paper.

The most extraordinary proficient in this line which we ever heard of, was James Sullivan, an Irishman, who died without communicating his knowledge to his son. When sent for to break a vicious horse, for which he was paid more or less according to the *distance*, for the trouble appeared to be no more with the most vicious than the most tractable, he invariably directed the stable door to be shut upon him and his *pupil*, not to be opened until he gave the signal. After a *tete a tete* of half an hour, during which no noise was heard, the signal was given, and Sullivan and his veterinary friend appeared lying down and playing like a child and a puppy dog. From that time the horse patiently submitted to any discipline; no cause could be assigned for his success, which never failed in the least degree, but it was observed, by those who witnessed it, that whenever Sullivan spoke or looked the animal trembled and was apparently terrified. How this ascendency over the animal, which no other person has been known to possess in such a degree, was obtained, has never been ascertained; but it never failed in producing the most certain and permanent effect.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the American Farmer, dated

Newbern, N. C. March 25, 1830.

Mrs. Wilson, the past year, raised three pecks of the cocoons of the silk worm. A portion of them were reeled, and the silk was beautifully white. We have here two species of the silk worm—natives. One of them spins from the oak, and the other from the persimmon. Those of the latter species make a larger cocoon, and apparently a finer silk. North Carolina, can raise as much silk from the mulberry, the oak, and the persimmon, as there can be found persons to fabricate it. And it will be raised in abundance so soon as its inhabitants amount to eighty-four, the square mile—the population of China. In the interim these tenants of the trees will be permitted to enjoy their liberty, and spin for the elements to destroy.—These native silk worms hatch from their cocoons in the spring, and lay their eggs, which hatch during the summer, and the worm spins and encloses itself in the cocoon, and remains therein during the winter, and until spring, when it comes forth a large butterfly, elegantly variegated.

GEORGE WILSON.

Chances of Marriage.—A curious calculation has been entered into by a writer in a recent Edinburgh paper, the object of which is to show the relative numbers of marriages that take place among the females of Scotland between the ages of fourteen and forty. Of a thousand married women under forty, "taken without selection," it seems that 32 were married during their fourteenth or fifteenth year, 101 during their sixteenth or seventeenth, 219 during their eighteenth or nineteenth, and 233 (the greatest number) during the twentieth or twenty first.—From this age forward the number of marriages in each year rapidly declines, twenty-two and twenty-three giving only a hundred and sixty-five, the next two years 102, the next 45, and so on; down to thirty-eight or thirty-nine, which give only 4. If this calculation is accurate, a single lady entering on her twenty second year has left to her but about two-fifths of her original chances of matrimony; and should she continue in single blessedness until her twenty sixth year, she will have lost about six sevenths of her chances for a husband. We give these statistics a place, for the information of such of our unmarried lady readers as may desire to know how stand the blanks and prizes in the lottery of matrimony.

The venerable Charles Carroll of Carrollton, has lately conveyed to the Roman Catholic Seminary at Baltimore, 254 acres of the Manor, together with $5000 to erect a Seminary thereon, for the preparation of young men for the ecclesiastical state.

To the Editor of the V. Herald.

Sir, with this, you will receive the first number of a short series of "STRICTURES" on the Report of Mr. Johnson, of Ky. in the Congress of the United States, on Sabbath Mails. It is an undeniable fact, that those reports do breathe a spirit of Infidelity. This fact, and the unfair view of the subject, which his reports present, have induced us to take a review of the reports themselves, and to animadvert on objectionable passages.

If your correspondent, "LÆLIUS," refers to *Mr. Johnson*, as one of those "citizens *high in office*," who are tainted with the foul corruption of Infidelity, we agree with him in that opinion, but we would respectfully caution him against making vague and indefinite charges of such a nature against the representatives of the Nation. The character and influence of our representatives, should not be attacked or impaired without sufficient specific grounds. If any particular *individual* or *individuals*, be suspected of unsound principles, let them be exposed, and the reasons of suspicion, clearly stated, that the people may judge of their guilt or innocence. Your ob't. serv't.

DEMOPHILUS.

April 16th, 1830.

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

STRICTURES,

Upon Mr. Johnson's reports, in the Congress of the U. S., on Sabbath mails.

No. 1.

"Audi alteram partem."

Hear the other side of the question.

"That some respite is required from the ordinary vocations of life, is an established principle, sanctioned by the usages of all nations, whether Christian or Pagan. One day in seven has also been determined upon, as the proportion of time; and in conformity with the wishes of the great majority of citizens of this country, the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, has been set apart to that object."—*First report.*

These insidious remarks form the introduction to Mr. Johnson's *Senatorial* report. The important admission, made therein, the air of candour and sincerity, which they breathe, were evidently intended, by the writer, to prepossess the mind of the reader, in favour of his friendly regard to the Sabbath, and to induce him to receive, with less scrutiny and examination, the subsequent statements and arguments of the report. He knew that a great deal depended upon the manner, in which he set out; upon the impressions first made on the minds of his readers. He knew that if he began with anathemas against "religious zeal," and "religious combinations," or with the Infidel slang about "a union of Church and State," he would rouse the watchful attention, and excite the strict scrutiny of every Christian reader, and sober-thinking man in the community, and that his subsequent remarks would be scrupulously examined by the keen eye of sharp-sighted suspicion. And we hazard the opinion, that the favourable reception, which these reports have met with, (the first especially) was owing infinitely more to the ingenious *manner* of their expression, than to the *matter*, they contain. It was the Syren's song, that lured the admiration of cursory readers. It was by joining with them in the first instance, and going, as it were, their own way, for a while, until they became convinced, that both intended to pursue the same rout, and having, in the fullness of their confidence, given up the direction of the course, they were unconsciously led from their intended track, and yet the way, into which they were led, seemed, upon a so[illegible]ical view, reasonable and safe, and likely to conduct to the desired end.—The end, we *all* desire, is, we humbly hope, the good of our common country. The difference is, concerning the *best* way, by which we can attain that end. Some Infidels profess to believe, that no Sabbath or religion, is of any importance to the welfare of the country, but rather a disadvantage, and that to stop the mail on the Sabbath, merely because six or eight millions of the inhabitants of our nation, think the Sabbath ought to be respected, would open a door, thro' which, the Church might get in to the State, and form a 'combination,' whereby a religious despotism would be fastened down upon our country. Many well meaning citizens, who have perhaps taken only a slight glance at the matter, who regard the Sabbath as of great importance to the morals and well being of civil society, are yet impressed with such an opinion of the great political utility of the continual and speedy conveyance of the public mail as to think it a "work of necessity," and therefore not a criminal violation of the sacredness of the Sabbath. But we believe, that by far the greater part of the sober, the reflecting, and of the moral and religious men, included in "the great majority of citizens of this country," are firmly persuaded, after patriotic deliberation, that the National Institution of a Sabbath, which *every* department of the national government, should be required to observe and respect, by suspending its ordinary business, except in cases of absolute necessity, is a GREAT POLITICAL GOOD, insomuch as it tends to improve the bodily vigor, to call off the mind from worldly cares and employments, to a recollection of the supreme Sovereign of the Universe; to impress the consciences of men with a reverential awe, thereby restraining vice and immorality, who hare the primary causes of all individual and national unhappiness.

It is our intention, at this time, to consider the importance of a Sabbath, with regard to its *political expediency*, as an institution fraught with consequences of the utmost interest to mankind, in their connection with civil society. In the course of our remarks we shall avail ourselves of the fair, reasonable, and logical inferences, deducible from the admissions in the first paragraph of the senatorial report. The language of those reports, generally, and of the paragraph referred to, particularly, is so vague and indefinite, as to admit, in some instances, of more than one construction. In doubtful cases, it is not our intention to avail ourselves of the grammatical construction of the *letter*, contrary to the *spirit* of the reports; for though, perhaps, this ingenious indeterminateness was intentional, that should a construction, favourable to the Sabbath, be put upon the doubtful remarks, by persons friendly to the Sabbath, and inconsistency be charged upon the reports, the quondam Senator might have a refuge in contending for a different construction, which the indefiniteness of the expression might admit, and which the spirit of the reports might seem to render more plausible. It will not however be denied, that in the first paragraph of the first report, the following facts are clearly and unequivocally admitted.

1. It is admitted to be an established principle, that some respite is required from the ordinary business of life.

2. That this principle has been sanctioned by the usages of all nations whether Christian or Pagan.

3. That one day in seven has also been determined upon as the proportion of time allotted to a respite from the usual vocations of life.

Let us here examine these three particulars.

The first is an admission of an *established principle*, that some respite *is required* from the ordinary business of life. In the very onset we must observe, in what guarded and unsatisfactory language, the admission is made. We doubt not, many have considered that admission, as extending, by way of circumlocution, to the importance of the Sabbath, as regarded by the Christian world. But upon analyzing the sentence, we shall find it to admit merely, that a *temporary intermission* of the ordinary vocations of life is required; without hazarding a syllable about the *purpose*, for which this respite is required; whether man's *natural* constitution requires it, to renew his bodily vigor, after toil; whether his *moral* nature requires it, that a special interval may be set apart for the worship of his God; or whether such a respite is required, for the well being and improvement of both his natural and moral constitution.

Since Mr. Johnson is silent as to the *reason* of a respite, we must endeavor to *ascertain* the *grounds*, upon which, this *established principle* is founded. For this purpose, we shall call to our aid, the second admission, which is:

That this established principle has been sanctioned by the usages of ALL *nations, whether Christian or Pagan.* For this admission, we give Mr. Johnson our thanks. We do not complain of any want of precision in the use of terms, in this member of the sentence. Nor shall we question the correctness of his historical information, as we have a right to presume, from the spirit of his reports, and the guarded manner of his expression, that he would admit no more, in favour of the Sabbath, than the general knowledge of mankind, might compel him.

From these facts,—that some respite is required,—by an established principle,—sanctioned by the usages of all nations, whether Christian or Pagan,—we rationally infer, that the principle derives its universality, from the wants of man, urging its necessity; from the light of Nature, discovering its expediency; or from the positive Institution of God, rendering the observance of a day of rest, a moral duty. Will it be contended that the want of bodily rest, other than that afforded by the time for sleep, has been so imperious, among all nations of the earth, as to establish a *principle*, that some other respite from the ordinary vocations of life is required? We presume it will not. But let it be admitted that the wants of man, or the light of Nature, or perhaps both combined, might have suggested the expediency of some respite from *laborious* employments, yet we think, no one will contend, that this suggestion could have been strong enough to establish a *custom*, among *all classes* of citizens, in *all nations* of the world, of observing any particular day, during which a *universal suspension* of all the customary labors and pursuits of life, was to prevail. But how shall we account for the remarkable fact, contained in the *third* admission, that "*one day in seven*, has also been determined upon, as the proportion of time, allotted to a respite from the usual vocations of life?" How shall we account for the *weekly* division of time, which attained among the Phenicians, Egyptians, Greeks and Romans, and which doubtless existed among the numerous swarms of nations in the North of Europe, ages before they issued from their "Northern hive," and overrun the Southern regions of that continent? We are of opinion, that this extraordinary coincidence of all nations having observed the same proportion of time, namely, *the one seventh*, as a respite from worldly employments, can be accounted for only by admitting the authenticity of the Mosaic history, that the Sabbath was instituted by God himself, at the creation of the world. It was, no doubt, observed by Adam, in Paradise; by the Antedeluvians; by Noah, in the Ark; and continued by him and his descendants, after the deluge, and when the people were multiplied, the numerous nations, upon their dispersion into different parts of the earth, carried with them this excellent custom of religiously observing *one day in seven*, which, on account of its infinite importance was handed down from generation to generation, unchanged and unimpaired, amidst the lapse of ages, Pagan idolatry, political convulsions, and the wreck of empires. We consider it a farther collateral evidence of the truth of the Mosaic account, that one day in seven, has not only been observed, as a day for the temporary intermission of worldly business, but has also been universally connected with the Religion of all nations, however idolatrous. From these remarkable coincidences, and the notorious fact, that there existed among the ancients, after their dispersion, almost a total absence of commercial, or any other kind of intercourse, between the different parts of the world, we conclude, that the Sabbath must have existed before their dispersion: thus corroborating the Scriptural account of the divine institution of that Holy day. But if the foes of the Sabbath persist in denying its divine institution, and contend that the custom was borrowed from one nation, by another, in their casual international intercourse, until it became universal, although this supposition would involve the matter in great doubt and difficulty, yet they thereby admit, what we have been endeavouring to establish, namely, the *great political importance* of the Sabbath to mankind, in their connection with civil society. For we are not aware, that any custom, or human institution, of whatever kind or character, has ever been found of such *extraordinary importance*, such *universal aptitude* to the situation and circumstances of all countries, so *obviously beneficial* to the welfare of mankind, as to be unanimously received, and "sanctioned by the usages of all nations, whether Christian or Pagan."—A custom,

"So universal, all mankind
In nothing else is of one mind."

We consider the subject as reduced to this dilemma:

The Sabbath is either of *divine* or *human* institution.

If it be of *divine* institution, it is obviously our *duty and advantage* to regard it with reverence, and to avail ourselves of its benefits, as we are *divinely* told, "the Sabbath was made for man."

If it be of *human* institution, its wisdom, peculiar aptitude, and beneficial results to mankind, have been fully developed, by its universal adoption, among the nations of the earth; and it is therefore our *duty* and *advantage*, as a nation, to consider its adoption and observance, as a *great national blessing*. Therefore in either case, the high importance of the Sabbath to us, as a Nation, is clearly established.

We omit considering at this time, the positive recognition of the CHRISTIAN SABBATH, by the constitution of the U. States, & by the legislatures of the several States, as we shall have occasion to remark on these facts, in a subsequent number

DEMOPHILUS

Baltimore Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, April 16, 1830.

FLOUR—best white wheat family, 5 50 a 6 00—superfine Howard-st 4 57 a 4 [illegible] city mills 4 12 a —; Susquehanna, 4 [illegible] CORN MEAL; bbl 2 25—WHEAT, [illegible] red, 0 87 a 0 88; best white 0 87 a [illegible] ord. to good 80 a 85—CORN [illegible] yellow 35 RYE, 48 a [illegible] —BEANS, 0 90 a 1 — [illegible] CLOVER SEED, 4 37—[illegible] 2 50—ORCHARD GRASS [illegible] Herd's — a 1 00—Lucerne 37 [illegible] BARLEY — — —FLAXSEED, [illegible] WHISKEY, hhds 1st pf. 22—in bbls [illegible] a —WOOL, common unwashed, [illegible] a 16—washed 18 a 20—crossed 20 a [illegible] three quarter 23 a 30—full do 30 a [illegible] cording to the quality—FISH, Shad, Susquehanna, No 1, bbl 5 50; do [illegible] North Carolina, No. 1, 5 50 [illegible] Herrings No 1 bbl 3 75, No 2, [illegible] kerel No 1, 6 50; No [illegible] BACON, hams, [illegible] 9½; FEATHERS [illegible] WOOD, by the vessel [illegible]

DOCTOR

William L. Jones

HAS removed his office to the one lately occupied by Samuel W. Jones and John Dennis, Esqs. (at the corner of Brick pavement,) where he may be found day and night, ready to attend to his *professional duties*.

Princess-Anne, April 13, 1830.

Public Notice.

BY an Act of Assembly [illegible] 1817, the Levy Court of Somerset [illegible] directed to levy a sum [illegible] purpose of building Offices [illegible] Clerk and Register of Wills—The money was [illegible] ed in 1818, and before its appropriation was made to the purpose for which it was intended, the law was repealed.

The Levy Court brought suit against William S. Handy, and his securities, to recover back the sum so levied [illegible] and judgment against them [illegible] cept Dr. John King, [illegible] vent, the whole judgment [illegible] him to pay, and he is [illegible] same. A large number of the [illegible] ers in the County having [illegible] to relinquish all their [illegible] date; an Act was passed [illegible] in 1820, authorizing the Levy Court [illegible] duct from the debt any amount [illegible] be thus relinquished. A great [illegible] already released their claims, [illegible] sumed that others would [illegible]

The Levy Court, in the [illegible] duty to the public, have taken the [illegible] ry steps to secure the payment of the money, and it only requires that they should know who among the citizens of the County intend to claim their proportion of it, to enable them to collect it and to close the business.

As the only means of [illegible] necessary information, the Levy Court have resolved to give this public notice to all persons who intend claiming their respective proportions, of the consideration of the fact, [illegible] their desire to settle the concern.—They therefore hereby require all such persons who have any claims against the Levy Court for County Levy, paid by them respectively, in the assessment of the year 1817, to lodge their claims either with George [illegible] Esquire, Clerk of the Levy Court, or with William Done, then Attorney, [illegible] fore the FIRST day of JULY next, otherwise they will be considered [illegible] Court, [illegible] claim thereto

April 6, 1830.

BLANKS,

Of the following descriptions, printed on excellent paper, constantly on hand and for sale, at low prices for cash, at the [illegible] the Village Herald.

Warrants,
Fieri Fa.'s before supersedeas
Do. after do.
Ca. Sa.'s before do.
Do. after do.
Narrations.
Appeal Bonds.

Blanks for Insolvent Debtors.

A Teacher Wanted.

THERE is a vacancy at Mil[illegible] house, near Princess Anne, for a [illegible] pable of teaching an English school [illegible] gentleman who may desire the situation [illegible] can bring satisfactory testimonials [illegible] moral habits, may learn further [illegible] on application to

MATT[illegible]

March 16, 1830.

THE CORNUCOPIÆ.

"Blending the useful with the sweet."

A SKETCH FROM NATURE.

She knelt beside me—and mine eye once glanc'd
Upon her form. 'Twas but a glance—but ne'er
From my remembrance will it pass away.
Her arms were folded on her breast—her head
Bow'd down most meekly, as became the place;
And her dark eye-brow, and still darker hair
Shaded a countenance wherein was less
Of beauty than expression; it was pale
As the lily in the spring—it bore
Some touches of the frame & mind's disease,
Some marks of hidden wo. Her half clos'd eye
Was bent to earth, and shaded by a lash,
Silken and shining as the raven's wing;
Her lip was motionless, and it seem'd
As though her supplication sped at word
Forth from her pious bosom to her God.
There was a wither'd flow'ret on her breast,
Perchance an emblem of the hopes which there
Had blossom'd and there faded.

I have view'd
Woman in many a scene—I have beheld
Her gay and glorious in the festive hall,
Eager of conquest—and I too have mark'd
The winning languish and seductive smile,
Both dear and dangerous to the youthful heart,
And I have stray'd with beauty by my side,
Through the still glade at evening's pensive hour,
By the pale radiance of the moon, whose beams
Hath silver'd o'er her smiles: and she hath look'd
As she had thrown her soul in her eyes;
Nay, I have view'd her by the fever'd bed
Of sickness, pillow the pale cheek, and bathe
The fainting brow, where like a form of light,
She whisper'd peace where else there had been none;
But never by the side of woman yet
Such thrillings and unearthly feelings stole
On my o'ercharged heart, as when I saw
That pious maid communing with her God.

A PASSAGE.

By James Lawson.

I grant that dreams are idle things,
Yet I have known a few,
To which my faithful memory clings,
They seemed so sweet and true.
Barton.

The gay and thoughtless prize woman more for the beauty of face and elegance of figure, than for intelligence of mind, and refinement of education; so that if a lady be acknowledged a fashionable belle, the strength of her mind and the polish of her education are accounted nought.

With men of genius, external beauty is but a secondary consideration; "that within which passeth show," has the first claim on their admiration. Beauty fades; time steals the roses from their check, and age leaves but a shadow of the beautiful and fashionable belle. With the lady of talent and refinement, the charm of conversation, and the flow of wit, cast a veil over withering loveliness, and render her as interesting, when robbed of personal charms, as in her day of power and pride. But to the intelligent eye, a lady of mind and education is always beautiful; though, her features, when at rest, are not as lovely as a cherished flower, nor as regular as a painter's fancy piece, yet, when her mind warms with conversation, or burns with the poetic imagery of her fancy thoughts, a brightness and a witchery dwell in every expression, which unconsciously hold in thrall the dullest of mankind.

When however, to intelligence is added the spell of beauty, that lady holds a masterdom over every heart, and man bows in silent adoration before her physical and intellectual perfection. Her presence commands respect, her actions admiration. The idle and the fashionable bow in subjection before her very gaze. The educated and talented stand before her with awe and admiration; and with conscious pride count themselves in the society of one, whose very word makes them feel a presence that instructs and exalts. There is no creation of nature more beautiful than a lovely woman: nothing more dignified, more respect-commanding, than a female of genius and education. She gives man an exalted opinion of his race, and would make the veriest misanthrope renounce his mistaken faith, and exclaim with exultation, "she like myself, is of the race of Man.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

CONFESSION OF DR. CHALMERS.

It is well known that for more than 12 years after he entered the ministry, Dr. Chalmers preached mere morality to his people. His views of divine truth were then entirely changed, and he became one of the most devoted evangelical ministers in Scotland. In an address to his former parishioners in Kilmany, he thus speaks of the entire inefficacy of the style of preaching which he at first adopted: *N. Y. Observer.*

And here I cannot but record the effect of an actual, though undesigned experiment, which I prosecuted for upwards of 12 years among you. For the greater part of that time, I could expatiate on the meanness of dishonesty, on the villany of falsehood, on the despicable arts of calumny,—in a word, upon all those deformities of character which awaken the natural indignation of the human heart, against the pests and disturbers of human society. Now could I, upon the strength of these warm expostulations, have got the thief to give up his stealing, and the evil speaker his censoriousness, and the liar his deviations from truth, I should have felt all the repose of one who had gotten his ultimate object. It never occurred to me, that all this might have been done, and yet every soul of every hearer, have remained in full alienation from God. But the interesting fact is, that during the whole of that period I never once heard of any such reformations having been effected. If there were any thing at all brought about in this way, it was more than ever I got any account of. I am not sensible that all the vehemence with which I urged the virtues and proprieties of social life, had the weight of a feather on the moral habits of my parishioners. And it was not until I got impressed with the utter alienation of the heart, in all its desires and affections, from God; it was not till the free offer of forgiveness, through the blood of Christ, was urged upon their acceptance, that I ever heard of any of those subordinate reformations, which I aforetime made the earnest and the zealous, but I am afraid, at the same time, the ultimate object of my earlier ministrations. I have at last learnt that to preach Christ, is the only effective way of preaching morality in all its branches.

EGYPT ILLUSTRATED.

Mr. Buckingham's Lectures on that Country.

In speaking of Alexandria, the Lecturer described the large column lying there called Cleopatra's Needle; and to show the great power of the ancient Egyptians, he mentioned that the united skill and talents of the English and French armies, when both were in Egypt, and when the latter generously proffered their services to the former to assist in conveying this monument of antiquity to England—the united skill and power of both armies were unable to remove this Column, which the Egyptians must have transported from beyond the Cataracts—a distance of 600 miles and placed there on its pedestal. He also referred to the Monolithic temple of Amasis, at Sais, which was brought from the same spot, a distance of 500 miles, and employed 3,000 pilots of the Nile 3 inundations, or 3 years, to convey it to the place where it was to be erected; as well as to the Pyramids, and the enormous Statute of Memnon, to show that the Egyptians had a method of raising and moving large masses, now unknown to us. To illustrate the size of the large Pyramid, the Lecturer stated that it would within a few feet, fill the whole area of Lincoln's Inn-fields, its height being equal to its base. On going to visit it, a party of 16 persons breakfasted in a cavern; they had plenty of elbow room, and there was space for a servant to walk round and wait on the party; this cavern was in the corner of the Pyramid, and it was caused by one single stone having been removed. Of such vast magnitude are the stones of which this colossal structure is formed.

The immense water tanks under the city of Alexandria, large enough, it has been said, to contain water for all the inhabitants for 3 years, were, (he said) some miles in length, and he believed what was said of them. He had wandered in one more than a mile without coming to a termination. They justified the opinion, that the labor below the ground at Alexandria was more costly and extensive than what was employed above ground, even when Alexandria was at the height of splendor.

To illustrate the size of the great statute of Memnon the Lecturer observed, that when he stood on ground that was level with the sole of his foot he could not see over his instep; and this statute was composed of such a hard granite, that the head of a lesser statute, composed of similar materials, now in the British Museum, defied our best tools, and yet it was polished to perfection. In attempting to make a hole into the shoulder of the statute at the Museum, a workman broke upwards of 300 chisels, and at the end of the third day had not got deeper than half an inch. The magnificent Temple of Carnac, at Thebes, was 2 miles in circumference. The portico of St. Paul's, the finest Temple, except one in Europe, contains, he said, eight columns of four feet in diameter, and there are four similar columns in the screen. But the mere portico of the Temple at Thebes contained 130 columns, each 12 feet in diameter. The portico alone, therefore, was large enough to allow the whole of St. Paul's Cathedral to be placed within it, leaving room for Saint Paul's to be encircled by the lord Mayor's procession.

The mummies were originally placed, he said, in the catacombs, some on their feet and some on their side, but in such a manner as to form one close compact mass, like herrings stowed in a barrel. When the Arabs want fuel they go in parties to the catacombs, and with a crowbar or some such instrument, inserted between the heads of the mummies, they prize off one after another, hand them up, and carry them away to burn. Without any regard to age, sex, or rank, they chop them up and throw the pieces on the fire, with the same feeling that other people chop up logs of wood or use the coal-scuttle. A provident Arab will have a store of ten or twelve mummies, and legs, arms and trunks, are seen lying about their dwellings like pieces of wood. It might be supposed that these ancient relics of humanity would make an unpleasant fire, but this the Lecturer said was not the case. The balsams and spices, which had been used in embalming them, on the contrary, gave out a fragrant odour, and he should not wonder, he said, if some ingenious inventor were to introduce mummy-dust into use, as a most delightful *pastille*. In the stomachs of the mummies large masses of bituminous matter are found, and when the Arabs have collected any quantity of these, they are sent to Cairo and sold. The use to which they are put is singular; they are purchased by the apothecaries, and beat into powder, which is afterwards administered as a sovereign antidote to all diseases. Unlike the dead in other countries, the buried Egyptians are of great use to the living, constituting their only fuel and their chief medicine.

The Lost Dinner,

Or a Corpulent Gentleman's Adventure.

"Oh that this too solid flesh would melt, thaw and resolve itself into a dew."
Hamlet.

"Let me have men about me that are fat."—*Julius Cæsar.*

Of all the pleagues with which Old Nick has attempted to disturb the quiet of this blessed world, I think there is none equal to the disposition which half the community have for tormenting fat people. I can speak feelingly on this point, for I am a fat man myself. Your lean fellows live in quiet, nobody thinks of poking fun at them, or jostling them in the streets, or sqeezing them in a crowd, or a stage-coach, or a box at a theatre. They slip through the common rubs and crosses of life as easily as a snake through the bushes. A starvling has an immunity against all tribulation:—but a fat man—there is no mercy for him: he is a butt for all the jokes that are current; there is no sharp shooting but hits him. He is too prominent a mark to escape. The lean ones envy his goodly size and revenge themselves the only way they can, by ridiculing what they would fain participate in, but find it beyond their reach, as the fox turned up his right-honorable snout at certain grapes.

Who would not be fat if he could? I don't see any harm in being fat. It is sheer malice and envy that would set the world against fat people who, generally speaking, are the most useful and good natured of the community: *fruges consumere nati*, they keep the market up, and make trade flourish. If to be fat is to be hated, says Falstaff, then are Pharaoh's lean kine to be loved. I think so too. I hate lean folks, they make me think of a famine; and short commons are an abomination unto men of my condition. But let me come to the point, and the point of the matter is that I make it a point never to refuse an invitation to dinner. Now I received an invitation to one last week, but the most magnificent dinner that has been eaten in the city these fifty years. The very mention of the dishes made my mouth water — Alderman Gobble who gave the dinner knows how to create an appetite in his guests by a specification of his tit bits. I need not stop now to recapitulate the niceties which the worthy alderman had promised and with which I regailed my imagination for a week in anticipation of the feast. Suffice it to say it was a meal fit for a gourmand, and I had raised an appetite fit to justice it. Oh ye demons of disappointment! How could you serve me such a trick as to balk me of that dinner.

For as my ill luck would have it, I happen just now to live about ten miles from Boston. There is no difficulty one would think, in jumping into the stage and posting to town,—and that is true enough in the case of ordinary folks, but see what besets a fat man! I had bespoke my passage, and was the first to get into the stage, when a disagreement arose about the space I occupied in the vehicle. The driver asserted that I had taken but one seat, and all the others in the coach were engaged before me. Now as he undertook to prove by regular admeasurement that my immense rotundity of corporation, as he was pleased to call it, occupied at least space enough for four, he maintained that all the others should seat themselves first and then I might get in if I could.

"Now in the day time, my lad," said I, as I seated myself on the back seat, "first come, first served. I have got my place, now the others may take theirs, I paid for my seat. Isn't it a bargain."

"But the others can't all get in," said the driver.

"Then let them ride on the top," answered I.

"Really Mr. Sugarhogshead," said he, "had'nt you better ride on the top yourself?"

"For heaven's sake no," said another "don't put that great fat chuff on the top; he'll make us top heavy and overset us."

"I have no notion of riding on the top," said I, "so you may make yourselves easy on that score."

"But you must get out," said they, "and wait for the next stage."

"And what will become of my dinner," said I.

"Here is Mrs. Pickleton and her seven children who will be disappointed of places in the city if they do not arrive at two o'clock."

"And I shall be disappointed of my dinner if I do not reach Alderman Gobble's at the same time."

"'Tis enough to try the patience of Job," said Mrs. Pickleton.

"Don't talk to me about Job," said I; "he never had such an invitation to a dinner in his life."

"But you cannot go with us," said they.

"But I *must* go with you." said I. So saying, I threw back my head, and composed myself on my seat and let them see that I was not to be moved. After some altercation with the other passengers, the driver shut the coach door and left me within alone.—Presently I heard a smack of the whip, and the horses started. I thought we set off with a very easy pace, and was highly delighted to find myself sole possessor of the inside of the coach where I had expected to be annoyed by the company of Mrs. Pickleton and her seven children.

We travelled at so easy, comfortable a rate that I fell into a doze, an infirmity to which I am somewhat accustomed, though not in stage-coaches. I dreamt, of being at Alderman Gobble's dinner, where I kept eating and eating till I thought I never should have enough. What was the most singular of all was that the more I ate, the hungrier I grew. Methought the dinner lasted unconscionably long, till at last I awoke from pure hunger. I was fairly starved out of my dream. "Surely," thought I, as I awoke, "we must, have got to Boston by this time." I pulled out my watch. It was half past two! "Heavens!" exclaimed I, "where are we?"—I jumped up and looked out of the carriage end—and there was I at the very place of starting, we had not moved a rod all the while. The driver had taken the horses away and driven off with another stage whilst I was dreaming of Alderman Gobble's dinner.

Educate your Children early.—What is the object of Education? To form the character. How is this to be done? Not by lessons, but principally through the influence of example, and circumstances and situation. How soon is the child to be exposed to those influences? From the moment it opens its eyes and feels the pressure of its mother's bosom—from that time it becomes capable of noticing what passes around it, and knowing the difference of one thing from another. So powerful are the gradual and unnoticed influences of these early months, that the infant, if indulged or humored, may grow into a petty tyrant at ten months old, and tottle about in two years, a selfishd, iscontented, irritable thing, that every one but the mother turns from in disgust. During this period, every human being is making its first observations, and requiring his first experience; passes his early judgments, forms opinions, acquires habits. They may be ingrafted into their characters for life. Some right and some wrong notions may take with firm hold, and some impressions good or had may sink so deep as to be with scarcely any force eradicated. There is no doubt that many of these incurable crookednesses of disposition which we attribute to nature would be found, if they could be traced, to have originated in the early circumstances of life; just as a deformed and stunted tree, not from any natural perversity of seed, from which it sprung, but from the circumstances of the soil and situation under which it grew.—*Journal of Education.*

It is a most excellent rule to avoid *gross familiarity*, even where the connexion is most intimate. The human heart is so constituted as to love respect. It would indeed be unnatural in very intimate friends to behave to each other with stiffness; but there is a delicacy of manner, and a flattering deference, which tends to preserve that degree of esteem which is necessary to support affection and which is lost in contempt when a too great familiarity is allowed. An habitual politeness of manners will prevent even indifference from degenerating to hatred. It will refine, exalt, and perpetuate affection.
Knox's Essays.

LOVE'S LANGUAGE.

There's a language that's mute, there's a silence that speaks,
There is something that cannot be told,
There are words that can only be read in the cheeks,
And thoughts but the eyes can unfold.

There's a look so expressive, so timid, so kind,
So conscious, so quick to impart;
Though dumb, in an instant it speaks out the mind,
And strikes in an instant the heart.

This eloquent silence, this converse of soul,
In vain we attempt to suppress;
More prompt it appears from the wish to control,
More apt the fond truth to express.

And oh the delights in the features that shine,
The raptures the bosom that melt,
When blest with each other this converse divine
Is mutually spoken and felt.

When Jack was poor, the lad was frank and free;
Of late he's grown brim-full of pride & pelf;
You wonder that he don't remember me;
Why so? You see he has forgot himself.
Hackett.

The Manchester Millers, named Bone & Skin.

Bone and Skin, two millers thin,
Would starve us all, or near it;
But be it known to Skin and Bone,
That flesh and blood can't bear it.
Byron.

GOOD ADVICE.—A preacher in the western country says the Illinois Gazette, applied to Gen. Jackson for an office. At the time he applied the General did not know the applicant was a preacher, and he very politely observed to him that he would think of his claims and weigh them. The preacher saw the General a few days after, and renewed his application. (The General in the mean' time got information that he was a preacher of the Gospel.) The General asked him if he was not a preacher of the Gospel. He aswered he was. Well, says the General, if you discharge the duties of that office, which is better than any I can confer, you will have no time to discharge the duties of any that I can give. You will therefore excuse me for advising you to return home, and attend to that without being burdened with any other, that you may be enabled to account hereafter for your stewardship in this world.

We strive as hard to hide our hearts from ourselves, as from tohers, and always with more success; for in deciding upon our own case, we are both judge, jury and executioner; and where sophistry cannot overcome the first, or flattery the second, self-love is always ready to defeat the sentence by bribing the third; a bribe that in this case is never refused, because she always comes up to the price.—*Lacon.*

As no roads are so rough as those that have just been mended, so no sinners are so intolerant as those that have just turned saints.—*Ib.*

When dunces call us fools without proving us to be so, our best retort is to prove them to be fools without condescending to call them so.—*Ib.*

Pedantry crams our heads with learned lumber, and takes out our brains to make room for it.—*Ib.*

He that pleases himself without injuring his neighbor, is quite as likely to please half the world, as he who vainly strives to please the whole of it; he also stands a far better chance of a majority in his favor, since upon all equal divisions he will be fairly entitled to his own casting vote.—*Ib.*

The Lawyer and Client.

Two Lawyers, when a knotty case was o'er,
Shook hands and were as good friends as before;
"Zounds!" says the client, "how came you
To be such friends, who were such foes just now?"
"Thou fool," says one, "we lawyers, tho' so keen,
Like shears, ne'er cut ourselves, but what's between."

When Christ, at Cana's feast by pow'r divine,
Inspir'd cold water with the warmth of wine,
See! cry'd they, while in red'ning tide it gush'd,
The bashful stream hath seen its God and blush'd. *Aaron Hill.*

The golden hair that Galla wears,
Is her's: who would ha' thought it?
She swears, 'tis her's; and true she swears,
For I know where she bought it.
Harrington.

GARDENING.

Red Pepper.

It should be transplanted into beds, where it is to grow, the last week in May. It should be put in rows, two feet apart, and the plants sixteen inches from each other, in good rich garden mould, well mellowed. The plants should be prepared for transplanting by sowing the seed in a hot bed, placed in a small box, and covering it one-fourth of an inch deep, about the last week in April. This hot bed is made by laying twelve inches of new horse dung in the bottom of the box, and covering it with six inches of good garden mould. If any freezing or very cold weather should happen after the plants come up, let the box be covered with a board until the weather changes.

It should be hoed as often, and in the same manner as cabbage. The pods or capsules must be picked off and strung up in a garret, or other dry room, about the last of September, or at any rate before the fall frosts.

Savory.

It should be sowed about the first of May, in rows eighteen inches apart, and treated like onions.—Hyssop and thyme may be treated in the same manner.

Sage.

It should be sowed in a small bed, the first day of May, and be transplanted where it is to grow, when the plants are one year old. The ground should be somewhat dry and well manured.

Cress.

Cress, or Pepper Grass, is very good in salads along with lettuce and white mustard. It should be sown in drills, pretty thick (as should the white mustard) and cut young. A small quantity, in the salad-season should be sown every ten days, and slightly covered.

Village Herald.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

VOL. IV. PRINCESS-ANNE, MD., TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1830. NO. [illegible]

FRUIT TREES.

The new method of raising fruit trees by planting the *scions*, is a great desideratum in the art of obtaining choice fruit. It has many advantages over grafting, because it is more expeditious and requires no stalk or tree. They may be planted where they are required to stand, and the labor of one day will be sufficient to plant out enough for a large orchard after the scions are obtained. The method of preparing the plant is as follows: take the scion as for grafting, and at any time after the first of February and till the buds begin to grow considerably, and dip each end of the shoot in melted pitch or wax, rosin or tallow, and bury it in the ground the buds uppermost, whilst the body lies in a horizontal position, and at the depth of two or three inches. We are informed that trees obtained in this way will bear in three or four years from the time of planting. We have no doubt of the practicability of this method of raising fruit. Dr. Page of this village, planted about twenty scions of different kinds of pears last season, which appear flourishing. The composition he used was melted shoemaker's wax.
Oswego paper.

A horticulturist in Bohemia has a beautiful plantation of the best sort of apple trees, which have neither sprung from seeds nor grafting.—His plan is to take shoots from the choicest sorts, insert them in a potato, and plunge both into the ground, leaving but an inch or two of the shoot above the surface.—The potato nourishes the shoot whilst it pushes out roots, and the shoot gradually springs up and becomes a beautiful tree, bearing the best of fruit, without requiring to be grafted.

How to Preserve Apples and Pears.

Wipe the fruit dry, then take a varnished crock or wide mouthed jar, at the bottom of which is to be a layer of fine & very dry sand; on this place a layer of fruit, and so alternately fruit and sand until the crock or jar is full. Put a very thick coat of sand on the top and place it in a dry place. Apples or pears thus treated will keep good all the winter.

To Preserve Steel from Rust.

Take some melted virgin wax, & rub it over the article to be preserved. When dry, warm the article again so as to get off the wax, and rub it with a dry cloth until the former polish is restored. By this means all the pores of the metal are filled up without injury to the appearance, and rust will not attack it unless it is very carelessly exposed to constant humidity.

LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office, Princess-Anne, on the 31st March, 1830.

A—Patrick H. Anderson, Maria Austin.
B—Josiah Broughton, Cash'r. Branch Bank of Som't. and Worcester, Cash'r. Somerset & Worcester Bank, Jane Beauchamp.
C—Fleet Chelton, Hance Croswell Sen. Betty Conway, Jos. S. Covell, James Covington, Sarah B Cottman, Moses T. Carey.
D—Leah H Driskill.
F—Charles Fard, Anne Fountaine.
G—Bennett Gibson, Henry or Hetty Gibbons.
J—Geo Jones of Robt. F J Jones, John H Jones, Alex'r Jones, Olevia Jones.
K—Margaret E King.
M—Henry Maddux 2, Geo Malone, Lucy McDaniel, Elie Milligan, J B McIlvine.
O—Thomas Osborne.
P—Lorenzo D. Parker, Jane Polk 2, Stephen Parks, Wm Parks 2, Isaac Price, Geo Parsons, Mr. Pinto.
S—Henry Sterling, Sarah Slocumb.
T—Matthias Taylor, Eliza Tull.
W—Sarah Ward, William Whittington, D. Williams, Geo R. Waller.

WM. W. JOHNSTON, P. M.
April 6, 1830 48

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 00 *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months.

☞Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance.*

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year.*

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage, to be paid by the subscribers.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

☞ Persons advertising must limit the time of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

☞ All communications addressd to the editor must come POST PAID.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

[Corrected Weekly.]

BANKS	pr. ct. dis.	BANKS	pr. ct. dis.
U. States Bank	*par*	*Farmers bank and branches*	1
Do Branches	*par*	*Wilmington and Brandywine*	½
MASSACHUSETTS		*Commercial bank*	10
Boston banks	1	*Branch of do. at Milford*	10
Other Mass. notes	2	*Bank of Smyrna*	1
RHODE-ISLAND		MARYLAND	
Providence banks	3	*Frederick c'y bank*	½
Other R. Island notes	4	*Havre-de-Grace*	½
CONNECTICUT		*Farmers bank at Annapolis*	½
Middletown bank	1	*Branches at Frederick & Easton*	do
Phœnix bank at Hartford	1	*Hagerstown*	do
Bridgeport bank	1	*Westminster*	½
Eagle bank of New Haven	no sale	*Elkton*	50
Hartford bank	1	DISTRICT OF COL.	
NEW-YORK		*Bk of Washington*	½
N Y city banks (except Lombard)	*par*	*Bk of the Metrop.*	do
Albany	½	*Patriotic bank*	do
Other N York notes	1	*Central bank*	do
NEW-JERSEY		*Bk of Columbia*	nom
Jersey bank	no sale	*Union bk Georget'n*	½
Bank in Newark	1	*Farmers & Mechanicks bank*	do
Bank of N Brunswick	1	*Bk of Alexandria*	do
Trenton Ins Co	1	*Bk of Potomac*	do
Farmers bank at Mount Holly	1	*Farmers bk of Alexandria*	do
Cumberland bk	1	*Union bk of Alex'a*	do
State bk Camden	1	*Mechanics bk of Alexandria*	do
At Elizabethtown	1	VIRGINIA	
At N Brunswick	1	*Richmond & bran's*	½
At Patterson	susp.	*Bk of the Valley*	do
At Trenton	no sale	*Br at Leesburg*	do
At Morristown	1	*Br at Charlestown*	do
Sussex bank	1	*Br at Romney*	1
PENNSYLVANIA		*N W bank of Vir at Wheeling*	3
Philadelphia banks	*par*	N. CAROLINA	
Easton	½	*State bk at Raleigh and branches*	4
Germantown	do	*Cape Fear*	4
Montgomery county	do	*Newbern*	4
Chester	do	S. CAROLINA	
Delaware	do	*State banks generally*	2
Lancaster bank	do	GEORGIA	
Farmers bk of Lan'r	½	*State bank*	2
Harrisburg	½	*Planters*	2
Northampton	½	*Augusta*	2
Farmers bank of Bucks c'y	1	*Darien*	3
York bank	½	*Augusta br Co*	no sale
Chambersburg	½	KENTUCKY	
Farmers bank at Reading	½	*Bank of Kentucky & branches*	no sale
Gettysburg	do	OHIO	
Carlisle bk	½	*Specie banks*	3
Swatara at Harrisb'g	1	LOUISIANA	
Pittsburg	2	*Banks at N Orleans*	1
Greensburg	75		
Brownsville	4		
DELAWARE			
Bank of Delaware	½		

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of George Vincent against Thomas Vincent, I have taken in execution the following property, to wit: 2 head of horses, 1 yoke of oxen, 1 wain cart, 200 bushels of corn, more or less, 8 stacks of fodder, more or less, 2 beds and furniture, 1 corner cupboard, a tract of land called Plumton Saltash, one other tract called Smith's Meadows or Folly, & one other tract called Cord Winder Lot, and I hereby give notice that I shall offer the same at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at the court house door in Princess-Anne, on Tuesday the 27th of April next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock P. M to satisfy the above claim, with county levy due for the year 1828, and officers' fees due for the years of 1828 and 1829.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
March 30, 1830.

JOB PRINTING,

SUCH AS

Handbills, Cards, Blanks,

PAMPHLETS, &c.

Thankfully received and neatly printed on moderate terms,

At the office [illegible]

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans Court,

March 9, 1830.

§§§§§§§§§§ ON application of Samuel G.
§§SEAL.§§ Holbrook, Adm. c. w. a. of Eliza-
§§§§§§§§§§ beth McClester, late of Somerset county, dec'd., it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. TEST,
JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, has obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Elizabeth McClester, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 30th of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 9th day of March A. D. 1830.

SAML. G HOLBROOK, Adm. c. w. a. of E. M'Clester.
March 16, 1830.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans Court,

March 9th, 1830.

§§§§§§§§§§ ON application of Elizabeth
§§SEAL.§§ R. Pollitt, Executrix of William
§§§§§§§§§§ K. Pollitt, late of Somerset county, decd., it is ordered that she give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. TEST.
JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, have obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William K Pollitt, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 30th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of March A. D. 1830.

E. R. POLLITT,
Ex'trx. of W. K. Pollitt, dec'd.
March 16, 1830.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans Court,

March 9, 1830.

§§§§§§§§§§ *On application of MARCEL-*
§§SEAL.§§ *LUS JONES, Adm. c. w. a. of*
§§§§§§§§§§ *Cheney Collier, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess-Anne.*

True copy. *Test,*
JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset County, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of CHENEY COLLIER, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the thirtieth of September next, they may herwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 9th day of March, A. D. 1830

MARCELLUS JONES, Adm. c. w. a. of C. Collier, dec'd.
March 16, 1830 wm

To the Citizens of Somerset C'y.

It is now more than a year that I have attended as a

COMMISSION *Merchant,*

IN BALTIMORE,

to the transaction of such business as my friends and acquaintance generally have been pleased to confide to my care; and I am happy in the belief that I have so far given satisfaction to all who have kindly patronized my humble efforts to be useful to them. Being now determined, and at liberty to devote my whole time, *exclusively*, to the transaction of Commission Business, I offer my services in that line to your acceptance, under an assurance that I will use my utmost exertions to promote your interest by a zealous attention to such affairs as you may commit to my management. And I will thankfully acknowledge, and faithfully strive to merit any patronage that may be bestowed on

Your most ob't servt.
WM. R. STUART,
No. 11 Bowley's wharf.

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

HAS commenced the Season, and will pursue her Routes in the following manner: Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening.

Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, and thence to Cambridge, if there should be any person on board for that place, and thence to Easton; or directly to Easton, if no passenger for Cambridge.

She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock for Chestertown, calling at the Company's wharf on Corsica Creek; and return from Chestertown to Baltimore the same day calling at the wharf on Corsica Creek.

All baggage and Packages to be at the risk of the owners.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Commander
Easton March 20—30, 1830.

A NEW SERIES OF THE

Philadelphia Album

AND

Ladies' Literary Gazette,

ENLARGED, and accompanied with an engraved title page, was commenced Jan. 1, 1830. The work has been improved in many respects, and such arrangements have been entered into as will ensure its regular receipt by the distant subscribers with the earliest mails. Copperplate engravings at least equal to that which accompanied the first number of the new volume, will be published with the work quarterly. — The Editor is aware, that in consequence of former mismanagement in the publishing department, somewhat of the confidence which every patron should have in the regular arrival of a literary journal, is destroyed. He has therefore transferred this department of the paper to other and more efficient hands; and commenced the first number of the new volume with the first of the year.—Mr. Jesper Harding, the present publisher, has every facility for rendering this journal equal, in point of appearance and workmanship, to any one of a similar character published in this country, and pledges himself, that hereafter, each number shall be promptly and carefully mailed on the day of publication.

The literary department of the work will be under the same guidance as heretofore. The original correspondence will embrace many of the productions of our best and most popular writers, with such communications from abroad, as shall be at the command of the Editor. We believe, that thus far in our career of publication, no journal in this country has been more fortunate in the number and character of its contributors; and the Editor takes this opportunity of tendering to his personal and literary friends, his kindliest thanks for their voluntary and valuable aid.

As an evidence of the obligations he is under to his contemporaries, a few opinions are subjoined from some of the most respectable journals in the country. They more fully and honestly than any other source, will show the rank which the previous work held in their estimation:

CONTEMPORARY OPINIONS.

"We consider the 'Philadelphia Album' the most talented periodical in the Union, and capable of ranking with the first of foreign magazines."—*Irish Shield*

"The Philadelphia Album is one of the four or five best papers in the country."
New England Review.

"The father of every family should make it a duty to take this periodical."
Western Courier.

"This is a valuable paper."—*American Manufacturer.*

"The chaste emanations from the pen of the Editor of this journal, the taste displayed, in the selected department, and the beautiful mechanical execution of the work, have gained for it a high reputation. We recommend it to such as are anxious to encourage merit as well as to derive entertainment."
Pawtucket Chron.

"This is one of the most valuable publications with which we are acquainted."
Truth Teller.

"This is one of the best works of the kind in the country. In its columns instruction is happily blended with amusement. It is just such a paper as every lady ought to read."
Northern Light.

"Judging from the ability with which this journal is conducted, and the talent enlisted in its support, it is deserving of a still greater circulation."—*Ontario Messenger.*

"This is a most valuable literary publication."—*Susquehanna Emporium.*

'*Philadelphia Album.*—Our friend Morris is constantly gathering up new treasures, and enriching his readers by a weekly disbursement. We admire his genius and commend his prodigality."—*Genius of Universal Emancipation.*

The number that is herewith issued, will afford a proper criterion of the future publication. The terms will continue to be $2 50 per annum, *in advance.* All correspondence must be post paid, addressed to the Editor,

ROBERT MORRIS, Philadelphia.
Jan. 31, 1830.

☞Subscriptions received at this office.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans Court,

March 9, 1830.

§§§§§§§§§§ *ON application of ARNOLD*
§§SEAL.§§ *E. JONES, Executor of WIL-*
§§§§§§§§§§ *LIAM JONES, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess Anne.*

True copy. *Test.*
JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of WILLIAM JONES, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the thirtieth of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 16th day of March, A. D. 1830.

ARNOLD E. JONES, Ex'r. of Wm Jones, dec'd.
March 16, 1830.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the estat of WILLIAM JONES, deceased, either on bond note or open account, are respectfully requested to adjust and settle the same, on or before the 15th of April, 1830, as a further indulgence cannot be given.

A. E. JONES, Ex'tor.
March 23, 1830.

H. K. LONG

Respectfully announces to his friends, and the public in general, that he now conducts

That well known Establishment,

IN PRINCESS-ANNE,

CALLED THE

Washington Hotel,

Carried on upwards of 40 years by his father,

Where he will be happy to receive the visits of customers, and only promises to do the best he can to make them *comfortable*. As to TABLE, ATTENDANCE, LIQUORS, LODGING and STABLAGE, he would rather his customers would experience their benefits, than he blazon their qualities. He only asks a *fair trial*—holding up *his right hand*, hoping it will be *ordered down* for their accommodation. To the fraternity of which he is a member he would respectfully say, though he has ceased to be a practitioner of the *Law*, he still hopes to have a successful practice at the *Bar*.

Jan. 26, 1830. wif?

Somerset County Court, November Term, 1829.

ORDERED, that the sale of the real estate of William J. C. B. Willin, Ware C. B. Willin, Thomas N. B. Willin, and [illegible] B. Willin, as made and reported by [illegible] Cordray, trustee for the sale of said real estate, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown by the second day of the next term of this Court. Provided a copy of this order be inserted once a week for three successive weeks, in a newspaper published in Somerset county before said day and [illegible] posted up at the court house door [illegible] fore said day.

The trustee reports the amount of sales [illegible] $882. *WILLIAM T* [illegible]

True Copy,
Test, GEO H. [illegible]
March 23, 1830.

In Chancery.

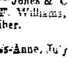
[illegible]

ORDERED, that the [illegible] reported by the Trustee, W. [illegible] the Real Estate of Aaron [illegible] use of Stephen Hersey against [illegible] ling, be ratified and confirmed, [illegible] to the contrary be shown on the [illegible] of May next: provided a copy [illegible] be published in some newspaper [illegible] Somerset county, once a week for [illegible] cessive weeks before the 5th day [illegible] April next.

The report states the amount [illegible] be $430.

True copy,
Test, RAMSAY WAT[illegible] Reg. Ca.
March 16, 1830.

FOR RENT



For the ensuing year, the HOUSE and LOT, in Princess Anne, [illegible] the corner opposite the store of E. Jones & Co. For terms apply to Isaac F. Williams, of Dorchester [illegible] the subscriber.

JAM[illegible]
Princess-Anne, July [illegible]

PRO PATRIA LIBERTATE.

VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1830.

Late from Europe.

FRANCE.—The political excitement in France has risen to a great height. The address of the Chamber of Deputies, in answer to the Speech of the king, was debated on the 15th and 16th. The discussions were warm and animated, and the Address was adopted as reported by a vote of 221 to 181. With one exception, the Address is an echo of the speech. That exception refers to the passage of the king's speech, in which his majesty speaks of the "treacherous insinuations, of malevolence, and culpable manœuvres against his Government."—*B. Amer.*

The Paris Constitutionnel of the 17th March says:—

"It is not necessary to comment on the results of the remarkable sitting held yesterday by the Chamber of Deputies, as they speak loud enough for their importance to be appreciated by every one. A grand question is at length decided. Ministers have not, cannot have the majority. So critical a situation cannot endure long, but must soon come to an end. France has received a warning! She will wait respectfully the determination of the Crown, and hold herself ready for any event that may occur. Whatever may happen the triumph of legal order is secured: we have for its guarantees the oaths and good faith of the Monarch, the majority of the representatives of the nation, and the whole nation itself, who only seek for repose and peace beneath the shadow of the constitutional throne."

"The Journal du Commerce of the same date says—'The adoption of the address by a majority of 40 votes, without amendment, and precisely as it was drawn up by a Committee chosen entirely from the ranks of the opposition, is a most important event. The Ministry has been tried by the competent tribunal, and condemned as the cause of the dissentions between the different branches of power. The defence was altogether truly worthy of their cause, and has given a decided proof of their total incapacity.' "

A Paris paper of the 19th gives the following copy of the answer of the king to the the address of the Chamber of Deputies, read by their President:

"Gentlemen—I have heard the address which you have just read to me on the part of the Chamber of Deputies. I had reckoned upon the concurrence of the two Chambers to effect the good I had contemplated, with a view to consolidate the happiness of my people.

It is with pain I hear the deputies declare on their part, this concurrence does not exist. I announced to you in my speech, my resolutions; they are immutable. The interests of my people forbid me to deviate from them. My Minister will make known to you my will."

After the deputation had withdrawn, the ministers remained in conference with his Majesty about 20 minutes.

PROROGATION OF THE CHAMBERS.

PARIS, March 20.—The expectation that the chambers would be prorogued or dissolved yesterday, excited such intense interest, that at an early hour in the morning, the approaches to the palace of the Chamber of Deputies were obstructed by a crowd anxious to obtain admission as soon as the doors were opened. By noon, the hour for which the Deputies had been summoned, the multitude had become so dense that when the Members of the Chamber arrived the veterans of the guards on duty were obliged to employ force to open for them a passage.

When the doors were opened, the galleries were immediately filled, and so great was the throng, that the Salle des Conferences was completely occupied by intruders. The attendance of Deputies was extremely numerous, many groupes were formed in different parts of the house, and animated conversation took place.

The President took the Chair at one o'clock.

The agitation that prevailed was so great, that it was not without difficulty that silence could be obtained.

The Minister of the Interior and the Minister of the Marine were introduced and took their seats on the Ministerial Bench. The former opened his portfolio, took out a paper, ascended the Tribune, delivered the paper to the President, and then returned to his place.

The President:—"Gentlemen, the Minister of the Interior has placed in my hands a Proclamation of the king, which I am about to read. (Profound silence)—The proclamation was couched in the following terms:—

'CHARLES, by the grace of God, &c.

'The Session of the Chamber of Peers and the Chamber of the Deputies of Departments is prorogued to the 1st of Sept. next.

'The present proclamation shall be carried to the Chamber of Deputies, by our Ministers of the Interior, and of the Marine.

'Given at Paris at the Palace of the Tuilleries March 19, A. D. 1830, and in the 6th year of our reign.

(Signed) CHARLES.

By the king,

'The Minister of the Interior,

(Signed) MONTBEL.'

The President continued "Gentlemen, according to the terms of the law, the Chamber must immediately separate."

Upon uttering these words, the President left the chair. Cries of *Vive le Roy! Vive le Charte!* &c. immediately proceeded.

M. De Lepine exclaimed, *a bas la Tribune!* This exclamation gave rise to some remonstrances, but the Members separated, and the galleries were cleared without difficulty.

As the Hon. Deputies left the House they were surrounded by numerous enquirers, all anxious to learn the result of the sitting.

The Chamber of Peers likewise assembled at one o'clock. After the minutes of the last sitting had been read and adopted, the Prince de Polignac delivered to the Chancellor the Royal Proclamation, which the latter read and the Chamber immediately separated.

The Journal du Commerce of the 20th says, "The measure of yesterday is by no means decisive, for the Counsellors of the Throne may now, as before, by their retirement, restore harmony between the Constitutional Powers of the State, and tranquilize the country, while, on the other hand, by obstinately retaining their places in spite of the mistrust which surrounds them, they may precipitate the Crown into unconstitutional measures, and throw France back again into all the calamities of a Revolution. Admitting that, before the experiment which has been made, Ministers might deceive themselves, as well as the country on their position, now, since the declaration of the Chambers, the two alternatives, of a retreat or a *coup d'etat*, are the only issues left them to escape from the defile into which they have drawn the Government. Unless the Cabinet flatters itself with the hope of obtaining from the Electors the support refused them by the Deputies, they must of necessity acknowledge that their existence is incompatible with the faithful execution of the Charter.

PARIS, March 20,—The following occurrence formed the topic of conversation last night in the higher circles. When the Prince de Polignac quitted the Tribune of the Chamber of Peers, after delivering the Proclamation for the prorogation, he passed by a party of Peers who were conversing in the lobby which leads to the Salon de la Paix, when one of them said, "Sir, to day you have porogued us; before this day twelve months, we shall be called to sit as your Judges." His excellency feigned not to hear him and left the house.

PARIS, March 20.—At the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies yesterday morning, when M. de Lepine was shouting, "A bas la Tribune," a Member of the Drouille approached M. Royer Collard, and said "M. le President, impose silence in the Tribunes." The Hon. Member replied, "Sir, there is no longer a Chamber or President; you had better apply to the Commissary of Police!"

The Gazette de France says:—"It is insinuated by a liberal Journal, that the Censorship is about to be established, in virtue of the 13th article of the Charter. This old invention, revived in the first fortnight of August last, will no longer make dupes.—We can assert now as we did then, that no extraordinary measure will be resorted to by the Government. The Censorship cannot be necessary against the Journals which by their own falsehoods, and by the fall of the power that upheld them, have sunk down to the lowest degree of discredit."

Latest from Europe.

The Liverpool packet ship Caledonia has arrived at New York, having sailed on the 1st of April at 5 P. M.

A letter from London of March 30 says:—"The Grain and Flour markets look well.—American Flour is worth 29s to 30s per barrel."—The Corn Exchange report, however, represents the market as dull, at a decline of 2s per quarter on wheat, oats and barley.

The British Parliament was engaged on the 29th and 30th, in debate on the Corn Laws, and the reciprocity treaty lately concluded with Austria. The Paris papers of the 29th had been received. The expedition against Algiers under Gen. Bourmount, was expected to be ready by the 15th. The Dauphin would proceed to Toulon to superintend the embarkation of the troops. The French will probably meet with a warm reception, as the Dey's fortresses have been rendered impregnable by European engineers. His army of observation consists of 85,000 men, 30,000 drilled in European tactics. The Algerines it is said were full of spirits, and speak of the conduct of the Turks at Adra as proof of their ability to cope with the sabre against the bayonet, with any troops. The Dey says in case of attack he will send the women into the interior, take two years' provisions into the city, and defy the whole power of France.

The Spanish expedition against Mexico consists of *one ship of the line and one regiment of* 1400 *men!* Zebuada, the Minister of Central America to Great Britain had given notice that the *Poyas territory*, which it was said would be colonized by Europeans, was the property of Guatamala, and that that Government will not allow any such speculation to be carried into effect.

Accounts from Constantinople, of the 26th of February, represent that the Russians were preparing to move behind the Balkan. The Pacha of Egypt was on the best terms with the Porte, he would not join the French against Algiers, but was strengthening his army and navy. The second indemnity due the Russian Merchants had been paid by the Porte, with a large deduction in consequence of punctuality of the Porte, and the influence of Halil Pacha at St. Petersburgh.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

" Washington, April 14.

"I have the pleasure to inform you that our celebration of Mr. Jefferson's Birth, on yesterday, went off with the finest effect. It was most numerously attended, and was graced with the company of the President, and all the Heads of Departments. I have never witnessed more harmony and general good feeling. I enclose you a copy of the set toasts—the volunteers, and those called for from individuals, were all in the spirit of the principles of our great deceased friend. We had speeches too, illustrative of the doctrines of Mr. Jefferson, from Mr. Bibb of Ky., P. P. Barbour, Hayne of S. C. Woodbury, Gen Smith of Md., and Judge Wayne of Georgia. The whole spirit of the celebration, seemed to conform to the Republican doctrines, as taught by Mr. Jefferson and his compatriots—and I could not avoid the reflection, that if we could rally the Republicans, throughout the Union, in Principle, and rid ourselves of the eternal contests, on questions of doubtful constitutionality, our union would be permanent, and our freedom secured from external and internal invasion. I have strong confidence in the republicanism of Gen. Jackson. His mind is too strong, and his patriotism too pure, not to see, that the Government cannot succeed, without respect to the interests and rights of the several parts. Indeed, no President has had a finer opportunity for a brilliant administration. The last years of former administration, had given a ruinous impulse to the action of the Federal Government—*unlimited* powers, and *universal* jurisdiction, was their motto. Gen. J. can pay the whole debt, if he will stop false expenditures, in the first four years; and in the next, if he will, he can liberalize our commerce with the *whole world*. Should he so act, who will deny to him an equal place with the most illustrious benefactors of mankind? The defender of his country from *foreign invasion*, and restorer of the Constitution of his Country from *domestic usurpation!*"

OSAGE VICTORY.

A letter to the editor of Arkansas Gazette, dated Western Creek Agency, 10th January, says:—The Osages have just returned from a war expedition against their foes, the Pawnees. They arrived at their town triumphantly, having met with unbounded success. They went to the Pawnee town, about 300 in number, and drove them, after a short but bloody battle, into a large lake, when the Osages laid down their guns and chased them in the lake with the tomahawk, and massacred them before they could make their escape. It is asserted by them, that since their knowledge of the Pawnees, they never have as yet had a fight where so much blood was spilt.

A counterfeit note of the Bank of the U. States, of the denomination of $100 was offered and detected yesterday at one of our banks. It is of the letter G, payable to C. J. Nicholas, of the Richmond Branch, dated August 1st, 1825, and signed Thos Wilson, Cashier, and N Biddle, President. It is said by an astute officer of the Bank to be well calculated to deceive.—*Balt Gaz.*

Died, in Washington City, on the 17th instant, Gen. *Alexander Smyth*, a Representative in Congress from Virginia.

PRINTING ON GOLD.

The art of printing at the present day bids fair to be carried to the highest degree of mechanical excellence. On the ornamental improvement of the art, skill and ingenuity have been lavished in various ways. Printing in gold has been successfully tried on some small productions, but the first attempt at executing a large standard work in that expensive and luxurious mode, is just now undertaken by Messrs Harvey and Lowe. The work on which they have made their essay is indeed worthy of being written in letters of gold—it is "Milton's Paradise Lost." We have seen one sheet of it, and if the whole should be equal to the sample, it will be a splendid and unique specimen of English art. It is printed on fine drawing paper, and for elegance of type, and clearness and beauty of impression, cannot be surpassed. The cover will be printed in crimson gold. We hope this curious and costly specimen of the noblest of the mechanical arts will meet with the encouragement which it deserves.

London Paper.

We copy the following article from the American Journal of Science and Arts, for April 1830:

POISONOUS CONFECTIONARY.

Mr. *Blairead*, a chemical agent to the faculty of sciences, examined the nature of the fine green color of the surface of sugar plums manufactured at one of the best confectioners in Paris, and ascertained that the coloring substance was arsenic of copper, or schwanfurth green, in consequence of this enquiry the authorities interposed, and it having appeared also that the yellow preparations were colored by chromate of lead, the sale of these *bonbons* was strictly forbidden.

On the first of January 1829, the wife and children of a gentleman in Paris were seized with illness after eating a few bonbons called *pate de pistache* of a pistachia green color. Dr. Hellen having demanded of the confectioner with what substance he colored these articles was answered with blue and gamboge. On analysis however the coloring matter proved to be indigo and chromate of lead.

A quantity of the green sugar plums were after the prohibition in Paris, introduced there from Germany, and proved to have been colored with arsenite of copper.

It is obvious therefore that parents cannot be too much on their guard against suffering their children to buy and eat these colored sugars. The college of health in France has taken measures to prevent their preparation and sale.—*Annales d Hygiene publique et de Medecine Legale, Juillet*, 1829.

To Correspondents.—"Charles," and "Deomophilus," No. 2. are received but not read: They came to hand late last evening,

John Riddle was tried at our last court as an accomplice of Wilson and Poteet, who shot at Mr. Disney one of the keepers of the Penitentiary, and condemned to ten years imprisonment in that institution. He was removed from our jail a few days since to his lodgings; but it appears he did not like his quarters as he broke through the ceiling of the room in which he was confined, made his way to the garret, thence through the scuttle, and descending by the lightning rod made his escape.—*Bel-Air, Md. Citizen.*

LIBERALITY.—Several subscribers to the Herald in Groton, Mass. have withdrawn their names, because the editor published Col. Johnson's Sunday Mail Report! It is really a fine state of things if the publication of our Congressional documents be prohibited in this manner. Verily, the days of witchcraft and persecution have returned upon us! Seriously, this persecution of editorial independence deserves the severest reprehension. Do people really imagine they are doing God service by thus muzzling the Press? do they expect to fetter the spirit of free enquiry; and deny to their fellows that constitutional right of thought which is the gift of their Maker?

SWEEPING.—It is stated that in the old County of Hampshire, Mass. for five years past, 1200 acres have been planted with broom corn, yielding about 300 tons of *bush*: of this quantity, 30 tons have been sold to the Shakers, at 5 cents the pound; the remaining 270 tons have been manufactured into about 500,000 brooms and brushes, and 275,000 sold at New York, 175,000 in Boston, and 50,000 been distributed by pedlars The whole annual proceeds of the business is estimated at about 60,000 dollars.

National Ægis.

Tea, Coffee and Cocoa.—The bill providing for the reduction of the present duties on these articles, finally passed the House of Representatives, on Wednesday last, by a vote of 163 to 5. The bill, as passed reduces the duty on all Coffee which shall be imported during the year commencing Jan. 1, 1831, to 2 cents per pound, and from and after that year, to 1 cent; on Cocoa, after Dec. 1831, to one cent; and on Teas, subsequent to the last named period, to about half the rates now paid.—*C. Chron.*

NEWSPAPERS.

There is hardly any thing so much needed in a family as a newspaper, and yet nothing comparatively speaking, is esteemed of so little value. If a man undertakes to retrench his expenses, instead of lopping off what is really useless and extravagant, the first thing to be amputated is the newspaper. He will not drink a bottle of wine less, nor smoke less tobacco, nor divest himself of a single unseemly habit; but he sits down and demonstrates to a certainty that a paper neither feeds nor clothes, and therefore it is a great tax. And then a note is despatched to the printer:—"Sir, I cannot afford to take your paper any longer;" or, "Times are hard, money is scarce, ergo, you may discontinue sending my paper;" or with any other excuse that may come uppermost. Now we believe that every one who gives a fair trial and observes the influence of reading over his family, will find at the end of the year that he is not a shilling the poorer for being a subscriber to a good newspaper. He will have accumulated more real intelligence of the every day concerns of life, and the movements of nations—we take it for granted, that he has perused every number with avidity, than he would have done in series of years deprived of the sight thereof. His wife will have picked up much information relative to the government of her children, many useful lessons of household economy; and no small share of instruction suited to her situation. The children acquire a habit of reading, and a degree of intelligence worth the price of subscription ten times told. In fact, a well conducted newspaper in a family, is the best economist of time, and aptest instructor of the mind.

☞We are authorized to announce Col. ARNOLD E. JONES, as a Candidate to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Ruben Larmore against Chapman Dashell and Delila his wife, Ex'trix of Joseph Dashiell, I had heretofore seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: 1 negro boy named John, 1 ditto named Frank, 1 ditto named Joseph, 1 ditto named Abraham, 1 girl named Orelia, 1 ditto named Charlotte, a tract of land called Donagall, and one other tract called Buck Hill, the whole containing 250 acres, more or less, taken as the property of the said Chapman Dashell, and will be offered at public sale on Wednesday the 19th day of May next, between the hours of 3 and 5 o clock P. M. at the court house door in Princess Anne, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above named writ, with costs and charges due thereon.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

April 27, 1830

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Zadock Long, use of William Roach, against Robert Leatherbury Levin K. Leatherbury and Adam Rengher, I have taken in execution the following property, to wit:—A tract of land called Covington's Vineyard, containing 250 acres, more or less, 1 negro woman called Milly, and two children, 1 negro boy called Arter 1 ditto called Benjamin, and 1 negro woman called Lissy, and I hereby give notice that I shall offer the same at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at the court house door, in Princess Anne, on Tuesday the 18th of May next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock P M to satisfy the above named writ, with county levy due for the year 1828, and officers' fees due for the years 1828 and '29.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

April 27, 1830.

Baltimore Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, April 23, 1830.

FLOUR—best white wheat family, 6 00 a 6 50—superfine Howard-st. 5 00 a —city mills 4 75 a —; Susquehanna, —CORN MEAL; bbl 2 25—WHEAT, best red, 0 85 a 0 93; best white 0 87 a 1 05; ord. to good 80 a 85—CORN, white 36 a 37; yellow 40 RYE, 55 a — OATS, 30 a —BEANS, 0 90 a 1 —PEAS, 65 a —CLOVER SEED, 3 75—TIMOTHY 2 a 2 50—ORCHARD GRASS 1 75 a 2 00 Herd's — a 1 00—Lucerne 37½ a 00 lb—BARLEY — —FLAXSEED, 1 08; WHISKEY, hhds 1st pf. 22—in bbls 23½ a —WOOL, common unwashed, lb 15 a 16—washed 18 a 20—crossed 20 a 22—three quarter 23 a 30—full do 30 a 35, according to the quality—FISH, Shad, Susquehanna, No 1, bbl 5 50; do trimmed 6 50; North Carolina, No. 1, 5 50 a Herrings No 1 bbl 3 75, No 2, 3 50—Mackerel No 1, 6 50; No 2, 6 00; No 3, 4 50, BACON, hams, Baltimore cured, 9 and 9½; FEATHERS lb 28 a 30 —OAK WOOD, by the vessel load, 2 87½;

NOTICE.

☞The Presbytery of Lewes will, by divine permission, commence the holding of their Spring Sessions in the new Presbyterian Church, at Salisbury, on Friday the 30th instant.

The introductory religious services will begin at 11 o'clock A. M.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Esther H. Cottman, use of George A. Dashiell and Robert Stewart against Alexander Jones, George Jones and Robert Leatherbury; Also, by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued as aforesaid and to me directed, at the suit of the State of Maryland, use of Elijah Parsons against Alexander Jones and John Tull, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: 1 horse and gig, 1 negro man named Bill, 1 ditto named Moses, a tract of land called Many's Resolution, containing 560 acres, more or less, and one other tract of land called Rectified Mistake, containing 138 acres, more or less, taken as the property of the said Alexander Jones, and will be exposed to public sale on Wednesday the 19th day of May next, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock P. M at the court-house door, in the town of Princess Anne, for cash, to satisfy the above named writs with officers' fees due for the year 1829.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

April 27, 1830.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Clement Stanford against Charles Venables, I had heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit: 1 negro boy, named Sandy, 1 brown horse, 2 yoke of oxen, and a tract of land called Western Field containing 541 acres of land, more or less, as the property of the said Venables, and will expose the same to public sale on Tuesday the 4th day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock P. M. at the Court-House door in Princess Anne, for cash, to satisfy the above named writ with officers' fees due for the year 1829.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

April 13, 1830.

☞The sale of the above property is postponed till Tuesday the 18th of May next, at the time and place above named.

April 27, 1830.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of George Jones, surviving executor of Charles Jones against William King of Jesse, I have taken in execution the following property, to wit: One tract of land called Oxhead, containing 200 acres, more or less, 1 negro woman Beck, 1 negro man Dennis, 2 yoke of oxen, 10 head of cattle, 4 horses and 2 colts, as the property of said King, and I hereby give notice that I shall offer the same at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in Princess-Anne, on Tuesday the 18th of May next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock P M to satisfy the above claim and costs, with county levy and officers' fees due for the year 1828, and officers fees due for the year of 1829.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

April 27, 1830.

NOTICE.

The Commissioners of the Tax for Somerset county have appointed the 21st day of June next for the Assessors of the real and personal property in said county to bring in writing their valuation of the property of said county, in pursuance of an act of Assembly passed at Dec. Session, 1829.

Per order of the Commissioners,

HENRY K. LONG, Clk.

April 27, 1830. Com. Tax pro tem.

50 Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 11th instant, an apprentice boy named *Benjamin Dove*. To any person who will take him up and return him to me, I will give the above reward, but no other charges. I also hereby forewarn all persons against harboring him at their peril.

STEPHEN TAYLOR.

Forktown, April 27, 1830.

IN SENATE, Tuesday, April 13.

Treasury Department,
March 9th, 1830.

ir: In compliance with so much of the lution of the Senate, of the 22nd ult. rects the Secretary of the Treasury to rt a statement of the expenditure for year 1828, and 1829, respectively, under each head of appropriation.—I have the r to transmit the statement required. s the amount of expenditure, for the year exceeds the estimate presented in the ual report on the state of Finances transed by this Department on the 14th Deber last, the accompanying paper mark-A. has been prepared, showing the varins between the actual expenditure of th quarter of the year, and the estimate that quarter, as furnished by the several artments under whose direction the exditures are made. The other statements d for by the resolution are in preparaand will be reported hereafter.

I have, &c.

S. D. INGHAM,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. the President of the Senate.

Recapitulation of the first Statement.

	Expen's 1828.	Expen's 1829.
l List	1,455,490 58	1,323,966 86
ellaneous	1,219,368 40	1,570,656 66
ign Intercourse	211,124 26	198,142 15
rds under the Treaty Ghent	790,069 40	8,619 20
tary Establishment	5,701,202 37	6,272,601 08
al Establishment	3,918,786 44	3,312,931 87
lic Debt	12,163,438 07	12,383,800 77
	$25,459,479 52	25,071,017 59

Recapitulation of Statement A.

	Est. Expend's. 4th quar. 1829.	Actually issued 4th quar. 1829.
l. Miscellaneous, and Foreign Intercourse	614,756 83	619,268 37
itary	1,746,000 88	1,135,666 60
al	1,195,180 41	815,641 56
lic Debt	3,689 542 98	3,668,337 90
	$7,245,481 05	6,238,914 43

The foregoing being the official report of Treasury Department, is conclusive as he actual expenditures of the years 1828 1829, under each head of appropriation. ppears thereby, that Mr. Wicklife was urate to a figure in his calculations pubed in our paper some days since in the n of a letter to the Editor of the Teleph. The gross expenditures of the year 9, were thereby shewn to be less than se of the year 1828, by the sum of $388,-99. This includes also the several payts of awards under the Ghent Treaty. these are excluded, the result will cerly shew as stated in the Marylander of terday, an excess of $172,626 57 of the r 1829 over the year 1828.

But the statement, that this is "an actual ess of Gen. Jackson's administration for 9, over that of Mr. Adams' for 1828," is entirely different matter, and is utterly at iance with the plainest facts and figures. In the first place, it is self evident, that expenditures of the year 1829, are *not* expenditures of the first year of Gen kson's administration. All calculations sed upon such an estimate, are therefore viously unfair, if not meant to deceive.—n. Jackson's administration commenced the 4th of March, 1829, and during the eceding two months of the year, there re expended by Mr. Adams, the sum of ,498,903 87, which sum, it is attempted the Marylander, to charge to Gen. Jackn. Let us compare the expenditures of se two months of Mr Adams, with the erage expenditures of the remainder of year in Gen. Jackson. At the rate of exnditure for that time, the amount of the ole year's expenditure would have been, clusive of the public debt, $14,992,423 22

e actual expenditure of the year of Gen. Jackson's administration, from the 1st March 1829 to 1st March 1830, also exclusive of the public debt, was 12,236,779 24

king a balance in favor of Gen. Jackson, upon a fair estimate, according to the ratio with which the year commenced, under Mr. Adams, of 2,755,643 95

If the payments under the Ghent Treaty e deducted, the balance will be still nearly *two millions* in favor of the present administration.

With what decent appearance of propriety then can the accounts of the first two onths of Mr. Adams be mixed up with se of his successor, to mislead public opinion, and to transfer to Gen. Jackson the sum of his predecessor's profusion?

The motive, however, is obvious; in no er way can the diminished expenditures the last portion of the year be disguised political effect, or a fictitious account de up against this administration, than by king them answerable for the extravagan of their opponents.

We have estimated the probable expenses the year 1829 under Mr. Adams, at the e of expenditure during the first two nths of that year, as nearly *two millions* re than was actually expended by Gen. kson. The official statement of the real ount expended during the last year by Adams, viz: from 1st March, 1828, to March 1829, justifies the estimate.

From March 1st, 1828, under the late administration, the whole expenditure was	$26,513,788 13
From March 1st, 1829, to March 1st, 1830, under the present administration,	24,520,580 01
Balance in favor of General Jackson	$1,993,208 09

Deducting the Ghent award—the reduction in the public expenditures still exceeds *one million.*

These are stubborn facts which the united ingenuity of the entire Coalition aided by the arithmetical skill of Messrs. Chilton and Chambers, cannot mistify away. If we remember rightly, it was debated among the school men, whether there might not be a world in which *two* and *two* make *five*. There, the coalition would be in their proper element.

The fact of any lessening of public expenditures having been made during the first year of the administration, is peculiarly creditable to them, because it must have been effected by disbursing economically the appropriations *made before they came into power*, and by a rigid retrenchment in using the funds placed under their direction. With all the engagements of their predecessors on their hands, and with an increased amount of appropriations, for miscellaneous and military purposes, (which include all works of Internal Improvement,) they have so managed the public funds as to diminish the expenditures by the sum of $1,200,000—These appropriations too were made under a former Congress and upon estimates furnished by another administration. A slight reference to one or two of the items of appropriation will shew a large increase in several particulars, for which increase, Congress and the preceding administration must be answerable. The official report of the Secretary of the Treasury furnished at the opening of the present Congress shews, that among the expenditures of the first three quarters of the year 1829, there were disbursed for subscription, to different Stock Companies directed by Congress, $290,000 more than were expended during the whole year 1828. Extraordinary appropriations were also made for the Mint and for the Navy Hospital fund, the excess being nearly $140,000. This accounts for the increased expenditures under the heads of miscellaneous and military affairs. The increase belongs not to the Executive department. Still with these disadvantages, there has been an undeniable decrease in the public expenditures, especially the funds over which the Executive has any control. There has been an increased amount of public debt paid (about $220,000) a diminished expenditure in the Navy Department (about $60,000) and what is remarkable considering the numerous changes made in our foreign ministers during the year, the diplomatic expenses were less by about $18,000 than those of 1828.

After all, this is the true test of economy in an administration, and by that test the present administration have been tried and found faithful: have they disbursed faithfully, economically, and according to law, the sums voted for the public service by the representatives of the people?

They have then done their duty, and all the arts and trickeries, brawlings and clamours, false assumptions and false calculations of their opponents will not confound the truth in the minds of the people, as to weaken their confidence in the man of their choice.

Balt. Rep.

The following paragraph from the American Spectator, as regards the course pursued by the Executive in relation to the survivor and his accomplices in the late fatal duel, is a specimen of the feelings that are entertained in every quarter.

Woodbury, N. J Herald.

"The conduct of the Executive in reference to the duel mentioned above, will form a new era in the history of our Navy and Army; and, bold and stern as the decision may at first appear, it will nevertheless be fully sanctioned by the moral sense of the public It is a measure that has been long and loudly called for. It will now be vigorously prosecuted; it is to be extended to every duel in which any person holding an office in our military or naval service shall be engaged. This will go far towards it, if it does not entirely exterminate from the camp and navy this guilty and foolish custom. Our Government has the power, and we are glad to see it has the independence and virtue, to stamp with opprobrium a practice which, though it has no foundation in reason or common sense, has nevertheless tyrannised over the life and better faith of thousands."

ORIGIN OF NAMES.

Barber's Pole.—It was an old superstition that Rome was once delivered from the pleague by the good Esculapius, who it is supposed came there in the form of a serpent, and hid himself among the reeds in an island on the Tiber. Ever after that Esculapius was represented with a staff, round which a serpent was wreathed; and his other hand rested on the head of a serpent. They were particularly sacred to them in their prescriptions, because they were considered emblems of that prudence and foresight, which are so necessary in the profession of medicine. In former times, surgeons were likewise barbers; when a man displayed a staff with a twisted snake at his door, it was a token that he cured diseases as well as shaved beards. Barbers are no longer physicians, but the old sign of Esculapius is still continued.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of Henry White against John King, Robert Leatherbury and Levin Ballard I had heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit: one negro man, Charles, one ditto James, one ditto Samuel, one negro woman Rose, one ditto Jane and one ditto Francess; also, one tract of land called Woodville, the goods and chattels lands and tenements of the said John, Robert and Levin, and I hereby give notice that on Tuesday the 18th day of May next, I shall offer the same at public sale, at the court-house door, to the highest and best bidder for cash. Sale to commence between the hours of one and three o'clock P. M.

ROBT. STEWART, late Shff.

April 27, 1830.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Thomas W. Handy against John H. Anderson, I had heretofore seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: one unimproved lot of ground, near the town of Princess Anne, lying between a lot of ground belonging to the heirs of Doctor Mathias Jones, and the Poors' House, which said lot was bought from Mrs. Leah Wilson, containing 10 acres, more or less, the lands and tenements of said John, and I hereby give notice that I shall offer the same at public sale, to the highest and best bidder for cash, at the court-house door, on Wednesday the 19th of May next, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M to satisfy the above claims, &c.

ROBERT STEWART, late Shff.

April 27, 1830.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, one at the suit of John Jones of Robt. against Charles Venables, also one at the suit of William Handy, sen. use of Isabella Dashiell against Charles Venables, the following property is seized and taken in execution, to wit: one negro man Bill, one negro boy Sandy, one negro man Joseph, one negro woman, one girl, and part of a tract of land called Western Fields containing 541 acres, more or less, and I hereby give notice that I shall offer the same at public sale, to the highest and best bidder for cash, at the court house in Princess-Anne, on Tuesday the 18th of May next, at the hour of one o'clock P. M. to satisfy the above claims with interest and cost.

ROBT. STEWART, late Shff.

April 27, 1830.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of William Coston, sen. against Isaac Harris of John, I had heretofore seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: a tract of land called Adventure and Venture, containing 547½ acres, more or less, which I shall proceed to sell at public sale, to the highest and best bidder for cash, at the court house door in Princess Anne, on Tuesday the 18th of May next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock P. M to satisfy the above named writ and costs.

ROBT. STEWART, late Shff.

April 27, 1830.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Samuel Brown Executor of Stephen Disharoon, deceased, use of Severn Teackle, against George A. Porter, I had heretofore seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: a tract or part of a tract of land called White Chapel, containing 263 acres, more or less, 1 negro man Eben, and 2 yoke of steers, all of which property I shall proceed to sell at public sale, to the highest and best bidder for cash, at the court-house door in Princess-Anne, on Tuesday the 18th of May next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock P.M. to satisfy the above named writ, cost, and county levy and officers' fees for 1825 and 1826.

ROBT. STEWART, late Shff.

April 27, 1830

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Henry Wright, against Thomas D Bailey, Samuel Robertson, and Samuel Cooper; also, by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, in favor of Hardy H Irving, against Thomas D. Bailey, I have taken in execution the following property, to wit: one yoke of steers, 1 horse, 8 head of cattle, 10 head of hogs, 1 cart, 2 beds and furniture, 200 bushels of corn, more or less, 5 stacks of fodder, taken as the property of the said Thomas D. Bailey; also, one negro man named Jacob, taken as the property of Samuel Cooper, all of which I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder, at the court house door in Princess-Anne, on Tuesday the 16th day of March next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock P. M. for cash to satisfy the above named writs, with county levy due for the year 1828 and officers fees due for the year 1828, and 1829

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

Feb. 23, 1830

☞The sale of the above property is postponed till Tuesday the 20th of April inst., at the time and place above mentioned.

April 6, 1830.

☞The above sale is further postponed till Saturday the 15th day of May next, at the Post-Office door in the town of Salisbury, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock P. M.

April 27, 1830.

BANK STOCK.

Books of Subscription, for the Capital Stock of

The Salisbury Bank,

WILL be opened at *Princess-Anne*, on the FIRST MONDAY of MAY next, under the direction of William Done, James Polk, George Handy, Littleton J. Dennis, and William W. Handy; at *Snow-Hill*, on the same day, under the direction of Ephraim K. Wilson, Irving Spence, Samuel R. Smith, David K. Hopkins, and John P. Duffield; and at *Salisbury*, on the same day, under the direction of John Rider, John Parsons, George Todd, Humphrey Humphreys, and William B. Bell.

Salisbury, Md. April 15th, 1830.

Sheriffalty.

☞We are authorized to announce JAMES GOSLEE, Esq. as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Jan. 19, 1830. wtl

☞We are authorized to announce JOHN P. LANGFORD, Esq. as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

March 2, 1830.

☞We are authorized to announce Dr. JAMES STEWART as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Dec. 15, 1829. w?

☞We are authorized to announce HENRY LANKFORD, Esq. as a Candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

July 7, 1829. wtl?

☞We are authorized to announce Gen. MATTHIAS DASHIELL, as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

March 30, 1830.

☞We are authorized to announce SAMUEL G. HOLBROOK, Esq. as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county,

June, 1829. ttl

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, one at the suit of the State use of Edward Fowler and Leonard Fletcher against George Jones, of Robt. and one at the suit of James Blame against George Jones, of Robt. I had heretofore seized and taken in execution, the following property, to wit:—part of a tract or tracts of land called Worthington and White-Haven, containing 420 acres, more or less, one negro Adam, one do. Peter, one horse and yoke of oxen, the goods and chattels lands and tenements of the said George Jones, of Robt. and I hereby give notice, that I shall offer the same, at public sale, to the highest and best bidder for cash. The negroes, horse and yoke of oxen will be offered for sale at the court house door, on Tuesday the 27th day of the present month, between the hours of one and 2 o'clock P. M. and the land above mentioned will be sold on Wednesday the 28th of the present month on the premises, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. to satisfy the above claims, &c.

ROBT. STEWART, late Shff.

April 6th, 1830.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Somerset county, I shall offer at public sale, on Wednesday the 28th April, (inst.) at the late residence of GEORGE JONES, of Robt. deceased, all the

Personal Estate

of said deceased.

The terms of sale will be a credit of six months on all sums exceeding five dollars, the purchasers giving bond with approved security—for all purchases of and under five dollars the cash will be required.

Sale to commence at the hour of 9 o'clock A. M. JOHN LEATHERBURY,

April 6, 1830. Adm. of G. J. dec'd.

DOCTOR

William L. Jones

HAS removed his office to the one lately occupied by Samuel W. Jones and John Dennis, Esqs. (at the corner of Bank pavement, where he may be found day and *night*, ready to attend to his *professional duties*.

Princess-Anne, April 15, 1830 3m

A Teacher Wanted.

THERE is a vacancy at Miles's school house, near Princess Anne, for a teacher capable of teaching an English school. Any gentleman who may desire the situation, and can bring satisfactory testimonials of his moral habits, may learn further particulars on application to

MATTHIAS MILES.

March 16, 1830.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of four writs of Fieri Facias issued by Thomas Robertson, Esq. to wit: 1 at the suit of Wm H. Collins, administrator of Stephen Collins, deceased, against Henry Beauchamp, one at the suit of Jacob Ruggin use of Levin Tyler against Henry Beauchamp, and one issued by Theodore G Dashiell, Esq at the suit of Thomas Robertson against said Henry Beauchamp, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: one house and lot at Rehoboth, 1 negro man Sam, 1 looking glass, 1 bed and furniture, 1 corner cupboard, 2 old desks, 6 Windsor chairs, 1 walnut table, and 1 boat, which I shall proceed to sell at Rehoboth on the 19th day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the aforesaid writs.

DANIEL BENSON, Cons.

April 20th, 1830.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Stephen Drur[illegible] against Joshua Morris and John H. Morris I have taken in execution the following property of John H. Morris, to wit. 1 side board, 1 secretary, 3 mahogany tables, 1 toilet table, 1 wash stand, 3 beds and furniture, 9 Windsor chairs, 1 looking glass, 10 head of hogs, 10 head of cattle, 1 horse, 2 pair of and irons, 1 pair shovel and tongs, 1 cupboard and furniture, 3 pots, 1 oven, 1 spider, 1 tea-kettle, 8 candlesticks, 1 negro woman named Abigail, 1 negro man named Harry, 1 do. named Bob, 1 negro boy named Alexander, and all the said Morris's right to a tract of land called Cattam; all of the above named property will be offered for sale on Wednesday the 12th day of May next, between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock A. M. at the residence of the said John H. Morris, for cash, to satisfy the above named writ, with county levy due for the year of 1828 and officers' fees due for 1828 and '29.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

April 20th, 1830.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of John Badley, use of Levin Evans against Samuel Cooper and Priscilla Badley, I have taken in execution the following property as the property of Samuel Cooper, to wit: 2 head of horses 1 yoke of oxen, 5 head of cattle, 3 beds and furniture, a tract of land called Bedford, another tract called Confusion, one other tract called Addition, one other tract called M[illegible] Daniel's Luck, the whole containing [illegible] acres, more or less; also the property of Priscilla Badley, 2 beds and furniture, and one cow and calf; all of the above property will be exposed to public sale at the late residence of Samuel Cooper, on Tuesday the 13th of May next, between the hours of [illegible] and 5 o'clock P. M to satisfy the above named writ with officers' fees due for the year of 1829.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, [illegible]

April 20th, 1830.

Public Notice.

BY an Act of Assembly [illegible] the Levy Court of Somerset [illegible] directed to levy a sum of money [illegible] purpose of building Offices for [illegible] and Register of Wills—The money [illegible] ed in 1818, and before [illegible] made to the purpose for which it was [illegible] ed, the law was repealed.

The Levy Court brought suit [illegible] William S. Handy, and his [illegible] cover back the sum so levied [illegible] judgment against them. But [illegible] cept Dr. John King, having [illegible] vent, the whole [illegible] him to pay, and he is [illegible] same. A large number of [illegible] ers in the County having [illegible] to relinquish all their [illegible] due; an Act was passed by the [illegible] in 1820, authorizing the Levy [illegible] duct from the debt any [illegible] be thus relinquished. A [illegible] already released their claims, [illegible] sumed that others would [illegible]

The Levy Court, in the [illegible] duty to the public, have [illegible] ry steps to secure the [illegible] ney, and it only [illegible] know who among the [illegible] ly intend to claim [illegible] enable them to [illegible] siness.

As the only means of acquiring [illegible] sary information, the Levy Court [illegible] solved to give this public notice [illegible] sons who intend claiming [illegible] proportions, of the condition of [illegible] their desire to settle [illegible] therefore hereby notify all [illegible] have any claims against the [illegible] County Levy, paid by the [illegible] the assessment of the [illegible] their [illegible] either with [illegible] Esquire, Clerk of the Levy [illegible] William Done, their Attorney, [illegible] fore the FIRST day of JU[illegible] wise they will be [illegible] Court, as [illegible] claim thereto.

April 6, 1830.

BLANKS,

Of the following descriptions [illegible] sale at [illegible] the Village Herald

Warrants,
Fieri Fa's before [illegible]
Do. after [illegible]
Ca. Sa's before [illegible]
Do. after [illegible]
Narrations,
Appeal Bonds.

Blanks for Insolvent Debtors.

Contents of the American F[illegible]

Of April 9, 1830.

On the Culture of [illegible] plants; The Bean, its varieties, [illegible] preparation of the soil; [illegible] of sowing; different modes of culture [illegible] gathering in the crops, the produce [illegible] tion of the crops, &c. &c. from London Encyclopedia of Agriculture—On the [illegible] of manuring land, cultivation of the [illegible] &c. in North Carolina—Agricultural [illegible] ces of Great Britain and France—[illegible] Turnip, and curious notices on [illegible] in England—Large and valuable Cow—the Short Horn Durham Breed—[illegible] Decay in Peach Trees—The [illegible] servations on Orchards, of the Apple Tree; size and age for Transplanting; Distances; Management; Pruning—On taming wild and vicious Horses—Value of the Anthracite Coal Fields in Pennsylvania—The pernicious effects of the use of Laudanum—Address and Premiums of the Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania—Editorial—Latest Foreign News and Prices—Prices in the N. York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Markets—Almanac.

THE CORNUCOPIÆ.

"Blending the useful with the sweet."

The following beautiful lines are extracted from the "Isle of Palms," by John Wilson, Esq. They present a lively picture, imagined by a mind enamoured of the lovely simplicity of Nature, and coloured by a pencil familiar with her scenes of simple yet sublime magnificence.—*Troy Sentinel.*

O! many are the beauteous isles
  Unknown to human eye,
That, sleeping mid the ocean smiles,
  In happy silence lie.
The ship may pass them in the night,
Nor the sailors know what a lovely sight
  Is resting on the main:
Some wandering ship who hath lost her way,
And never, or by night or day,
  Shall pass these isles again.

There, groves that bloom in endless spring
Are rustling to the radiant wing
Of birds, in various plumage, bright
As rainbow hues, or dawning light.
Soft falling showers of blossoms fair
Float ever on the fragrant air,
  Like showers of vernal snow.
And from the fruit trees, spreading tall,
The richly ripen'd clusters fall
  Oft as sea breezes blow.

The sun and clouds alone possess
The joy of all that loveliness;
And sweetly to each other smile—
The live-long day—sun, cloud, and isle.
How silent lies each shelter'd bay!
No other visiters have they,
  To their shores of silvery sand,
Than the waves that, murmuring in their glee,
  All hurrying in a joyful band,
Come dancing from the sea.

[SELECTED.]

The Wild Rose of Langollen.

The evening air blew chilling cold; Gwinnoweth threw her apron over her shoulders, and went to the woodhouse for faggots. Ellen was left alone, her eye fell on the stump of a withered rose tree. "That was Edward's gift," said she mournfully, "Peace is now restored; he will return; he will think I have neglected it, for alas, it is withered.—But no! Edward must come no more to our cottage." Hearing the returning steps of Gwinnoweth, she wiped away the starting tear, for well she knew her good mother would chide. Gwinnoweth entered trembling; "Mercy! my child come and listen; surely I heard the abbey bell toll." Ellen turned pale: she listened with breathless agitation: again the heavy bell struck with awful reverberation. "Oh!" cried Ellen, clasping her hands together, "the news has arrived that Edward is killed." Vainly now did Gwinnoweth call upon the name of her child, who lay senseless on the cold earth. Ellen was the lovely and virtuous child of honest parents; but she was tenderly beloved by the son of the wealthy sir Owen Flammoris. In the rustic sports on the lawns of the abbey, Edward had often gladly joined—often pressed the fair hand of Ellen to his lips, and breathed in her ear accents of pure and unchangeable love; but parental authority interposed, and Edward was ordered to accept the hand of the rich, the haughty lady Hester. His heart proudly revolted, yet to disobey a father, hitherto fond and tender, was death. He implored a respite; sir Owen granted his petition; and the regiment in which he served was ordered abroad: yet his departing words breathed fervent, constant affection to his Ellen, and his parting gift was the rose tree which she now bewailed "For heaven's sake my child," said Gwinnoweth, "be composed. I will step to the gate to see if any one passes from the abbey; do, now be comforted." Gwinnoweth stepped to the gate.—"Bless me! as I live here comes a soldier down the hill!" These words revived Ellen; and she flew to her mother's side. The soldier descended the hill; he seemed to walk feebly, and leaned on the shoulder of a boy. "Surely," cried Ellen, "that is Edward's form;" but as he approached nearer, conjecture changed.—His dress was shabby and disordered, his hair uncombed; and a bandage passed across his eyes, marked the sufferings he had endured in the dreadful climate to which he had been exposed—for Edward it was—and love soon revealed to him the wonder struck Ellen. In a moment each of her hands were seized by Gwinnoweth and her child; who, forgetting in the first joy at sight of him, the shocking change of his appearance, led him in triumph to the cottage. But enquiry soon succeeded, and while Ellen fixed her eyes upon her withered rose tree, in anguish exclaimed, "Alas! he cannot see it now."—Edward began his recital.

"When I left you, my dear friends, in compliance with a father's commands, I embarked with my regiment. Our troops were successful in all their undertakings. I alone seemed doomed to feel the pangs of disappointment and sorrow. An enterprise in which I was engaged, required despatch and execution; when in a moment of general attack, my dearest friend, and earliest companion of my happy days fell covered with wounds. Disobeying the strict orders of my command, not to quit our posts, I bore him in my arms from the scene of horror. For this I was broke and discharged with ignominy. Ellen wept; her heart was too full for utterance: the poor old woman sobbed aloud: "I returned," said Edward "in the first vessel that sailed, and returned but to see my father breathe his last. Even he too conspired against my happiness; for would you believe it, Ellen, he has disinherited me?"—"How?" exclaimed Ellen, "is it in nature to be so wicked! A child he loved so dearly?" "True," returned Edward, "but you now behold me in sickness and in sorrow, without a friend to comfort or a home to shelter me." "Never, never, my dear young master," cried Gwinnoweth, "while the sticks of this poor cottage hang together."

Ellen clasped his hand closer between hers, but spoke not. On a sudden some recollection darted across her mind; she let his hand fall and sighed deeply. "What ails my Ellen?" asked Edward, "will she not confirm the words of her mother?" "Ah me!" said Ellen, "I was thinking how happy the lady Hester will be to have the power of restoring you to wealth and happiness. She can do all that our wishes dictate." "But if my Ellen gives me her love," replied Edward, "I will not seek the favor of the lady Hester." "And will you stay with us asked the enraptured Ellen, "Oh we will be happy, happy enough in that case, and our debt of gratitude will be in part discharged; for to you Edward we owe all. Your instructive care first raised my mind from ignorance, and if a virtuous sentiment animates this breast from you it derives its source." "You are unjust to yourself Ellen: instruction bestowed where there is not innate virtue, is like the vain attempt at cultivating a rocky soil. But how my love can you think of supporting an idle intruder? your means are but scant, though your heart is ample." "We will work the harder," said Gwinnoweth, "we knit, and spin, and have a hundred ways of getting a penny, and when you get stout and hearty you shall work." "Mr. Fitzmorris work?" exclaimed the indignant Ellen. 'And why not my child?' rejoined Gwinnoweth, 'is there any disgrace in honest industry? Mr. Fitzmorris is not proud; and when, with some juice of simples, which you Ellen, shall gather, we have bathed his eyes, who knows but, by the favor of heaven; his sight may be restored? Thus, Ellen, he will assist our labours, see our cheerful endeavors to make him forget all past misfortunes, and we shall be the happiest peasants in Langollen." "Excellent creature!" cried Edward, my whole life shall pass in active gratitude. But I must away, on the brow of the hill, I left a weary traveller; I will bring him to taste a cup of your beer, and speed him on his journey." Ellen was unwilling that he should leave her so soon, though but a few minutes; but when Edward continued absent for about two hours, her terror was inexpressible. The night closed in, and still Edward did not return. Ellen's couch was wetted with her tears, and morning found her sad and pale. She waited at the door in anxious expectation, and with a scream wild with joy, exclaimed 'he is coming!' He was supported by an elderly man, and Ellen hastened forward to lend her assistance also, while Gwinnoweth prepared their homely breakfast. Edward seemed breathless with fatigue; and the stranger accounted for the delay by saying, that he had wandered up the country for fear his companion had forgotten him. 'Ah! you are cold and wet,' said Ellen. 'No my love, you see I have a great coat. I found my little parcel at the lodge where I rested last night.' 'And that lodge which was once your cruel father's should now be yours;' said Ellen, "but no; he was not cruel, Edward, for he has given you to us.' 'Come, come; this is fine talking,' cried Gwinnoweth, 'while the poor youth is cold and hungry, and see the tears how they roll down his cheeks.' 'Do your eyes pain you, Edward, let me wash them with clear water.' 'They do indeed,' said he, in the gentlest manner possible. Ellen removed the bandage, and his full expressive eyes met hers, beaming with joy and love. She receded with a scream of surprise. He threw off his coat, and discovered his dress decorated with every military honor.—'Ellen forgive this deception; it was my father's stratagem, and here he is to witness your disinterested affection. I am not dishonored, but promoted by my noble commander to high military rank. 'It is true, indeed,' said the young gentleman, 'I suspected my son of an unworthy choice, and dictated this stratagem as a means of confirmation. The lady Hester disdained a poor infirm soldier, and now my Edward has to sue for your acceptance.'—Dumb gratitude seized the trembling Ellen; she fell at the feet of sir Owen; bathed his hands with her tears, and vainly tried to express the feelings of her oppressed heart.—The rustic meal passed sometime unregarded, till composure was restored, and the benevolence of the intention rendered it a repast palatable even to the baronet. 'Your rose tree is witherd,' said Ellen, 'indeed I could not preserve it.' 'Heed it not,' returned Edward, 'it was a hot-house plant, and ill endured the slightest breeze of mischance. You, Ellen, are the blooming Wild Rose of Langollen, whose native sweetness is but increased by the homeliness of the culture it received.

"Oh! let me then transplant thee safe into a
  richer soil,
And of my garden be the pride and joy."

Ellen, with blushing joy, gave her hand to her lover, who that day led her to the Abbey, where the delighted peasantry came to make their heartfelt congratulations; and in the happiness of his children, Sir Owen found his cure; and the aged Gwinnoweth sunk into a peaceful grave, beloved and revered by her dutiful child—and to the arms of Sir Owen Fitzmorris, is now added the blooming Wild Rose of Langollen.

Fortitude.—The dying speech of Mr. Cuffe, Secretary of the Earl of Essex. He was executed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, for the same offence that brought Essex to the block.

"I am here adjudged to die for acting an act never plotted, for plotting a plot never acted. Justice will have her course: accusers must be heard; greatness will have the victory: scholars and naturalists (though learning and valor should have the pre-eminence) must die like dogs, and be hanged.—To mislike this, were but foll; to dispute it, but time lost: to alter it, impossible, but to endure it is manly, and to scorn it, magnanimity. The Queen is displeased, the lawyers injurious, and death terrible: but I crave pardon of the Queen; forgive the lawyers, and the world; desire to be forgiven; welcome death."

The following anecdote has been selected for the Herald, from the works of the Rev. Charles Buck, as a circumstance illustrative of the honorable character of our Navy.

The Missionary Money box.

A few weeks since, a trading vessel, laden with corn, from Cardigan in Wales, was taken by an American privateer. When the captain went into the cabin to survey his prize, he espied a little box with a hole in the top, similar to that which tradesmen have in their counters, through which they drop their money; and at the sight of it he seemed a little surprised, and said to the Welch captain, "What is this?" pointing to the box with his stick. "Oh," said the honest Cambrian "'tis all over now." "What?" asked the American. "Why the truth is," replied the Welch captain, "that I and my fellows have been accustomed every Monday to drop a penny each into that box, for the purpose of sending out missionaries *to preach the Gospel to the heathen*, but it is all over now!" "Ah!" said the American, "that is very good;" and after pausing a few minutes, he said, "Captain, I'll not hurt a hair of your head, nor touch your vessel." The pious Welchman was accordingly allowed to pursue his voyage unmolested.

"I spent," says Dr. Paley, when giving an account of the early part of his life at college, "the first two years of my undergraduationship happily, but unprofitably. I was in society where we were not immoral, but idle and expensive. At the commencement of the third year, after having left the usual party at a late hour, I was awakened at five in the morning by one of my companions, who stood at my bed side, and said, 'Paley, I have been thinking what a fool you are. *I* could do nothing, probably, if I were to try; and I could afford the indolent life you lead. *You* could do every thing, and cannot afford it. I have had no sleep during the whole night, on account of these reflections, and am now come solemnly to inform you, that if you persist in your indolence, I must renounce your society.' I was so struck (says the Doctor) with the visit and visiter, that I lay in bed greater part of the day, and formed my plan. I ordered my bed maker to lay my fire every morning, in order that it might be lighted by myself. I arose at five; read during the whole day; took supper at nine; went to bed, and continued the practice up to this hour."—The consequence was he became a *great man.*

A dandy once went to a docter to be bled; the doctor after some time and trouble, succeeded in drawing blood from his trembling arm; whereupon the dandy, after a little of his fear had subsided, raised his head and exclaimed, "doctor I think you are a great butcher!" "ay," said the doctor, "I have just been bleeding a great calf."

From Loudon's Encyclopædia of Agriculture.

The Cultivation of Flax.

The flax has been cultivated from the earliest ages, and for an unknown length of time in Britain, of which it is now considered a naturalized inhabitant. It is cultivated both for its fibre for making thread, and its seed for being crushed for oil; but never has been grown in sufficient quantity for either purpose. The legislature of the country, as Brown observes, has paid more attention to framing laws regarding the husbandry of flax than to any other branch of rural economy; but it need not excite surprise that these laws, even though accompanied by premiums, have failed to induce men to act in a manner contrary to their own interest. The fact is, the culture of flax is found on the whole less profitable than the culture of corn. It is one of the most severe crops when allowed to ripen its seed; but by no means so when pulled green.

The varieties of the common flax are few, and scarcely deserving of notice. Marshal mentions the blue or lead colored flax as being cultivated in Yorkshire, and Professor Thaer mentions a finer and coarser variety; he also, as well as some other agriculturists, has tried the *Linum Perenne*, but though it affords a strong fibre, it is coarse and difficult to separate from the woody matter.

The soils most proper for flax, besides the alluvial kinds, are deep and friable loams, and such as contain a large portion of vegetable matter in their composition. Strong clays do not answer well, nor soils of a gravelly or dry sandy nature. But whatever be the kind of soil, it ought neither to be in too poor nor in too rich a condition; because, in the latter case, the flax is apt to grow too luxuriant, and to produce a coarse sort; and in the former case, the plant, from growing weakly, affords only a small produce.

If there be water at a small depth below the surface of the ground, it is thought by some still better, as is the case in Zealand, which is remarkable for the fineness of its flax, and where the soil is deep and rather stiff, with water almost every where, at the depth of a foot and a half or two feet underneath it. It is said to be owing to the want of this advantage, that the other provinces of Holland do not succeed equally well in the culture of this useful plant; not but that fine flax is also raised on high lands, if they have been well tilled and manured, and if the seasons are not very dry. It is remarked, in the letters of the Dublin Agricultural Society, that most stiff soils yield much larger quantities of flax, and far better seed, than can be obtained from light lands; and that the seed secured from the former may, with proper care be rendered full as good as any imported from Riga or Zealand. Mr. Du Hamel, however, thinks that strong land can hardly yield such fine flax as that which grows on lighter ground.

The place of flax in a rotation of crops is various, but in general it is considered as a corn or exhausting crop, when the seed is allowed to ripen; and as green, or pea, or bean crop, when the plant is pulled green. Flax, Donaldson observes, is sown after all sorts of crops, but is found to succeed best on lands lately broken up from grass. In Scotland, the most skilful cultivators of flax generally prefer lands from which one crop of grain has been taken, after having been several years in pasture. When such lands have been limed or marled, immediately before being laid down to grass, the crop of flax seldom or never misgives, unless the season proves remarkably adverse. In the north of Ireland flax is generally sown by the small farmers after potatoes. In Belgium, it is supposed not to do well after peas or beans; or to succeed if sown oftener on the same soil than twice in nine years.

The preparation of the soil, when grass land is intended for flax, consists in breaking it up as early in the season as possible, so that the soil may be duly mellowed by the winter frosts, and in good order for being reduced by the harrows, when the seed process is attempted. If flax is to succeed a corn crop, the like care is required to procure the aid of frost, without which the surface cannot be rendered fine enough to receive the reed. Less frost, however, will do in the last, than in the first case; therefore, the grass land ought always to be earliest ploughed. At seed-time, harrow the land well before the seed is distributed, then cover the seed to a sufficient depth, by giving a close double tine of the harrows. Water-furrow the land, and remove any stones and roots that may remain on the surface, which finishes the seed process.

The ordinary *season of sowing flax seed* is from the middle of March to the middle or end of April, but the last week in March and the first ten days in April is esteemed the best time; and accordingly within these periods the greatest quantity of flax-seed is sown in this country. In France and Italy it is often sown in the autumn, by which a larger crop is produced, especially when seed is desired.

The quantity of seed depends on the intention of the crop. When a crop of seed is intended to be taken, thin sowing is preferable, in order that the plants may have room to throw out lateral shoots, and to obtain air in the blossoming and filling seasons. But it is a mistake to sow thin when flax is intended to be taken, for the crop then becomes coarse and often unproductive. From eight to ten pecks per acre, is the proper quantity in the last case, but when seed is the object, six pecks will do very well. Thick-sown flax runs up in height, and produces fine soft flax; if sown thin, it does not rise so high, but spreads more and puts forth many more side branches, which produce abundance of seed, and such seed is much better filled, plump, and heavy, than the seed produced from thick sown flax.

In the choice of seed, that which is of a bright brownish color, oily to the feel, and at the same time weighty, is considered the best. Linseed, imported from various countries, is employed. That brought from Holland, however, is in the highest estimation, as it not only ripens sooner than any other that is imported, but also produces greater crops, and flax of that quality which best suits the chief manufacturers of the country. American seed produces, in common, fine flax, but neither the quantity of flax nor of the pods, provincially the "bolls," which contain the seeds, is so large as the produce from Dutch linseed. Raga seed yields a very coarse sort of flax, but a greater quantity of seeds than any other It is common in some parts of Scotland to sow seeds saved from the crop of the preceding year, especially when that crop was raised from the seed imported from Holland. The success of this practice is found to depend greatly on changing the seed from one sort of soil to another of an opposite nature; but the saving in the expense of purchasing that sort of seed, in place of what is newly imported from Holland, is so inconsiderable, and the risk of the crop misgiving so much greater in the one case than in the other, that those only who are ignorant of the consequences, or who are compelled from necessity, are chargeable with this act of ill judged parsimony. Flax-seed is by some farmers changed every three years; but many have sown the same seed ten years in succession without perceiving any degeneracy. When any degeneracy takes place, the seed of flax grown on a different soil, as moss, moor, sand, &c without any view to the produce in fibre, will, it is said, answer as well as foreign seed.

The manner of sowing is almost always the same, but when seed is the main object drilling may be adopted, by which seed will be saved in sowing, cleaning conducted at less expense, and the plants rendered more vigorous and branchy by the stirring of the soil, and the admission of air between the rows. The fibres of flax grown in this way, however, will be shorter and less equal in thickness throughout their length, than flax grown by the broad-cast mode, and tolerably thick.

The after-culture of flax consists chiefly in weeding, but sometimes it commences with rolling the surface, which is a very proper operation when the surface is very dry, the season advanced or the earth very porous. By this process the earth is pressed firmly to the seeds, and they are thereby stimulated to vegetate sooner, and the drought is kept out. On some soils, and in wet or stormy seasons, flax is apt to be laid, to guard against which some cultivators run across their flax field slender poles fixed to stakes; but a better method is to run small ropes across the field, both lengthwise and breadthwise, where necessary, for these being fastened where they intersect one another, supported by stakes at due distances, form a kind of net-work, which is proof against almost every accident that can happen from tempestuous weather.

In Scotland a crop of flax is sometimes weeded by turning a flock of sheep after into the field. They will not taste the young flax plants, but they carefully search for the weeds, which they devour.

The flax crop is taken by pulling, on which there is a considerable difference of opinion. None, however, think of pulling it before it comes into flower, when the fibre is the object; or before the seed in the capsules acquire a brownish color, when fibre and seed jointly, or seed alone, is the object. Some argue for pulling while it is green, in order that its fibres may be softer and finer; others, with the same view, pull it up before the seed are quite formed; and others again think it should not be pulled till some of the capsules which contain the seeds have begun to open, being of opinion that the fibres of green flax are too tender, and that they fall into tow. On the other hand, it is certain the fibres of flax which has stood till it is very ripe, are always stiff and harsh, that they are not easily separated from the reed, that they do not bleach well. Here, therefore, as in most other cases, both extremes should be avoided and it consequently seems most reasonable to think that the proper time for pulling flax, is when its stalks begin to turn from a green to a yellow, when its leaves begin to fall and when its seeds begin to be brown. Donaldson observes, that a crop of flax frequently grows short, and runs out a great number of seed-bearing branches. When that is the case, the seed, not the flax, ought to be the farmer's chief object, and the crop should be allowed to stand till the seeds are in a great measure perfected. But that when the crop, thin and is likely to become more valuable for flax than the seeds, it should be pulled soon after the bloom drops off, and before the pods turn hard and sharp in the points. When flax is grown for its fibre, Brown considers the safest course to take it a little early, any thing wanting in quantity, being, in this way, made up by the superiority of quality.

The operation of pulling flax differs according to the intention of the crop. When it is grown for the fibre it is pulled and tied immediately into sheaves, like corn, being carried off immediately to be watered. But when the seed is to be taken from the plant it is pulled and laid in handfuls.

In pulling flax, it is usual, when it is intended to save the seeds, to lay it in handfuls partly across each other; the reason which is, that the business of rippling is thereby facilitated, as the ripplers in place of having to separate each handful from the bundle, find it by this simple precaution ready done to their hand. Although a matter of much importance, it very seldom happens that much attention is bestowed to separate the different sorts of flax from each other in pulling the crop. In most fields, there are varieties of soils; of course some parts of the field will produce fine flax, others coarse, some long, and some short; in a word, crops of different lengths, and different qualities. It cannot be supposed that all these sorts of flax will undergo an equal degree of watering, grassing, breaking and hackling, without sustaining great injury.

As the flax is pulled, it is laid together in handfuls with the seed end turned to the south. These handfuls should neither lie quite in a line with each other, nor directly across, but a little slanting upwards so that the air may easily pass through them. Some instead of this method tie the handfuls of flax loosely at the top, and then spread out their roots, and thus set several of them together upright upon their roots In either of these ways, the flax is generally left twelve or fourteen days in the field to dry it. This drying is certainly not necessary for the rippling, because the ripple will separate the capsules from the flax as effectually before it has been dried as it will afterwards; and if it be done with a view to ripen the seed, it should be considered, that flax will be materially hurt by the longer time of steeping, which will become necessary in consequence of its drying, than the seed can be benefitted, because the more the membrane which connects the fibre to the reed is dried, the greater must be the degree of putrefaction necessary to losen and destroy the cohesion of this connecting membrane; the finer parts of the flax itself must necessarily be destroyed by this degree of putrefaction; and if the putrefaction does not arise to such a degree as to destroy the cohesion of this membrane, the fires of the flax will adhere so strongly to the reed, that the force necessary in scutching will prove equally detrimental to the flax. The practice adopted in some parts of Britany seems therefore much more rational, which is, to ripple the flax after it has lain in the air two or three days; but even one day will be sufficient if the weather is dry.

In the process of rippling, which is the next operation, a large cloth should be spread on a convenient spot of ground, with the ripple placed in the middle of it. In performing this business, the pods containing the seeds are forced from the stalks by means of the iron comb called a ripple, fixed on a beam of wood, on the ends of which two persons sit, who, by pulling the seed end of the flax repeatedly through this comb, execute the operation in a very complete manner. It is remarked by the author of *the present state of husbandry in Great Britain*, that "those who bestow much attention on the cultivation of flax in Scotland generally ripple off the seed, even when there is no intention of saving it; as it is found, when flax is put into water without taking off the pods, the water becomes putrid, in consequence of which the flax is greatly injured.

The management of the capsules and separation of the seed, is the next operation. The capsules obtained should be spread in the sun to dry, and those which separate from the pod with their own accord being the lest and ripest, should be set apart for sowing, in case the precaution of raising some flax purposely for seed has not been attended to. The capsules are then broken, either by treading or by threshing, in order to get out the remaining seeds, the whole of which, as well as the former, should be carefully sifted, winnowed and cleaned. When the seed is laid up, it must be frequently stirred, or ventilated, to prevent its heating. Every this seed affords a considerable profit by the oil which it yields, and also by being used when broken for fattening cattle.

(*To be Continued.*)

Village Herald.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOL. IV. PRINCESS-ANNE, MD., TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1830. NO. 6.

☞We are authorized to announce Col. ARNOLD E. JONES, as a Candidate to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $3 00 *if paid in advance*; or $2 50 if paid within six months.

☞Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance*.

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year*.

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage, to be paid by the subscribers.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

☞Persons advertising must limit the time of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

☞All communications addressd to the editor must come POST PAID.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

[Corrected Weekly.]

BANKS	pr. ct. dis.	BANKS	pr. ct. dis.
U. States Bank	par	Farmers bank and branches	1
Do Branches	par	Wilmington and Brandywine	½
MASSACHUSETTS		Commercial bank	10
Boston banks	1	Branch of do. at Milford	10
Other Mass. notes	2	Bank of Smyrna	1
RHODE ISLAND		MARYLAND	
Providence banks	3	Frederick c'y bank	½
Other R. Island notes	3	Havre-de-Grace	½
CONNECTICUT		Farmers bank at Annapolis	½
Middletown bank	1	Branches at Frederick & Easton	do
Phenix bank at Hartford	1	Hagerstown	do
Bridgeport bank	1	Westminster	4
Eagle bank of New Haven	no sale	Elkton	50
Hartford bank	1	DISTRICT OF COL.	
NEW-YORK		Bk of Washington	½
N York city banks (except Lombard)	par	Bk of the Metrop.	do
Albany	½	Patriotic bank	do
Other N York notes	1	Central bank	do
NEW-JERSEY		Bk of Columbia	nom
Jersey bank	no sale	Union bk Georgetown	½
Bank in Newark	1	Farmers & Mechanicks bank	do
Bank of N Brunswick	1	Bk of Alexandria	do
Trenton Ins. Co	1	Bk of Potomac	do
Farmers bank at Mount Holly	1	Farmers bk of Alexandria	do
Cumberland bk	1	Union bk of Alex'a	do
State bk Camden	1	Mechanics bk of Alexandria	do
At Elizabethtown	1	VIRGINIA	
At N Brunswick	1	Richmond & bran's	½
At Patterson	susp	Bk of the Valley	do
At Trenton	no sale	Br at Leesburg	do
At Morristown	1	Br at Charlestown	do
Sussex bank	1	Br at Romney	1
PENNSYLVANIA		N W bank of Vir at Wheeling	3
Philadelphia banks	par	N CAROLINA	
Easton	½	State bk at Raleigh and branches	4
Germantown	do	Cape Fear	4
Montgomery county	do	Newbern	4
Chester "	do	S. CAROLINA	
Delaware "	do	State banks generally	2
Lancaster bank	do	GEORGIA	
Farmers bk of Lan'r	½	State bank	2
Harrisburg	½	Planters	2
Northampton	½	Augusta	2
Farmers bank of Bucks c'y	1	Darien	3
York bank	½	Augusta br Co	no sale
Chambersburg	1	KENTUCKY	
Farmers bank at Reading	½	Bank of Kentucky & branches	no sale
Gettysburg	do	OHIO	
Carlisle bk	½	Specie banks	8
Swatara at Harrisb'g	1	LOUISIANA	
Pittsburg	2	Banks at N Orleans	1
Greensburg	75		
Brownsville	4		
DELAWARE			
Bank of Delaware	½		

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

HAS commenced the Season, and will pursue her Routes in the following manner: Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening

Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, and thence to Cambridge, if there should be any person on board for that place, and thence to Easton, or directly to Easton, if no passenger for Cambridge.

She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock for Chestertown, calling at the Company's wharf on Corsica Creek; and return from Chestertown to Baltimore the same day calling at the wharf on Corsica Creek.

All baggage and Packages to be at the risk of the owners.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR,
Commander

Easton March 20—30, 1830.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans Court.

March 9, 1830.

§§SEAL.§§ ON application of Samuel G Holbrook, Adm. c. w. a. of Eliza beth McClester, late of Somerset county, dec'd., it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. TEST,
JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, has obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Elizabeth McClester, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 30th of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 9th day of March A. D. 1830.

SAML. G HOLBROOK, Adm. c. w. a. of E. M'Clester.

March 16, 1830.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans Court,

March 9th, 1830.

§§SEAL.§§ ON application of Elizabeth R. Pollitt, Executrix of William K. Pollitt, late of Somerset county, decd., it is ordered that she give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. TEST,
JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, have obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William K. Pollitt, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 30th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of March A. D. 1830.

E. R. POLLITT.
Ex trix. of W. K. Pollitt, dec'd.

March 16, 1830.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans Court.

March 9, 1830.

§§SEAL.§§ *On application of MARCELLUS JONES, Adm. c. w. a. of Cheney Collier, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess-Anne.*

True copy. *Test,*
JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset County, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of CHENEY COLLIER, late of said county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the thirtieth of September next, they may herwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 9th day of March, A. D. 1830.

MARCELLUS JONES, Adm. c. w. a. of C. Collier, dec'd.

March 16, 1830 wm

To the Citizens of Somerset C'y.

It is now more than a year that I have attended as a

COMMISSION *Merchant,*

IN BALTIMORE,

to the transaction of such business as my friends and acquaintance generally have been pleased to confide to my care, and I am happy in the belief that I have so far given satisfaction to all who have kindly patronized my humble efforts to be useful to them. Being now determined, and at liberty to devote my whole time, *exclusively*, to the transaction of Commission Business, I ask for my services in that line to your acceptance, under an assurance that I will use my utmost exertions to promote your interest by a zealous attention to such affairs as you may commit to my management And I will thankfully acknowledge, and faithfully strive to merit any patronage that may be bestowed on

Your most ob't serv't
WM. R. STUART,
No. 11 Bowly's wharf

Baltimore, April 6, 1830.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans Court,

March 9, 1830.

§§SEAL.§§ *ON application of ARNOLD E. JONES, Executor of WILLIAM JONES, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess-Anne.*

True copy. *Test,*
JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of WILLIAM JONES, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the thirtieth of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 16th day of March, A. D. 1830.

ARNOLD E. JONES, Ex'r. of Wm. Jones, dec'd.

March 16, 1830.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of WILLIAM JONES, deceased, either on bond, note or open account, are respectfully requested to adjust and settle the same, on or before the 15th of April, 1830, as a further indulgence cannot be given.

A. E. JONES. Ex'tor.

March 23, 1830.

H. K. LONG

Respectfully announces to his friends, and the public in general, that he now conducts

That well known Establishment,

IN PRINCESS-ANNE,

CALLED THE

Washington Hotel,

Carried on upwards of 40 years by his father,

Where he will be happy to receive the visits of customers, and only promises to do the best he can to make them *comfortable*. As to TABLE ATTENDANCE, LIQUORS, LODGING and STABLAGE, he would rather his customers would experience their benefits, than he blazon their qualities. He only asks a *fair trial—holding up his right hand*, hoping it will be *ordered down* for their accommodation. To the fraternity of which he is a member he would respectfully say, though he has ceased to be a practitioner of the *Law*, he still hopes to have a successful practice at the *Bar*.

Jan. 26, 1830. wf?

Somerset County Court, November Term, 1829.

ORDERED, that the sale of the real estate of William J. C. B. Willin, Ware C. B. Willin, Thomas N B. Willin, and James R. B. Willin, as made and reported by Covington Cordery, trustee for the sale of said real estate, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn by the second day of the next term of this Court: Provided a copy of this order be inserted once a week for three successive weeks, in a newspaper published in Somerset county before said day; and also posted up at the court house door three weeks before said day

The trustee reports the amount of sale to be $993. *WILLIAM TINGLE.*

True Copy,
Test, GEO. HANDY, Clk.

March 23, 1830. qq

In Chancery,

4th March, 1830.

ORDERED, that the sale as made and reported by the Trustee, William Done, of the Real Estate of Aaron Sterling, in the use of Stephen Horsey against Aaron Sterling, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on the fourth day of May next: provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper published in Somerset county, once a week for three successive weeks before the 5th day of April next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $450.

True copy,
Test, RAMSAY WATERS, Reg. Cur. Can

March 16, 1830.

FOR RENT,

For the ensuing year, the HOUSE and LOT, in Princess Anne, on the corner opposite the store of Thomas & Co. For terms apply to Isaac F. Williams, of Dorchester, or the subscriber.

[illegible]

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Esther H. Cottman, use of George A. Dashiell and Robert Stewart against Alexander Jones, George Jones and Robert Leatherbury; Also, by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued as aforesaid and to me directed, at the suit of the State of Maryland, use of Elijah Parsons against Alexander Jones and John Tull, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: 1 horse and gig, 1 negro man named Bill, 1 ditto named Moses, a tract of land called Many's Resolution, containing 560 acres, more or less, and one other tract of land called Rectified Mistake, containing 188 acres, more or less, taken as the property of the said Alexander Jones, and will be exposed to public sale on Wednesday the 19th day of May next, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock P. M. at the court-house door, in the town of Princess-Anne, for cash, to satisfy the above named writs with officers' fees due for the year 1829.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

April 27, 1830.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Clement Stanford against Charles Venables, I had heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit: 1 negro boy, named Sandy, 1 brown horse, 2 yoke of oxen, and a tract of land called Western Field containing 544 acres of land, more or less, as the property of the said Venables, and will expose the same to public sale on Tuesday the 4th day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock P. M. at the Court-House door in Princess-Anne, for cash, to satisfy the above named writ with officers' fees due for the year 1829.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

April 13, 1830.

☞The sale of the above property is postponed till Tuesday the 18th of May next, at the time and place above named.

April 27, 1830.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of George Jones, surviving executor of Charles Jones against William King of Jesse, I have taken in execution the following property, to wit: One tract of land called Oxhead, containing 200 acres, more or less, 1 negro woman Beck, 1 negro man Dennis, 2 yoke of oxen, 10 head of cattle, 4 horses and 2 colts, as the property of said King, and I hereby give notice that I shall offer the same at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in Princess-Anne, on Tuesday the 18th of May next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock P. M to satisfy the above claim and costs, with county levy and officers' fees due for the year 1828, and officers fees due for the year of 1829.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

April 27, 1830.

NOTICE.

The Commissioners of the Tax for Somerset county have appointed the 21st day of June next for the Assessors of the real and personal property in said county, to bring in writing their valuation of the property of said county, in pursuance of an act of Assembly passed at Dec. Session, 1829.

Per order of the Commissioners,
HENRY K. LONG, Clk.

April 27, 1830 Com. Tax pro tem.

50 Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 11th instant, an apprentice boy named *Benjamin Dove.* To any person who will take him up and return him to me, I will give the above reward, but no other charges. I also hereby forewarn all persons against harboring him at their peril.

STEPHEN TAYLOR.

Forktown, April 27, 1830.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Zadock Long, use of William Roach, against Robert Leatherbury Levin K. Leatherbury and Adam Rencher, I have taken in execution the following property, to wit:—A tract of land called Covington's Vineyard, containing 250 acres, more or less, 1 negro woman called Milly, and two children, 1 negro boy called Arter, 1 ditto called Benjamin, and 1 negro woman called Lissy, and I hereby give notice that I shall offer the same at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at the court-house door, in Princess Anne, on Tuesday the 18th of May next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock P. M. to satisfy the above named writ, with county levy due for the year 1828, and officers' fees due for the years 1828 and '29.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

April 27, 1830.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Ruben Larmore against Chapman Dashiell and Delila his wife, Ex'trix of Joseph Dashiell, I had heretofore seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: 1 negro boy named John, 1 ditto named Frank, 1 ditto named Joseph, 1 ditto named Abraham, 1 girl named Orelia, 1 ditto named Charlotte, a tract of land called Dunagall, and one other tract called Buck Hill, the whole containing 250 acres, more or less, taken as the property of the said Chapman Dashiell, and will be offered at public sale on Wednesday the 19th day of May next, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock P. M. at the court-house door in Princess-Anne, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above named writ, with costs and charges due thereon.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

April 27, 1830.

Sheriffalty.

☞We are authorized to announce JAMES GOSLEE, Esq. as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Jan. 19, 1830. wf

☞We are authorized to announce JOHN P. LANGFORD, Esq. as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

March 2, 1830.

☞We are authorized to announce Dr. JAMES STEWART as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county

Dec. 15, 1829. w?

☞We are authorized to announce HENRY LANKFORD, Esq. as a Candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

July 7, 1829. wf

☞We are authorized to announce Gen. MATTHIAS DASHIELL, as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

March 30, 1830.

☞We are authorized to announce SAMUEL G. HOLBROOK, Esq. as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county,

June 1829. tf

DOCTOR William L. Jo[illegible]

HAS removed his office to the one formerly occupied by Samuel W. Jones and John Jones, Esqs. (at the corner of Bank pavement) where he may be found day and *night*, ready to attend to his *professional duties.*

Princess Anne, April 13, 1830. 3m

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of four writs of Fieri Facias issued by Thomas Robertson, Esq. to [illegible] at the suit of Wm. H. Collins, administrator of Stephen Collins, deceased, [illegible] Henry Beauchamp, one at the suit of [illegible] Riggin use of Levin Tyler against [illegible] Beauchamp, and one issued by Thomas G. Dashiell, Esq. at the suit of Thomas Robertson against said Henry Beauchamp, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: one house and lot at Rehoboth, 1 negro man Sam, 1 looking glass, 1 bed and furniture, 1 corner cupboard, 2 old desks, 6 Windsor chairs, [illegible] nut table, and 1 boat, which I shall proceed to sell at Rehoboth on the 19th day of [illegible] next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the aforesaid writs.

DANIEL BENSON, Cons.

April 20th, 1830.

JOB PRINTING,

[illegible]

Handbills, Cards, Blanks,

PAMPHLETS, &c.

Thankfully received and neatly printed on moderate terms,

At the Office of the Village Herald

Contents of the American Farmer

Of April 9, 1830.

On the Culture of Leguminous Field plants. The Bean, its varieties, best soils for; preparation of the soil, manuring; time of sowing; different modes of culture and gathering in the crops; the produce; application of the crops, &c. &c. from Loudon's Encyclopedia of Agriculture—On the profit of manuring land, cultivation of the Grape, &c. in North Carolina—Agricultural resources of Great Britain and France—Large Turnip, and curious notices and sign boards in England—Large and valuable Cow of the Short Horn Durham Breed—Cause of Decay in Peach Trees—The Magnolia—Observations on Orchards; of the Apple Tree; size and age for Transplanting; Distances; Management; Pruning—On taming wild and vicious Horses—Value of the Anthracite Coal Fields in Pennsylvania—The pernicious effects of the use of Laudanum—Address and Premiums of the Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania—Editorial—Latest Foreign News and Prices—Prices in the N. [illegible] Baltimore Markets [illegible]

PRO PATRIA LIBERTATIS.

VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1830.

Salisbury Bank Stock.

We understand that one hundred and fifty-seven shares of this stock were taken up at this place on yesterday.

RHODE ISLAND.

The Boston Commercial Gazette Contains the following intelligence:

The election of Governor in Rhode Island took place on Wednesday 21st—the candidates were Jas. Fenner and Asa Messer.

P. S. The following is an extract from a letter dated at Providence yesterday morning:—"I have but a moment to state to you that Mr. Fenner is elected Governor by a majority of one thousand votes. The Jackson Senate is also elected by majority of three or four hundred. A most glorious triumph!"

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

The *Providence Journal*, an anti-Jackson paper, says, that in all human probability, his Excellency *James Fenner*, (the Jackson candidate) is elected Governor of Rhode Island, in opposition to a Dr. Messer, who was supported by what is called the *National Republican* party. The same paper expresses a hope, that the anti-Jackson Senate is elected, but cannot speak with certainty.—The Newport Mercury states that the voters on the two tickets for State Senators are so nearly equal (not more than 30 difference) that it cannot be ascertained which ticket is elected, until the votes are counted. At the election last August, Mr. *Burges* beat the Jackson candidate for Congress by a majority of 3000!! Thus rapidly are the forces of the coalition melting away.

The House of Representatives of the U. S. voted on Saturday the 24th ult. by a large majority, for the impeachment of Judge Peck, of Missouri.

The Legislature of New York adjourned on the 20th ult. after a session of 105 days during which 337 laws were passed.

$6,410,556 17.

The Secretary of the Treasury has given notice to the proprietors of the six per cent. stock created by the act of March 31, 1815, that the certificates of the said stock, amounting in the whole to *six millions four hundred and forty thousand five hundred and fifty six dollars and seventeen cents*, will be paid on the first day of July next, to the proprietors thereof, or their legal representatives or attorneys, duly constituted, on the presentation and surrender of the said certificates at the Treasury, or at the loan Office, where the same may stand credited.—No transfer will be allowed after the 1st day of June next.

BOLIVAR CROWNED EMPEROR.

A gentleman from Omoa, which place he left on the 22d March, and arrived at Norfolk in the Schooner Charlotte, from Havanna, informs, that previous to his departure from Omoa, information had reached there from Guatemala, that Bolivar had been crowned Emperor of Colombia—the Coronation took place sometime in November.

Norfolk Beacon.

RAIL ROAD.

We understand, says the Wilmington, (Del.) Journal, that the rail road from New Castle to French town, was commenced yesterday; and that the work will now be vigorously prosecuted until its completion.

Extract of a letter to Mr. Sanderson, dated New York, April 26, 1830.

A letter was received here by the Eastern mail to day, from St. Andrews, N. B. stating that a vessel had arrived there from Liverpool, with London dates to the 2d inst.—A letter of that date states that the negotiation with our Ministers relative to the West India trade had been concluded by the refusal to accept the terms proposed by Mr. McLane, he not having offered any good or sufficient reasons.

Yours truly, LANG, TURNER & Co.

The Fredericksburg Arena of Friday, states that a serious accident was nigh happening on board the Steamboat Patuxent, Capt. Weems, on her last trip from Baltimore to that place. After leaving Carter's creek, about sunrise on Thursday morning, a smoke was discovered issuing from the hold, which spread immediate alarm among the passengers. By the judicious management of the Captain and the activity of the crew, a large portion of the freight in the hold was brought up on deck in a very short time, and the fire was found to have been caused by a quantity of aquafortis, which, marked as "glass," had been stowed away in the hold, and by the breaking of the bottles containing it, was spilt upon the freight. The passengers have published a card to Captain Weems, bearing the strongest testimony in favor of his good conduct on the occasion.

From the Baltimore Republican.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

On Saturday the 24th ult. the Senate of the U. S. *passed* the bill providing for the removal of the Indians, by a vote of 28 to 19, Mr. Smith of Maryland, being absent from indisposition. Messrs. Hendricks, Noble and Johnston voting with the administration.

The first section of the bill enacts that, the President of the United States may cause so much of any territory belonging to the United States, west of the river Mississippi, not included in any State, and to which the Indian title has been extinguished, as he may judge necessary, to be divided into a suitable number of districts, for the reception of such tribes or nations of Indians as may chose to exchange the lands where they now reside, and remove; and to cause each of said districts to be so described by natural or artificial marks, as to be easily distinguished from every other.

The second section provides for the exchange of those districts thus laid out with any tribe or nation of Indians now residing within the limits of any of the States or Territories, and with which the United States have existing treaties, for the whole or any part or portion of the territory claimed and occupied by such tribe or nation, within the bounds of any one or more of the States or Territories, when the land claimed and occupied by the Indians is owned by the United States, or the United States are bound to the State within which it lies, to extinguish the Indian claim thereto.

The third section provides for a perpetual guarantee of these new lands to the Indians, or if they prefer it, that the United States will cause a patent or grant to be made and executed to them for the same.

The fourth section directs payment to be made for the improvements made by the Indians in their present residence.

The fifth section declares, that the President shall furnish aid and assistance to the emigrants, to enable them to remove to and settle in the country, for which they have exchanged; and, also, such aid and assistance as may be necessary for their support and subsistence for the first year after their removal.

The sixth section declares, that the President shall protect them at their new residence, against all interruption or disturbance from any other tribe or nation of Indians, or from any other person or persons whatsoever.

The seventh section gives the President the same superintendence and care over them in the country to which they may remove, that he is now authorized to have over them at their present place of residence. And the last section appropriates 500,000 dollars for carrying the act into effect.

The following was the final vote upon the passage of the bill.

YEAS.—Messrs. Adams, Barnard, Benton, Bibb, Brown, Dickerson, Dudley, Ellis, Forsyth, Grundy, Hayne, Hendricks, Iredell, Johnston, Kane King, Livingston, M'Kinley, M'Lean, Noble, Rowan, Sanford, Smith of S. C. Tazewell, Troup, Tyler, White, Woodbury—28.

NAYS.—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Burnet, Chambers, Chase, Clayton, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Holmes, Knight, Marks, Naudain, Robbins, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Sprague, Webster, Wiley—19.

The Alexandria Gazette states that counterfeit 10 dollar notes of the Farmers' Bank of Alexandria are in circulation in that town.

WHITE BEEF.

A drover came to market, a few days since, with 20 fine fat oxen. They all had the same treatment and food, and weighed from 1000 to 1200 lbs. each. A butcher purchased and slaughtered them all in the usual manner. The meat of 19 of them had the common and uniform appearance; but the meat of one was nearly white, so as to require a near view to be distinguished from the fat. The muscular fibres were regular, but fine, the fat abundant, in and its ordinary locations; the bones hard; the kidneys red and healthy; and every part of the animal indicated sound health. A great number of persons purchased pieces of the beef to try, and afterwards pronounced it tender and excellent. The hair of the animal was black.

Boston Palladium.

Virginia Constitution.—The majority for accepting the new Constitution, as far as was known at Richmond on the 27th ult. was 8893—there being 16,394 for, and 7501 against it.

The vanity of young men, in loving fine clothes and new fashions, and valuing themselves by them, is one of the most childish pieces of folly that can be, and the occasion of great profusion and undoing of young men. Avoid curiosity and too much expensiveness in your apparel; let your apparel be comely, plain, decent, cleanly, not curious nor costly; it is the sign of a weak head-piece, to be sick for every new fashion, or to think himself the better in it, or the worse without it.—*Matthew Hale.*

From the Richmond Enquirer.

We have only scotched the snake, not killed it.—The Buffalo Bill will not pass; but it sleeps on the table. The Cumberland Road Bill, providing, we believe, for numerous surveys—and the bill providing for *all* the Institutions of the Deaf & Dumb in the U. S., have just passed the Senate. There is a bill also before that body, appropriating a township to the Transylvania University of Kentucky! What! are Universities and Schools also to be among the subjects submitted to the control of Congress? Are our Literary Institutions to go a begging at the doors of Congress for patronage—and the great body of the Literary Class, connected with them, to be made to sigh for the flesh-pots of Egypt—and to offer up the principles of the Constitution at the feet of the *Federal* Government?

It is time to stop—or to abandon "the touch-tone of the Old Republican party."—Let us give over such appropriations as these: let the Federal Government be narrowed down to its true and specified sphere, and we should arrest the waste of the Surplus of Revenue, and a reduction of taxes would inevitably follow. We look with anxious eyes to the course which Gen. Jackson will pursue on those subjects. A veto on the Cumberland bill would be calculated to strike at the root of the evil—expedite the absolute extinction of the public debt—and preserve the Constitution.

The Opposition prints are not satisfied that Mr. Hill has been stripped of his Comptroller's Office—They are now attempting to filch him of his good name by charges the most extravagant and unfounded. We speak of them in this way, because we know Mr. Hill. But a few weeks have passed away, since his neighbors, and the most distinguished republicans of the state of N. Hampshire, who have traced his political course, and are acquainted with his private character, have borne the highest public tributes to his worth, his services, his integrity, and his abilities. He was one of the most intrepid and faithful, and powerful Editors in the Union; and it is on this account, that his political enemies are now calumniating him as an Editor and a man.—*Ib.*

A Washington correspondent of the Lynchburg Republican, says, under date of the 5th inst. that "an express has just arrived in this city from the state of Mississippi, announcing the pleasing intelligence of the determination of the Choctaw Tribe of Indians to emigrate to their Western possessions. The express is the bearer of a treaty, (voluntarily entered into by the Indians, in the absence of the Agents of the Government,) sent on for the approval and ratification of the U. States' authorities here."—*ib.*

Congressional Election in Maine.—Leonard Jarvis, Esq. the Jackson candidate for Representative to Congress, is elected by a majority of from two to four hundred votes. This election is an important one; and the result is ominous of what may be expected to take place next September, through the State. It tests, beyond all contradiction the increasing popularity of the national administration and the people's approbation of certain *Reforms* made and anticipated in that District.—*Eastern Republican.*

A work has recently been published in the western part of the state of New York, entitled *Boor of Mormon* or the Golden Bible. The author is Joseph Smith, Jr. The work contains about 600 pages, and is divided into the books of Marmon, of Ether and of Helaman. The Rochester Daily Advertiser contains the preface, and two letters, signed by 11 individuals setting forth the excellence of the work and the existence of the original 'plates,' of gold, on which the contents of the volume were engraved in a language which the translator was taught by inspiration. It seems one book, that of Lehi, was translated and stolen—the translator was commanded never again to translate the same over. We subjoin, with some hesitancy, one of the certificates, which smacks pretty strongly of what would once have been called blasphemy.

The Testimony of Three Witnesses.—Be it known to all nations, kindreds, tongues and people, unto whom this work shall come, that we, through the grace of God the Father, and our Lord Jesus Christ, have seen the plates which contain this record, which is a record of the people of Nephia, and also of the Lamanits his brethren, and also of the people of Jared, which came from the tower, of which hath been spoken; and we also know that they have been translated by the gift and power of God, for his voice hath declared it unto us; wherefore we know of a surety, that the work is true. And we also testify that we have seen the engravings which are upon the plates, and they have been shown unto us by the power of God, and not of man. And we declare with words of soberness that an Angel of God came down from heaven, and he brought and laid before our eyes, that we beheld and saw the plates, and the engravings thereon; and we know that it is by the grace of God the Father, and our Lord Jesus Christ, that we beheld and bear record that these things are true; and it is marvellous in our eyes. Nevertheless, the voice of the Lord commanded us that we should bear record of it;—wherefore, to be obedient unto the commands of God, we bear testimony of these things. And we know that if we are faithful in Christ we shall rid our garments of the blood of all men, and be found spotless before the judgment seat of Christ, and shall dwell with him eternally in the heavens.—And the honor be to the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost, which is one God. Amen.

David Whitmer,
Oliver Cowdery,
Martin Harris.

The other certificate declares that the plates said to have been found in Manchester, Ontario, N. Y. had the appearance of gold, and bore the marks of ancient and curious workmanship.

A reward of 5000 dollars is offered in N. York for information which shall lead to the recovery of a Prussian brig called the Christian, which sailed from Laguira, on the 27th Feb. 1829, for Hamburg, with a cargo of coffee, and has not since been heard of. It is thought probable she was captured by pirates.

The bill reducing the duties on Tea, Coffee and Cocoa, which finally passed the House of Representatives on the 21st ult. is so interesting to all classes of people that we insert it at large—It is in the following words:—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That, from and after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, the duty on coffee shall be two cents per pound; and that, from and after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, the duty on coffee shall be one cent per pound, and no more; and the duty on cocoa shall be one cent per pound, and no more; and that, from and after the thirty-first of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, the following rates of duty, and no other shall be levied and collected on teas, imported from China, or other places East of the Cape of Good Hope, and in vessels of the United States, viz: Imperial, Gunpowder, and Gorree, twenty-five cents per pound; Hyson and Young Hyson, eighteen cents per pound; Hyson Skin, twelve cents per pound; Souchong and other Black Teas, except Bohea, ten cents per pound; and Bohea, four cents per pound. And on teas imported from any other place, or in vessels other than those of the United States, the following rates, viz: Imperial, Gunpowder, and Gorree, thirty-seven cents; Hyson and Young Hyson, twenty-seven cents; Hyson Skin, twenty cents; Souching, eighteen cents; and Bohea, six cents per pound.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That tea and coffee which shall be hereafter put into the Custom House stores, under the bond of the importer, and which shall remain under the control of the proper officer of the Customs, on the thirty first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and on the thirty first day of December one thousand eight hundred and thirty one, respectively, shall be subject to no higher duty than if the same were imported respectively, after the said thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one. *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to alter or postpone the time when the duty on the said tea and coffee shall be payable.

STEAM BOAT DISASTERS

Since the bursting of the boiler of the Helen McGregor, which occasioned so much misery and loss of life, accounts of three other similar casualties, though happily attended with less disastrous consequences, have come under our notice. The first of these occurred on the 16th of March, on board the steam boat Wm. Tell, while on her passage from Pittsburg to N. Orleans—she immediately sunk & five lives and the cargo were lost. The second by which 3 persons were killed, happened on the Ohio, while the steam boat Huntress was in the act of resuming her route, she having just stopped to land a passenger. The last, the explosion ot the boiler of the Chief Justice Marshall, took place on the North River, between Troy and N. York, on the 22nd ult. while the boat was getting under way from the dock at Newburgh, where she had just landed: about 20 passengers were more or less injured—the sufferings of 9 of whom have since been terminated by death.

From the Elkton Press, April 24.

LORENZO DOW.

On Wednesday evening last, this celebrated individual preached in the court-house at this place, to a large congregation. On the following morning at 8 o'clock, he preached in the Methodist meeting house. His discourse on this last occasion was very interesting. He spoke feelingly of the changing scenes through which he had passed; and related some of the principal incidents of his life. He bade an affectionate adieu to his audience, which in the nature of things, he observed, it was highly probable would be a final one. He had with him, for sale, two books, entitled—'Omnifarious Law exemplified; how to curse and swear, lie, cheat and kill—according to law;' and the 'Chain of Reason; consisting of 5 links, 2 hooks, 1 swivel." He was on his way to Baltimore.

A copy of a new novel, entitled Paul Clifford, by the author of Disowned, Devereux, &c. has been received and put to press in New York.

A Mr. James Jones, of E. who lived near Snow-Hill, shot himself on the afternoon of the 26th ult. The Messenger says, he left town, stating that he was going home and intended to kill himself. On his arrival at home, he obtained his gun, placed a string to the trigger, placed his right foot through a loop he made to it, put the muzzle of the gun under his chin, fired, and accomplished what he premeditated.

☞The following letter is respectfully recommended to the notice of the friends of Economy in Maryland.

Mr. Wickliffe's Letter.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton:

GENTLEMEN: Influenced by a desire not to be considered (as I was not in fact) the assailant of Mr. Chilton in the publication which was made by me in the Telegraph, on the subject of the public expenditures for 1828 and 1829, I avoided the use of his name, and refrained from any criticism or exposure of the many errors into which he had been seduced, as manifested by his publication some weeks since, in your paper.—Upon that statement, having affixed to it the name a member of Congress had been predicated a charge against the present Administration, and its friends in Congress, of a wasteful and extravagant expenditure of the public money. A charge to which I did not believe them justly obnoxious, and felt it my duty to publish a statement, true in fact, founded on the records of the Treasury Department.

Mr. Chilton, unable to prove any error of fact or inference, in what was stated by me to be the aggregate expenditures for each of these years, (considered in reference to the fiscal periods, and also in reference to the respective times Mr. Adams retired from, and Gen. Jackson came into office,) mortified that his own indiscretion, or that of his new associates, had placed him in a position unpleasant to occupy, and from which it was difficult to escape has manifested, in the style and manner of his communication of the 7th inst. a disposition unfriendly to that decorum which should characterize the writings of every gentleman.

The respect which I entertain for the constituents of Mr. C. my own self respect, forbid that, in reply to so much of his communication as relates to myself, I should indulge in just recrimination. However obnoxious his conduct in this and other respects be to just censure, this I will leave to be performed by public opinion here and *elsewhere.*

My purpose now is to place myself in the right and him in the wrong, as to the facts upon which we seem to be at issue.

In the publication first made by Mr. Chilton, he stated the aggregate of expenditures of 1828, at $25,485,313, and those of 1829, at $26,164,595—thereby making the expenditures of 1829, greater than those of 1828, by $679,282. This statement I knew to be incorrect, and it would reflect upon the intelligence of Mr C.'s constituents too much to say, that their representative in Congress did not know the difference between the *estimate for expenditures*, and the *actual expenditure* ascertained at the close of the year. Mr. Chilton, before he made his expose of the public expenditures, was present in the House of Representatives and heard Mr. Polk, of Tennessee, read from a statement obtained from the records of the Treasury, the amount of the expenditures for the year 1829, and stated them to the House to be $25,071,017 59. This statement was uncontradicted by any one, because I presume it was known to be correct. If the statement required any evidence of its correctness, that evidence was at hand in the office of the Treasury Department, accessible to all who might desire to see it.

After what had been stated in Mr. Chilton's presence as above, I did, with some surprise read his publication in the National Intelligencer, in which he substituted *expenditure for estimate*, and stated the expenditures of 1829, to be 26,164,595, just precisely *one million ninety-three thousand five hundred and seventy seven dollars too much.*

A man who had been in Congress two years, ought to have known the fact, that in the annual report made by the Secretary of the Treasury, both the receipts and expenditures of the last quarter are stated as an estimate. In making up this estimate, the disbursing officers usually have reference to the amount of actual expenditure for the corresponding quarter of the previous year. It never happens that at the end of the quarter, the amount expended corresponds with the amount estimated in the reports

By reference to the report of Mr. Rush, to the last Congress, it will be seen that his estimate for the expenditures of the 4th quarter of the year, was $7,392,603 72 The disbursing officers, when called upon to say what amounts would be required for the service of the last quarter of the year 1829, estimated that $7,245,481 would be needed, but when the amount in fact expended came to be ascertained at the close of the quarter, it was only 6,238,914 43. These were facts known here and evinced by the books of the Treasury, long previous to the first publication of Mr. Chilton, and if they had been stated by him the public mind would not have been abused.

The following transcript from the Treasury will exhibit the true state of facts.

Comparative Statement between the Estimated Expenditures and the Actual Expenditures for the 4th Quarter, 1829.

	Estim. Expen. 4th qr. 1829.	Actual Expen. 4th qr 1829.
Civil, Miscellaneous, and Foreign Intercourse	614,756 83	619,268 37
Military Establishment	1,746,000 88	1,195,666 60
Naval Establishment	1,195,180 41	815,611 56
Public Debt	3,689,542 93	3,608,367 90
	$7,245,481 05	6,238,914 43
	6,238,914 43	
Difference,	$1,006,566 62	

Treasury Department,
Register's Office, April 10, 1830.

Mr Chilton's statements, made the expenditures of 1829, $26,164,595. My statement was, that the expenditure of 1829, amounted to $25,071,017 59. We only differ in our statement the small sum of $1,093,577 41. I now refer to the following transcript from the Treasury, to prove the correctness of what I said. And when the point in issue between us, is what was the amount of expenditure, it will not avail Mr. C. to refer to the amount of estimate for the expenditure.

Expenditures of the United States for the years 1828 and 1829.

The whole amount of Expenditures, from the 1st of January to the 31st December 1828, inclusive, was $25,159,479 52

The wole amount of expenditures, from the 1st Jan. to the 31st Dec. 1829, inclusive, was $25,071,017 59

The sum expended on account of Foreign Intercourse, in 1828, exclusive of $790,069 40 for awards under the treaty of Ghent, was 211,124 26

Treasury Department,
Register's Office, April 10, 1830.
T. L. SMITH, Register.

Another instance of the candor and fairness of Mr. C. is manifested, in the statement which he gives of the Expenditure for Foreign Intercourse, or Foreign Intercourse, or "Foreign Missions," as he has it.

Instead of pursuing the comparison between the expenditures under this head for the years 1828 and 1829, he gives what he calls, the expenditure of 1828 at $149,000 only, when the documents in his possession, or within his reach, proved that the expenditure in the year 1828, was $211,124 26. In this the gentleman was so unfortunate, as to make another small mistake, of $52,124 26.

I will give Mr. Chilton's own words, that there may not be a misapprehension upon this point:

He says, "in the single item of foreign missions, according to the appropriations of this year (1829) there will be an excess of $65,500 over that of the last year of Mr. Adams' administration, viz:

"For foreign missions	$181,500
"For contingent expenses of same	30,000
	$214,500
"Deduct from this the amount appropriated to cover a similar expenditure due for the year 1828	149,000
"It will then be perceived that the excess will be, in the year 1830 over that of 1828, the sum of	$65,500"

This is a plain, positive statement of facts, that the expenditures of 1830, for this service, will be $214,500; and those of 1828 were only 149,000, declaring the excess of expenditure of 1830 will be $65,500

Now, I state the fact to be, that the amount expended for intercourse with foreign nations in 1828, was $211,124 26; hence, the small mistake of the gentleman in this item of $62,124 26. The evidence is matter of record, and in the possession of the gentleman, printed for him at public expense.

If Mr. Chilton meant fairness in his statement, he would have compared expenditure with expenditure, and not appropriations for 1830, with an incorrect statement of expenditure for 1828.

That comparison would have exhibited the expenditures for the service of 1825 to be $211,124 26, those of 1829 to be $198,442 13, less in 1829 than in 1828 by $12,682 13, notwithstanding the clamor which has been raised about the extraordinary number of outfits paid the last year.

The result would still be more unfavorable to the economy of Mr. Chilton's *now* favorite administration, if he had made the comparison between the first year of Mr Adams' administration and the first of Gen. Jackson's.

Foreign Intercourse in 1825		297,790 11
Do. do.	in 1829	198,442 13
Greater in 1825 than in 1829 by		$99,347 98

If my memory do not deceive me, the late administration paid to Ministers, Secretaries, and Charges, for returning "a non est inventus" against the Congress of Panama [illegible]000 dollars The diplomatic intercourse with a single power, Great Britain, in the rapid succession of Ministers, Charges, salaries, outfits, and infits, cost the United States about the sum of 100,000 dollars in [illegible] years

As the diplomatic expenditures, including the incidental expenses of foreign intercourse, depend more than any other public expenditure upon Executive discretion, and the commencement of a new administration is necessarily calculated to increase the amount expended in the immediate previous year, I have selected the two first years of Mr. Monroe, the two first years of Mr. Adams, and the two first years of Gen. Jackson, and compared them with each other in order to test the economy of each.

Mr. Monroe; in 1817 and 1818	$715,034 56
Mr. Adams; in 1825 and 1826	617,858 27
Gen. Jackson; in 1829 and 1830	412,942 13

Thus it will be seen the expenditures of the whole sum appropriated for 1830 should be expended, which, in all probability will be the case) of the first two years of Gen. Jackson's administration, on account of our foreign intercourse, will be $292,092 43 less than the amount expended in the two first years of Mr. Monroe's administration, and $194,916 13 less than the amount expended in the two first years of Mr. Adams' administration. With these facts spread upon the records of the country, so that "he who runs may read," before time is given for the legislation necessary to reform many of the abuses, which have existed so long, and, by the force of precedent, the administration is almost compelled to regard them as part of the law of the land, the honorable Mr Chilton under the influence of some extraordinary cause or momentary excitement, proclaims to the public that *his* "mind is perfectly satisfied that, instead of retrenching the expenses of the Government, they were increased," by the present administration.

In the other departments of the public service, and especially in the Naval service, I am pleased to find in its administration not a professed disposition, but the effects of an efficient reform, already manifested in the reduction of the aggregate amount of expenditures, and in the detailed expenditures depending mainly upon Executive allowances. Less expense, more efficiency, greater economy, and strict accountability, manifested throughout its whole operations. Much yet remains to be done by legislation, to effect all that is required. In the administration of this department of the Naval service has existed, and still exists, a greater latitude for the exercise of Executive discretion than in any other except that of the State Department. And what is the result when the aggregate expenditures of the twelve months of Mr. Adams' Administration compared with the first 12 months of Gen. Jackson's over this Department.

From 1st March, 1828, to 1st March, 1829, the expenditures of the Naval establishment were	4,082,439 47
From 1st March, 1829, to 1st March, 1830, they were	3,076,328 35

It is seen that the expenditures in the Naval establishment are less in 1829 than in 1828, by $1,006,111 12

The gentleman says, *his* "mind was perfectly satisfied that, instead of retrenching the expenditures of the Government, they were increased" by the present administration.

Mine was, that the aggregate amount of expenditures, including the amount of the public debt paid in both years, was less by $414,996 31. The statement of the Register of the Treasury above will settle the amount at issue.

I farther said, that if the aggregate of expenditure in any given year was any evidence of the economy or fidelity of an administration, then the expenditures of the months of January and February, 1829, made by Mr. Adams, ought not to be charged to the expenditures of the present administration. To make the comparison a fair and just one, the expenditures of the first 12 months of Gen. Jackson's administration should be compared with the last 12 months of Mr. Adams'.

I stated the fact, that the expenditures from the first day of March, 1828 to the first of March 1829, amounted to $26,513,788 13

And those from first March, 1829, to first March, 1830, to 24,520,580 04

Making those of Mr. Adams' last 12 months greater than those of Gen. Jackson's first 12 months, by 1,993,208 09

And here follows the proof of the facts stated:

Statement of Expenditures of the United States, from the 1st of March, 1828, to the 28th of Feb. 1829, and from the 1st of March, 1829, to the 28th of Feb. 1830.

	From March 1,'28 to Feb. 28, 1829.	Fr March 1, '29 to Feb. 28, 1830.
Civil, Miscellaneous and foreign intercourse	3,853,614 06	2,860,359 63
Military Establishment	6,414,106 86	6,200,294 83
Naval Establishment	4,082,439 47	3,076,328 35
Public Debt	12,163,627 74	12,383,595 23
	$26,513,788 13	24,520,580 04

Expenditures of the United States from the 1st of January to the 3d of March, 1829, inclusive.

Civil, Miscellaneous, and Foreign Intercourse	715,266 62
Military	1,124,281 52
Naval	659,150 20
Public Debt	205 54
	$2,493,903 87

Treasury Department,
Register's Office, April 3, 1830.
T. L. SMITH, Reg.

But it is insisted that the amount paid under the Ghent Treaty, by both administrations, should be deducted from the amount expended in each year. If that be done the result will still prove the honorable gentleman's statement incorrrect, by at least, $507,317 41, as will be manifested from the following table:

	1828.	1829.
Total expenditure of	$25,459,479 52	25,071,017 59
Deduct public debt	12,163,438 07	12,383,800 77
	13,296,041 45	12,687,216 82
Deduct am't pd. under 1st articles Treaty of Ghent	790,069 40	8,280 22
	$12,505,972 05	$12,678,936 60

This exhibits an aggregate of difference of only $172,964 45, instead of 679,282, according to Mr. Chilton's calculation: Apply the same principle to the expenditures of the last 12 months of Mr. Adams' administration, and the first 12 months of Gen Jackson's, and the result will be more unfavorable to the gentleman.

	From 1st Mar.'28 to 1st Mar. 1829.	From 1st Mar.'29 to 1st Mar. 1830.
Total expenditures, exclusive of payments of public debt, and for cl'ms under 1st art. T'y of Ghent	$13,560,090	12,128,701 59

The expenditures of 1829, under Gen Jackson's administration, after these deductions, are still less by $1,431,386 80, yet Mr. Chilton's calculation, by charging the present administration with the expenditures in January and February, 1829, made them 1,093,677 dollars more, and in this the honorable gentleman only made a small mistake of $2,524,963 30. The effect of which mistake has been to satisfy his mind perfectly, "that, instead of retrenching the expenditures of Government they have been increased" by this administration.

It is however further insisted, that a difference in the expenses of a long and short session of Congress should be deducted. If that were done it would still leave the gentleman far removed from the fact.

Why not by the same rule, or for the same reason, deduct from the expenditures of 1829, the excess expended over 1828, for surveys, roads and canals, and the improvement of harbors, &c. contracts for the construction of which, and obligations in many instances were made and incurred by the late administration; to meet which, much of the money charged in the expenditures of 1829, was drawn from the public Treasury.

Expended for these purposes in	
1828	$591,679 64
Expended in 1829	1,307,961 88
Excess	716,285 21

Why not deduct, upon the same principle, the difference between the expenditures for fortifications, amounting to $190,089 80?

The true principle is this: the present administration came into power on the 4th of March, 1829; the appropriations for the service of the year had been granted by Congress upon estimates made by the late administration, over which appropriations the present Executive had very limited discretion. This administration was directed and required to execute the laws of Congress, and apply the public money; and they are responsible not for the amount which they are compelled to draw from the Treasury, but for the faithful application of it to the purposes for which it was appropriated, and a regular, prompt, and honest accountability by the public agents who are employed by them.

An administration is responsible and must be made so for the measures they recommend and the policy they adopt. The administration, for instance, is assailed because of a policy which they have pursued, of removing from office those in whom they cannot repose confidence, and others because of their peculations upon the public Treasury.

I have now before me a list of twelve officers who have been removed by the Treasury Department, whose defalcations and peculations amount to $272,800 21. A part of which was taken from the widowed and the fatherless, the sick and the disabled.

Most of these plunderers of the treasury find their advocates in the ranks of the opposition to the present administration and the sound of proscription and the political sympathies for these *honest* and *trust worthy patriots*, who to serve their country for the sake of plundering its Treasury, have agitated the political nerves of Mr. Chilton, and called forth an expression of his disapprobation of the course pursued by the present Executive, upon the subject of appointments to, and removals from office. I am not an advocate for the indiscriminate removals from office by this or any other administration, but I will say to them, go on in the honest discharge of your duty, and when ever you discover a public officer who abuses his trust for personal or political purposes, who neglects his duties and cheats his Government; hurl him from office and the American people will approve the act.

While the public look to this administration for the retrenchment of useless expenses, and the abolition of unnecessary offices, they do not desire to curtail the just and necessary, nay, liberal expenditures for the support of the Government, for the defence of the country, the support of the army and navy, the extension of commerce at home and abroad, for the preservation of of friendship and peace with other nations, by keeping up and sustaining the necessary diplomatic relations with them. They do expect, however, that the money appropriated for those purposes shall be faithfully and honestly applied by the Executive, and in that just expectation, as yet they have not been disappointed.

It is not so much by the aggregate expenditure for the service of any one year, as by the manner of its applications, that the economy of an administration is to be tested. The aggregate amount of expenditure in any given year must depend upon the appropriations by Congress, and the exigencies of the country.

It is when the Executive surpasses the limits of its power, and usurps the authority of the appropriating department of Government, that we may look for abuses and expect extravagances in an administration.

If Congress, for instance, shall appropriate money to pay and feed the sailors who fight our battles and navigate our ships; and it shall be taken, not only without law, but against law, to buy of a political favorite a piece of land, not needed for public purposes, at an extravagant price—this is abuse.

If money appropriated for the Indian service is taken to pay a stale demand for services *said* to have been rendered twenty years ago for the department of State—this is an abuse.

If money be taken from the public treasury, and paid to a political partisan, as bearer of despatches to South America, and he does not go, but seeks his pleasure and takes recreation in Europe at public expense—this I would call an abuse.

If an officer of the Government draws money from the Treasury under pretence that it is [illegible] for the public service, but in fact [illegible] this is [illegible] abuse.

If [illegible] officer of the Treasury pass [illegible] illegal claim against the Government [illegible] under pretence of a loan, pock[illegible] thousand dollars, this should be denounced [illegible] abuse.

If a navy agent be allowed by an accounting officer of the Treasury, under the sanction of a [illegible] department in the shape of extra commissions, &c. &c. ten thousand dollars per annum, all will admit this to be an abuse.

I could swell this list if it were necessary, and then say to Mr. Chilton, these are some of the abuses which have existed heretofore, and that I believe they do not exist now; they have been corrected, and the agents engaged in them "reformed" out of office.

These and like abuses I have condemned, these and like expenditures I have endeavored to retrench

I am anxious to plant around the Treasury the safeguards necessary to its protection, to infuse not only into the administration but into Congress, a spirit of just economy in the application and appropriation of public money. I think I have discovered in many if not all of the Executive departments, valuable reformations in the administration of them. The system of prompt accountability of public agents has been greatly improved, much yet remains to be done; it requires time and legislation to perfect it, and when the present administration shall fail to administer this Government, upon sound principles, and shall lose sight of those land marks prescribed in the Constitution, or shall betray the high trust confided to them, no one will with more freedom denounce them as unworthy the confidence of the country, than myself.

Respectfully yours,
C. A. WICKLIFFE.

DEARING OUTRAGE.

Extract of a letter from Vera Cruz, March 21.

"A few days since the beautiful brig General Morales, commanded by captain James Ross, cleared at the Custom House for New Orleans; she was taken possession of the same morning by 50 soldiers and officers; her rudder unhung and taken on board of a man of war. She had previously been robbed of her provisions, and the captain and crew put in prison by order of Landory.—The American Consol, and captain M'Call, of the Peacock, demanded her restoration to her owners, and an explanation; but the commandant refused even to answer their notes; and when Captain Ross asked the reasons for these violent proceedings, he said it was his will, and his bayonets were the executioners of that will. I fear that this is only the commencement of trouble here. God knows whose turn next. The owners have abandoned the vessel and cargo, and trust to their own government for redress.

N. Y. Courier.

To the Editor of the V. Herald.

SIR,

In the Herald of the 20th instant there appeared the first number of a promised series of strictures on Mr. Johnson's reports on Sunday mails. The manner of this number is so much like that of the pieces concerning Fanny Wright, which you recently published, that, notwithstanding the writer's effort to conceal it, those who may take the trouble to read both can hardly fail to perceive the cheat: And the hypocricy of the caution against making groundless charges of infidelity against our representatives in Congress, which accompanies this trick, is as ridiculous as it is barefaced. Scarcely had Demophilus given his *respectful* advice to *self*, ere he himself, in the plenitude of his wisdom, without *any* "grounds," with indecorous audacity styles the language of the reports *infidel slang!* How chaste! How refined! and how very *charitable* withal in one who is about to convince the world of what *he* seems to esteem a Christian duty! But such appears to be the *spirit* of some, that even ministers of the Gospel, as well as the Senators of the nation, are anathematized and reprobated, from the pulpit and through the press, merely because they have the integrity to conscientiously discharge the duties of their respective stations—and men are called *infidel* because they hold doctrines of faith, or doctrines of expediency, differing from what the self righteous esteem orthodox. But,

"When prejudice and strong aversions work,
All whose opinions we dislike are *infidels.*
Now, 'tis a term of art, a bug bear word,
The villain's engine, and the vulgar's tenor.
The man who thinks and judges for himself,
Unsway'd by aged follies, reverend errors,
Grown holy by traditionary dulness
Of school authority, *he is an Infidel.*
The man, who, hating idle noise, preserves
A pure religion seated in his soul,
He is a silent, dumb, dissembling *infidel.*"

The first line of the stricture contains an assertion of *insidiousness* in the remarks of the reports. This is certainly a grand discovery, and satisfactorily shows how it happened that "*cursory readers*" were "lured" by the sly, wily, deceitful infidel *slang*. What a mercy that the *superior* perception of this lynx eyed Demophilus brought it to light.—It is a question, Mr. Editor, whether you were not wanting in courtesy in not making your best bow to master D. attended by an expression of thanks, for favoring you with his *ipse dixit* of the fact charged. Doubtless you will consider his mere assertion sufficient—If not, you need expect nothing further, as *proof* is not always furnished by him. Now, it is positive, a charge of *insidiousness* cannot, with propriety, be brought against Demophilus—His cloven foot is too palpable for such a thing—Hear him: "By far the greater part of the sober, the reflecting, and of the moral and religious men (meaning all such, 'tis presumed, who think they do God service by reprobating as *infidel* all who differ from them in opinion,) are firmly persuaded that the *National Institution* of a Sabbath which *every* department of the national government should be *required* to observe and preserve," &c. Such is a part of the acknowledged object of the Anti Sunday mail conspiracy. Our Constitution guarantees to every citizen the right of worshipping Almighty God according to the dictates of his own conscience—and in this it protects him; but farther it goth not. It was never intended by that instrument that the Government should assume the prerogative to act as an ecclesiastical tribunal, to decide matters of religious faith or practice, much less to *require*, by special enactment, that any day should be *observed and respected* [illegible] ther. And an infidel could [illegible] pay a more disreputable [illegible] the authenticity of our religion than [illegible] ing a necessity of human [illegible] to maintain its supremacy.

All that part of master D's [illegible] ing to the validity of the Christian Sabbath, was uncalled for—It was [illegible] your readers by him [illegible] med by those who are [illegible] ing the mails as he [illegible] stoppers seldom tell [illegible] the antiquity and [illegible] for the obvious purpose of [illegible] with a belief that the [illegible] about to be done away, or [illegible] with impunity.

Permit me here to remark that it would not be preposterous to inform [illegible] learned that the Sabbath was observed by Adam, in Paradise; by the Ante-deluvians; by Noah, in the Ark, &c. Such information might relieve the learned of their doubts on this subject. They discover, it is written, "The children of Israel shall keep the Sabbath—*for a perpetual covenant. It is a sign* between me and the children of Israel for ever." *Exodus*, 16, 17. Again, "Moreover also I *gave* them my Sabbaths, to be a sign between me and them." *Ezekiel* 20, 12. "Now it does not seem easy to understand how the Sabbath could be a sign between God and the people of Israel, unless the observance of it was *peculiar to that people*, and designed to be so."

It is singular, that, although the language of the reports "is so vague and indefinite," some folks plainly discover a breathing of infidelity throughout them! and never so much as suspect it of favoring a union of church and state. However, this may be accounted for—And slender is his claim to patriotism, independence, or intelligence, who does not, rather than join in vituperating them, rejoice to see that our representatives deprecate a union of church and state. Let them shun every appearance of such an evil—"Touch not, taste not, handle not the unclean thing." Let them bear in mind that all aggressions on our rights should be met in their incipient stage: it is easier to crush an egg than to strangle a serpent. Already do we find the Sunday mail stoppers searching for instances where the Sabbath has been recognized by government, and urging them as reasons why the mails should be stopped—*They want precedents*—An act to stop Sunday mails would afford them a glorious one, and we should soon see it cited as a reason why some other benefice ought to be granted. Master D. may cry *infidelity!* at this too if he choose. There is yet no rack, no stake, no gibbet—Though it can hardly be doubted, that he who has the spirit of intolerance to brand with *infidelity* those who have subscribed their belief in the Christian religion, merely because they faithfully discharge their official duties, would not hesitate *to erect all*, in the event of an opportunity being afforded.

At some future day these affairs shall receive some further notice—But the reports themselves contain the best and most irresistible arguments in favor of continuing the present arrangement of mail conveyances—If any person entertains a doubt on the subject, let him read the reports, pause and reflect. All that has been said against them, has only tended to gain them a more general perusal, and thus many have become convinced of the impropriety of interfering with the present regulations.

To conclude this communication it may be asked, which is the more pagan: the groundless charges of infidelity against reputable Senators of the nation, by a masked scribbler, or the following extract from one of the reports:—"Would it not be more congenial to the precepts of Christians, to appeal exclusively to the Great Lawgiver of the Universe to aid them in making men better—in correcting their practices by purifying their hearts? Government will protect them in their efforts," &c.

CHARLES.

April 24th, 1830.

MARRIED,

On last Tuesday, by the Rev. Robert M. Laird, Mr. GEORGE KENNERLY to Miss MARY ANNE BARKLEY.

On last Wednesday, by the same, SAMUEL W. JONES, Esq. to Miss MARY H. JONES, all of this county.

Baltimore Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, April 30, 1830.

FLOUR—best white wheat family, 6 00 a 6 50—superfine Howard-st. 5 00 a —city mills 4 75 a —; Susquehanna, —. CORN MEAL; bbl 2 25—WHEAT, best red, 0 85 a 0 93, best white 0 97 a 1 05; ord. to good 80 a 85—CORN, white— a 37; yellow 40 RYE, 60 a — OATS, 27 a —BEANS, 0 90 a 1 —PEAS, 65 a —CLOVER SEED, 3 75—TIMOTHY 2 a 2 50—ORCHARD GRASS 1 75 a 2 00 Herd's — a 1 00—Lucerne 37½ a 00 lb—

Wm. Done & Co.

Have just received and are now opening a

CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms. The public are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Princess Anne, May 4, 1830.

Cash in Market.

I will give more than any other purchaser for likely young negroes, viz:—fellows, women, boys, small girls and families. Apply to me or Mr. Sanders.

P. C. WOOLFOLK.

Princess Anne, May 4

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale, at Rehoboth, on Saturday the 22nd of May (inst.) the following personal property of James Anderson, dec'd. to wit: one vessel frame, [illegible] Sale to commence at [illegible] P. M.

The terms of sale [illegible] credit of six months [illegible] the purchasers [illegible]

JOHN D. ANDERSON,
BENJAMIN BAILEY,
[illegible] Jas. Anderson, dec'd.

May [illegible]

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued by the [illegible] Somerset county court and to me directed [illegible] State of Maryland [illegible] John C. Wilson [illegible] James Wallace [illegible] Donnell [illegible] Hope [illegible] which I shall [illegible] on Tuesday the [illegible] between the hours of 12 and 4 [illegible]

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

May [illegible]

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of George [illegible] [illegible] Thomas [illegible] to execution the following property [illegible] head of [illegible] cart, [illegible] of corn, more or less, [illegible] stacks of fodder, more or less, 2 beds and furniture, [illegible] cupboard, a tract of land called [illegible] Saltash, one other tract called Smith's Meadows or Folly, and one other tract called [illegible] and I hereby give notice that I will offer the same at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at the court house door in Princess-Anne, on Tuesday the 27th of April next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock P. M. to satisfy the above claim, with county levy due for the year 1828 and 1829.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

March 30, 1830.

☞The above sale is postponed to Saturday the 15th of May next, between the hours of 12 and [illegible] o'clock P. M. at the Post-Office door in the town of Salisbury.

April 27th, 1830 may 4

THE CORNUCOPIÆ.

"Blending the useful with the sweet."

From the Essex Gazette.

The following beautiful lines are by *Park Benjamin*, Esq.—late Editor of the Norwich Spectator, which, while under his supervision, was certainly one of the best papers in the list of our exchanges.

TO A LADY.

The star that gilds life's morning sky
Smiles sweetly o'er thee now,
And flowers around thy pathway lie,
And roses crown thy brow,
Which shade their wealth of rich perfume
Mid ringlets trembling, like a plume,
And a deep witchery, soft and bright,
Is floating in thine eyes of light.

Thy soul is music—not a tone
That charms the silver sea,
When Heaven is bending calm and lone,
And night airs wander free
Through spirit-chords that unseen thrill,
Can, with such magic sweetness, fill
My heart with rapture, or unseal
The bliss that only Love can feel!

Holy and pure, thy angel smile
Is mirrored on my dreams,
As evening's first-shrined, golden isle
Sleeps on her shadowed streams;
And o'er my thoughts thy vision floats,
Like melody of spring-bird notes,
When the glad halcyon gently leaves
Her plumage in the bright, blue waves.

I cannot gaze on aught that wears
The beauty of the skies,
Or aught that in Life's valley shares
The glow of Paradise;
I cannot look upon a star,
Or cloud that seems a seraph's car,
Or any form of purity,
Unmingled with a dream of thee!

When evening's tears rest beautiful
Upon the rose's cheek,
And the mild, weary zephyrs lull,
Or softest cadence speak,
There's one lone bird, that loves to fling
His song upon the incense wing
Of folded bud and opening flower,
Where silence weaves her moonlit bower.

And thus, to thee, my heart's own rose!
I pour my lay of love,
While thy sweet memory round me flows,
And skies are bright above
With countless gems that seem to bloom
Like heavenly blossoms o'er the gloom,
Which, in unbreathing stillness, Night
Has hung around Day's throne of light!

From London's Encyclopædia of Agriculture.

The Cultivation of Flax.

(Concluded)

To facilitate the separation of the fibre from the bark, it is necessary to accelerate the process of decay or putrefaction. This may be done in different ways, but the chief are those of bleaching alone, or of steeping and bleaching. Bleaching is a tedious and laborious operation when it is intended as a substitute for steeping, but it is the most certain for not injuring the fibre, and may be adopted on a small scale when steeping places are not at hand. In Dorsetshire, and some other places, flax, instead of being steeped, is what is called dew-rotted; that is, the stalks are allowed to arrive at that state in which the harl or woody parts, separate most easily from the boon, reed or fibre, by a more gradual process, that of ripening by the action and influence of the dew. This is nothing more than exposing the flax to the influence of the weather for a longer period than is necessary, when the operation of watering has been previously performed. Steeping, however, is the most universal practice both in Britain and on the continent. Of late, an invention has been made by Lee, of Middlesex, by which with the aid of soft soap and machinery, the fibre is more completely separated than by steeping, and uninjured by that process. When flax is to be separated by this new process, the cultivator has only to pull it in handfuls, dry it, bind it into sheaves or faggots, and put it up in stacks like corn, till wanted by the manufacturer.

Steeping or watering, however, is and will be the general practice till flax dressing machines come into universal use. In performing this operation, the flax, whether it has been dried and rippled, or pulled green, is loosely tied into small bundles, the smaller the better, because it is then most equally watered. These sheaves ought to be built in the pool in a reclining upright posture, so that the weight placed above may keep the whole firmly down. The weights made use of are commonly stones placed on planks, or directly on the flax.

The Flemish mode of steeping flax, as described by Radcliff, is said to improve the quality of the flax; and greatly increase its whiteness. This mode differs from the common practice, in placing the bundles in the steep vertically, instead of horizontally; in immersing the flax by means of transverse sticks, with that degree of weight annexed which shall not push it down to the bottom, but leave it the power to descend spontaneously towards the conclusion of the steepage; and in leaving at first a space of at least half a foot between the bottom and the roots of the flax. The spontaneous descent of the flax is an indication of its being sufficiently steeped; and the strength and quality of the fibre are said to be much better preserved by this mode, in which the temperature of the atmosphere acts with most force on the upper part of the plant, which needs it most.

The water most proper for steeping flax should be clear, soft, and in standing pools, Compared with running water, pools occasion the flax to have a better color, to be sooner ready for the grass, and even to be of superior quality in every respect. When soft, clear stagnating water cannot be obtained without art, a pit or canal is commonly formed, adjoining to a river or stream, whence water can be easily brought. This pit or canal is filled with water for some time (a week or two) before it be proposed to pull the flax; by this means the water acquires a greater degree of warmth than river water possesses, and which contributes greatly to facilitate the object farmers have in view in immersing green flax in water, namely, to make the harl or flax substance part easily and completely from the boon or reed.

The period that flax ought to remain in the water, depends on various circumstances; as the state of ripeness in which it was pulled, the quality and temperature of the water, &c. The most certain rule by which to judge when flax is sufficiently watered, is when the boon becomes brittle, and the harl separates easily from it. In warm weather, ten days of the watering process is sufficient; but it is proper to examine the pools regularly after the seventh day, lest the flax should putrefy or rot, which sometimes happens in very warm weather. Twelve days will answer in any sort of weather; though it may be remarked, that it is better, to give too little of the water, than too much, as any deficiency may be easily made up by suffering it to lie longer on the grass, whereas an excess of water admits of no remedy.

Grassing or bleaching flax is the next operation, the intention of which is to rectify any defect in the watering process, and carry on the putrefactive process to that point when the fibre will separate from the bark, boon, reed or harl, (as the woody part of the stem is called) with the greatest ease. In performing this operation, the flax is spread very thin on the ground, and in regular rows; the one being made to overlap the other a few inches, with a view of preventing, as much as possible, its being torn up and scattered by gales of wind. Old grass-ground, where the herbage does not grow to any great height, is the best for the purpose; as when the grass and weeds spring up as to cover the flax it is frequently rotted, or at least greatly injured thereby.

The time allowed for grassing is regulated by the state of the flax, and seldom exceeds ten or twelve days. During this time it is repeatedly examined, and when it is found that the boon has become very brittle; so that, on being broken and rubbed between the hands, it easily and freely parts from the harl, it is then taken up, a dry day being chosen for the purpose, and, being bound in sheaves, is either sent directly to the mill, which is the usual practice in the northern districts, or broken and scutched by a machine or implement for the purpose.

Steeping flax in hot water and soft soap (said to be the invention of Lee, and for which he was granted by Parliament a secret or unenrolled patent) is said to separate the fibre from the woody matter better than steeping in water; and this in the short space of two or three hours, and either with green flax or such as has been dried and stocked for months or years.

The dressing of flax consists of various operations, such as scutching, tracking, or breaking, by which the woody part is broken; and hackling, or combing, by which the fibre is separated from the woody part, and sorted into lengths. These operations are often all performed by the cottager, or small farmer, who grows flax for the purpose of spinning the fibre in his own family. But there are also public flax mills, impelled by water or other powers, by which flax is scutched, and it is then hackled by professed hacklers.

A method of preparing flax in such a manner as to resemble cotten in whiteness and softness, as well as in coherence, is given in *The Swedish Transaction*, for the year 1747. For this purpose a little sea-water is to be put into an iron pot or an untinned copper kettle, and a mixture of equal parts of birch ashes and quick-lime strewed upon it; a small bundle of flax is to be opened and spread upon the surface, and covered with more of the mixture, and the stratification continued till the vessel is sufficiently filled The whole is then to be boiled with sea-water for ten hours, fresh quantities of water being occasionally supplied in proportion to the evaporation, that the matter may never become dry. The boiled flax is to be immediately washed in the sea by a little at a time, in a basket, with a smooth stick at first, while hot; and when grown cold enough to be borne by the hands, it must be well rubbed, washed with soap, laid to bleach, and turned and watered every day. Repetitions of the washing with soap expedite the bleaching; after which the flax is to be beat, and again well washed; when dry it is to be worked and carded in the same manner as common cotton, and pressed betwixt two boards for forty-eight hours. It is now fully prepared and fit for use. It loses in this process near one-half its weight, which, however, is abundantly compensated by the improvement made in its quality.

Lee's method of breaking flax and hemp, without dew-rotting, was invented in 1810, and was the first step towards a great improvement, brought nearer perfection by the new patent machines of Messrs. Hill and Bundy.

Hill and Bundy's machines are portable and may be worked in barns or any kind of out-house; they are also well calculated for parish work-houses and charitable institutions; a great part of the work being so light that it may be done by children and infirm persons; and such is the construction and simplicity of the machines, that no previous instruction or practice is required; their introduction, therefore, into those asylums, would be the means of effecting a considerable reduction of the poor's rate. The woody part is removed by a very simple machine; and, by passing through a machine equally simple, the flax may be brought to any degree of fineness, equal to the best used in France and the Netherlands, for the finest lace and cambrick. The original length of the fibre, as well as its strength, remains unimpaired; and the difference of the produce is immense, being nearly two-thirds; one ton of flax being produced from four tons of stem. The expense of working each ton obtained by this method is only five pounds. The glutinous matter may be removed by soap and water only, which will bring the flax to such perfect whiteness, that no further bleaching is necessary, even after the linen is woven; and the whole process of preparing flax may be completed in six days.

The produce of flax in seed is generally from six to eight, sometimes as high as ten or twelve bushels per acre; and the price depends in a great measure, on that of foreign seed imported; as, when sold to oil makers, it is generally about one half of that of Dutch seed sold for the purpose of sowing. The price of home cultivated linseed is considerably advanced of late in some of the southern and western counties of the kingdom, in proportion to what it is in those of the nothern, owing to the circumstance of its being much used as food for fattening cattle. The average price of the linseed cultivated in the kingdom at large, cannot, it is supposed, be rated higher than from 3 to 4 shillings the bushel. The seed is separated into 3 qualities; the best for sowing; the second best for crushing for oil; and the inferior for boiling or steaming for cattle.

The produce of flax and fibre varies exceedingly. Before being sorted, the gross product of fibre varies from three cwt. to half a ton per acre.

The use of flax in the linen manufacture is well known. The seed is crushed for oil, which is that in common use by painters; the cake or husk which remains, after the expression of the oil, is sold for fattening cattle, and in some places as manure; and the inferior seed not fit to crush, is boiled and made into flax-seed jelly, esteemed an excellent nutriment for stock.

As the *making of flax seed jelly* is an agricultural operation we shall here describe it. The proportion of water to seed is about seven to one. Having been steeped in part of the water eight-and-forty hours, previous to the boiling, the remainder is added cold, and the whole boiled gently about two hours, keeping it in motion during the operation to prevent its burning to the boiler; thus reducing the whole to a jelly-like, or rather a gluey or ropy consistence. After being cooled in tubs, it is given, with a mixture of barley-meal, bran and cut chaff; a bullock being allowed about two quarts of the jelly per day, or somewhat more than one quart of seed in four days: that is, about one sixteenth of the medium allowance of oil-cake.

The diseases of flax are few, and chiefly the fly, which sometimes attacks the plants when young, the mildew and rust.

From the Louisville Public Advertiser.

Mr. Penn—Having had so many applications for a copy of the following receipe, I deem it proper to have it inserted in your useful paper, I have experienced too often the usefulness of it in my own family, to doubt its efficacy—if it should be the cause of saving the life of one poor infant, I will be doing that much charity.

Yours, B. I. HARRISON.

Cure for the Hooping Cough.

Dissolve a scruple of Salt of Tartar in a gill of water, add to it ten grains of cochineal, finely powdered; sweeten this with fine sugar, and give an infant a tea spoon full four times a day. To a child of two or three years old, two tea spoons full; from four years and upwards, a table spoonful or more may be taken. The relief is immediate, and the cure, in general, within five or 6 days.

The Library of Entertaining Knowledge informs "that the first weeping willow was planted in England by the celebrated Alexander Pope. The poet having received a present of figs from Turkey observed a twig of the basket, in which they were packed, putting out a shoot. He placed this twig in his garden, and it soon became a fine tree; from which stock all the weeping willows in England have sprung. This tree, so remarkable on every account, was cut down a few years ago."

"Thunder and Lightning and Lottery Tickets!—It is ascertained that in the year ending Jan. 1, 1830, the number of persons killed by lightning, in the United States, has been double the high prizes in all the lotteries drawn in the same time. Consequently every person buying a ticket, has the comfortable reflection that he stands two chances of being killed by lightning to one of drawing the high prize. A very pretty reflection!"

Gross and vulgar minds will always pay a higher respect to wealth than to talent, for wealth, although it be a far less efficient source of power than talent, happens to be far more intelligible.

If ever there had been nothing, there never could have been any thing.—*Abernethy.*

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Stephen Drury against Joshua Morris and John H. Morris I have taken in execution the following property of John H. Morris, to wit. 1 side board, 1 secretary, 3 mahogony tables, 1 toilet table, 1 wash stand, 3 beds and furniture, 9 Windsor chairs, 1 looking glass, 10 head of hogs, 10 head of cattle, 1 horse, 2 pair of and irons, 1 pair shovel and tongs, 1 cupboard and furniture, 3 pots, 1 oven, 1 spider, 1 tea-kettle, 3 candlesticks, 1 negro woman named Abigail, 1 negro man named Harry, 1 do. named Bob, 1 negro boy named Alexander, and all the said Morris's right to a tract of land called Cattam; all of the above named property will be offered for sale on Wednesday the 12th day of May next, between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock A. M. at the residence of the said John H. Morris, for cash, to satisfy the above named writ, with county levy due for the year of 1828 and officers' fees due for 1828 and '29

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

April 20th, 1830.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Samuel Brown Executor of Stephen Disharoon, deceased, use of Severn Teackle, against George A. Porter, I had heretofore seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: a tract or part of a tract of land called White Chapel, containing 263 acres, more or less, 1 negro man Eben, and 2 yoke of steers, all of which property I shall proceed to sell at public sale, to the highest and best bidder for cash, at the court-house door in Princess-Anne, on Tuesday the 18th of May next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock P.M to satisfy the above named writ, cost, and county levy and officers' fees for 1825 and 1826.

ROBT. STEWART, late Shff.

April 27, 1830.

BLANKS,

Of the following descriptions, printed on excellent paper, constantly on hand and for sale, at low prices for cash, at the Office of the Village Herald:

Warrants,
Fieri Fa.'s before supersedeas
Do. after do.
Ca. Sa.'s before do.
Do. after do.
Narrations,
Appeal Bonds,

Blanks for Insolvent Debtors.

Public Notice.

BY an Act of Assembly passed in 1817, the Levy Court of Somerset County were directed to levy a sum of money for the purpose of building Offices for the Clerk and Register of Wills—The money was levied in 1818, and before its application was made to the purpose for which it was intended, the law was repealed.

The Levy Court brought suit against William S. Handy, and his securities, to recover back the sum so levied, and obtained judgment against them. But all of them, except Dr. John King, having become insolvent, the whole judgment has devolved on him to pay, and he is responsible for the same. A large number of the property holders in the County having generously offered to relinquish all their interest in the sum due; an Act was passed by the Legislature in 1829, authorizing the Levy Court to deduct from the debt any amount that might be thus relinquished. A great number have already released their claims, and it is presumed that others would do so if called on.

The Levy Court, in the discharge of their duty to the public, have taken the necessary steps to secure the payment of the money, and it only requires that they should know who among the citizens of the County intend to claim their proportion of it, to enable them to collect it and to close the business.

As the only means of acquiring the necessary information, the Levy Court have resolved to give this public notice to all persons who intend claiming their respective proportions, of the condition of the fund, and their desire to settle the concern.—They therefore hereby notify all such persons who have any claims against the Levy Court for County Levy, paid by them respectively, in the assessment of the year 1817, to leave their names either with GEORGE HANDY, Esquire, Clerk of the Levy Court, or with WILLIAM DONE, their Attorney, on or before the FIRST day of JULY next, otherwise they will be considered, by the Levy Court, as having relinquished all right and claim thereto.

April 6, 1829.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of Henry White against John King, Robert Leatherbury and Levin Ballard I had heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit: one negro man, Charles, one ditto James, one ditto Samuel, one negro woman Rose, one ditto Jane and one ditto Francess; also, one tract of land called Woodville, the goods and chattels lands and tenements of the said John, Robert and Levin, and I hereby give notice that on Tuesday the 18th day of May next, I shall offer the same at public sale, at the court-house door, to the highest and best bidder for cash. Sale to commence between the hours of one and three o'clock P. M.

ROBT. STEWART, late Shff.

April 27, 1830.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Thomas W. Handy against John H. Anderson, I had heretofore seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: one unimproved lot of ground, near the town of Princess-Anne, lying between a lot of ground belonging to the heirs of Doctor Mathias Jones, and the Poors' House, which said lot was bought from Mrs. Leah Wilson, containing 10 acres, more or less, the lands and tenements of said John, and I hereby give notice that I shall offer the same at public sale, to the highest and best bidder for cash, at the court-house door, on Wednesday the 19th of May next, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M. to satisfy the above claims, &c.

ROBERT STEWART, late Shff.

April 27, 1830.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, one at the suit of John Jones of Robt. against Charles Venables, also one at the suit of William Handy, use of Isabella Dashiell against Charles Venables, the following property is seized and taken in execution, to wit: one negro man Bill, one negro boy Sandy, one negro man Joseph, one negro woman, one girl, and part of a tract of land called Western Fields containing 544 acres, more or less, and I hereby give notice that I shall offer the same at public sale, to the highest and best bidder for cash, at the court-house in Princess-Anne, on Tuesday the 18th of May next, at the hour of one o'clock P. M. to satisfy the above claims with interest and cost.

ROBT. STEWART, late Shff.

April 27, 1830.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of William Costen, against Isaac Harris of John. I had heretofore seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: a tract of land called Adventure and Venture, containing 517½ acres, more or less, which I shall proceed to sell at public sale, to the highest and best bidder for cash, at the court house door in Princess-Anne, on Tuesday the 18th of May next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock P. M. to satisfy the above named writ and costs.

ROBT. STEWART, late Shff.

April 27, 1830.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of John Badley, use of Levin Evans against Samuel Cooper and Priscilla Badley, I have taken in execution the following property as the property of Samuel Cooper, to wit: 2 head of horses, 1 yoke of oxen, 5 head of cattle, 3 beds and furniture, a tract of land called Bedford, one other tract called Confusion, one other tract called Addition, one other tract called McDaniel's Luck, the whole containing 210 acres, more or less; also the property of Priscilla Badley, 2 beds and furniture, and one cow and calf; all of the above property will be exposed to public sale at the late residence of Samuel Cooper, on Thursday the 13th of May next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock P. M. to satisfy the above named writ with officers' fees due for the year of 1829.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

April 20th, 1830.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Henry Wright, against Thomas D Bailey, Samuel Robertson, and Samuel Cooper; also, by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, in favor of Handy H Irving, against Thomas D. Bailey, I have taken in execution the following property, to wit: one yoke of steers, 1 horse, 8 head of cattle, 10 head of hogs, 1 cart, 2 beds and furniture, 200 bushels of corn, more or less, 5 stacks of fodder, taken as the property of the said Thomas D. Bailey; also, one negro man named Jacob, taken as the property of Samuel Cooper, all of which I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder, at the court house door in Princess-Anne, on Tuesday the 16th day of March next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock P. M. for cash to satisfy the above named writs, with county levy due for the year 1828 and officers' fees due for the year 1828, and 1829.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

Feb. 23, 1830.

☞The sale of the above property is postponed till Tuesday the 20th of April (inst.) at the time and place above mentioned.

April 6, 1830.

☞The above sale is further postponed till Saturday the 15th day of May next, at the Post-Office door in the town of Salisbury, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock P. M.

April 27, 1830.

Village Herald.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOL. IV. PRINCESS-ANNE, MD., TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1830. NO. 7.

☞We are authorized to announce Col. ARNOLD E. JONES, as a Candidate to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 00 *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months.

☞Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance.*

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year.*

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage, to be paid by the subscribers.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

☞Persons advertising must limit the time of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

☞All communications addressd to the editor must come POST PAID.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

[Corrected Weekly.]

BANKS	pr. ct. dis.
U. States Bank	par
Do Branches	par
MASSACHUSETTS	
Boston banks	1
Other Mass. notes	2
RHODE-ISLAND	
Providence banks	3
Other R. Island notes	½
CONNECTICUT	
Middletown bank	1
Phenix bank at Hartford	1
Bridgeport bank	1
Eagle bank of New Haven	no sale
Hartford bank	1
NEW YORK	
N Y city banks (except Lombard)	par
Albany	½
Other N York notes	1
NEW-JERSEY	
Jersey bank	no sale
Bank in Newark	1
Bank of N Brunswick	1
Trenton Ins Co	1
Farmers bank at Mount Holly	1
Cumberland bk	1
State bk Camden	1
At Elizabethtown	1
At N Brunswick	1
At Patterson	susp
At Trenton	no sale
At Morristown	1
Sussex bank	1
PENNSYLVANIA	
Philadelphia banks	par
Easton	½
Germantown	do
Montgomery county	do
Chester "	do
Delaware "	do
Lancaster bank	do
Farmers bk of Lan'r	½
Harrisburg	½
Northampton	½
Farmers bank of Bucks c'y	1
York bank	½
Chambersburg	½
Farmers bank at Reading	½
Gettysburg	do
Carlisle bk	1
Swatara at Harrisb'g	1
Pittsburg	2
Greensburg	75
Brownsville	4
DELAWARE	
Bank of Delaware	½

BANKS	pr. ct. dis.
Farmers bank and branches	1
Wilmington and Brandywine	½
Commercial bank	10
Branch of do. at Milford	10
Bank of Smyrna	1
MARYLAND	
Frederick c'y bank	½
Havre de Grace	½
Farmers bank at Annapolis	½
Branches at Frederick & Easton	do
Hagerstown	do
Westminster	4
Elkton	50
DISTRICT OF COL.	
Bk of Washington	½
Bk of the Metrop.	do
Patriotic bank	do
Central bank	do
Bk of Columbia	nom
Union bk Georget'n	½
Farmers & Mechanicks bank	do
Bk of Alexandria	do
Bk of Potomac	do
Farmers bk of Alexandria	do
Union bk of Alex'a	do
Mechanics bk of Alexandria	do
VIRGINIA	
Richmond & bran's	½
Bk of the Valley	do
Br at Leesburg	do
Br at Charlestown	do
Br at Romney	1
N W bank of Vir at Wheeling	3
N CAROLINA	
State bk at Raleigh and branches	4
Cape Fear	4
Newbern	4
S. CAROLINA	
State banks generally	2
GEORGIA	
State bank	2
Planters	2
Augusta	2
Darien	3
Augusta br Co	no sale
KENTUCKY	
Bank of Kentucky & branches	no sale
OHIO	
Specie banks	3
LOUISIANA	
Banks at N Orleans	1

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

HAS commenced the Season, and will pursue her Routes in the following manner: Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening.

Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, and thence to Cambridge, if there should be any person on board for that place, and thence to Easton; or directly to Easton, if no passenger for Cambridge.

She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock for Chestertown, calling at the Company's wharf on Corsica Creek; and return from Chestertown to Baltimore the same day calling at the wharf on Corsica Creek.

All baggage and Packages to be at the risk of the owners.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Commander.

Easton March 20—90, 1830.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.
Somerset County Orphans Court,
March 9, 1830.

§§SEAL.§§ ON application of Samuel G. Holbrook, Adm. c. w. a. of Elizabeth McClester, late of Somerset county, dec'd., it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. TEST,
JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,
Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, has obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Elizabeth McClester, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 30th of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 9th day of March A. D. 1830.

SAML. G HOLBROOK, Adm. c. w. a. of E. M'Clester.

March 16, 1830.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.
Somerset County Orphans Court,
March 9th, 1830.

§§SEAL.§§ ON application of Elizabeth R. Pollitt, Executrix of William K. Pollitt, late of Somerset county, decd., it is ordered that she give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. TEST,
JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,
Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, have obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William K Pollitt, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 30th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of March A. D. 1830.

E. R. POLLITT, Ex'trix. of W. K. Pollitt, dec'd.

March 16, 1830.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.
Somerset County Orphans Court.
March 9, 1830.

§§SEAL.§§ *On application of MARCELLUS JONES, Adm. c. w. a. of Cheney Collier, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess-Anne.*

True copy. Test,
JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,
Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset County, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of CHENEY COLLIER, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the thirtieth of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 9th day of March, A. D. 1830.

MARCELLUS JONES, Adm. c. w. a. of C. Collier, dec'd.

March 16, 1830. w3t

To the Citizens of Somerset C'y.

It is now more than a year that I have attended as a

COMMISSION *Merchant,* IN BALTIMORE,

to the transaction of such business as my friends and acquaintance generally have been pleased to confide to my care; and I am happy in the belief that I have so far given satisfaction to all who have kindly patronized my humble efforts to be useful to them. Being now determined, and at liberty to devote my whole time, *exclusively*, to the transaction of Commission Business, I offer my services in that line to your acceptance, under an assurance that I will use my utmost exertions to promote your interest by a zealous attention to such affairs as you may commit to my management. And I will thankfully acknowledge, and faithfully strive to merit any patronage that may be bestowed on

Your most ob't. serv't.
WM. R. STUART,
No. 14, Bowley's wharf.

Baltimore, April 6, 1830.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.
Somerset County Orphans Court,
March 9, 1830.

§§SEAL.§§ *ON application of ARNOLD E. JONES, Executor of WILLIAM JONES, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess-Anne.*

True copy. Test.
JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,
Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of WILLIAM JONES, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the thirtieth of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 16th day of March, A. D. 1830.

ARNOLD E. JONES, Ex'r. of Wm. Jones, dec'd.

March 16, 1830.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of WILLIAM JONES, deceased, either on bond, note or open account, are respectfully requested to adjust and settle the same, on or before the 15th of April, 1830, as a further indulgence cannot be given.

A. E. JONES, Ex'tor.

March 23, 1830.

H. K. LONG

Respectfully announces to his friends, and the public in general, that he now conducts

That well known Establishment,

IN PRINCESS-ANNE,

CALLED THE

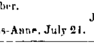
Washington Hotel,

Carried on upwards of 40 years by his father,

Where he will be happy to receive the visits of customers, and only promises to do the best he can to make them *comfortable*. As to TABLE, ATTENDANCE, LIQUORS, LODGING and STABLAGE, he would rather his customers would experience their benefits, than he blazon their qualities. He only asks a *fair trial—holding up his right hand*, hoping it will be *ordered down* for their accommodation. To the fraternity of which he is a member he would respectfully say, though he has ceased to be a practitioner of the *Law*, he still hopes to have a successful practice at the *Bar*.

Jan. 26, 1830. wtf

FOR RENT,



For the ensuing year, the HOUSE and LOT, in Princess-Anne, on the corner opposite the store of T. Jones & Co. For terms apply to Isaac F. Williams, of Dorchester, or the subscriber.

JAMES POLK.

Princess-Anne, July 21. wtf

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Henry Wright, against Thomas D Bailey, Samuel Robertson, and Samuel Cooper; also, by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, in favor of Handy H Irving, against Thomas D. Bailey, I have taken in execution the following property, to wit: one yoke of steers, 1 horse, 8 head of cattle, 10 head of hogs, 1 cart, 2 beds and furniture, 200 bushels of corn, more or less, 5 stacks of fodder, taken as the property of the said Thomas D. Bailey; also, one negro man named Jacob, taken as the property of Samuel Cooper, all of which I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder, at the court house door in Princess-Anne, on Tuesday the 16th day of March next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock P. M. for cash to satisfy the above named writs, with county levy due for the year 1828 and officers' fees due for the year 1828, and 1829.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

Feb. 23, 1830.

☞The sale of the above property is postponed till Tuesday the 20th of April (inst.) at the time and place above mentioned.

April 6, 1830.

☞The above sale is further postponed till Saturday the 15th day of May next, at the Post-Office door in the town of Salisbury, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock P. M.

April 27, 1830.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Esther H. Cottman, use of George A. Dashiell and Robert Stewart against Alexander Jones, George Jones and Robert Leatherbury; Also, by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued as aforesaid and to me directed, at the suit of the State of Maryland, use of Elijah Parsons against Alexander Jones and John Tull, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: 1 horse and gig, 1 negro man named Bill, 1 ditto named Moses, a tract of land called Many's Resolution, containing 560 acres, more or less, and one other tract of land called Rectified Mistake, containing 188 acres, more or less, taken as the property of the said Alexander Jones, and will be exposed to public sale on Wednesday the 19th day of May next, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock P. M. at the court-house door, in the town of Princess-Anne, for cash, to satisfy the above named writs with officers' fees due for the year 1829.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

April 27, 1830.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Clement Stanford against Charles Venables, I had heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit: 1 negro boy, named Sandy, 1 brown horse, 2 yoke of oxen, and a tract of land called Western Field containing 544 acres of land, more or less, as the property of the said Venables, and will expose the same to public sale on Tuesday the 4th day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock P. M. at the Court-House door in Princess-Anne, for cash, to satisfy the above named writ with officers' fees due for the year 1829.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

April 13, 1830.

☞The sale of the above property is postponed till Tuesday the 18th of May next, at the time and place above named.

April 27, 1830.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of George Jones, surviving executor of Charles Jones against William King of Jesse, I have taken in execution the following property, to wit: One tract of land called Oxhead, containing 200 acres, more or less, 1 negro woman Beck, 1 negro man Dennis, 2 yoke of oxen, 10 head of cattle, 4 horses and 2 colts, as the property of said King, and I hereby give notice that I shall offer the same at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in Princess Anne, on Tuesday the 18th of May next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock P. M to satisfy the above claim and costs, with county levy and officers' fees due for the year 1828, and officers fees due for the year of 1829.

JOSHUA BRATTAN Shff.

April 27, 1830.

NOTICE.

The Commissioners of the Tax for Somerset county have appointed the 21st day of June next for the Assessors of the real and personal property in said county, to bring in writing their valuation of the property of said county, in pursuance of an act of Assembly passed at Dec. Session, 1829.

Per order of the Commissioners.
HENRY K. LONG, Clk.

April 27, 1830. Com. Tax pro tem

50 Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 11th instant, an apprentice boy named *Benjamin Dove*. To any person who will take him up and return him to me, I will give the above reward, but no other charges. I also hereby forewarn all persons against harboring him at their peril.

STEPHEN TAYLOR

Forktown, April 27, 1830.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Zadock Long, use of William Roach, against Robert Leatherbury Levin K. Leatherbury and Adam Reucher, I have taken in execution the following property, to wit:—A tract of land called Covington's Vineyard, containing 250 acres, more or less, 1 negro woman called Milly, and two children, 1 negro boy called Atter, 1 ditto called Benjamin, and 1 negro woman called Lissy, and I hereby give notice that I shall offer the same at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at the court-house door, in Princess Anne, on Tuesday the 18th of May next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock P. M. to satisfy the above named writ, with county levy due for the year 1828, and officers' fees due for the years 1828 and '29.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

April 27, 1830.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Ruben Larmore against Chapman Dashiell and Delila his wife, Ex'trx of Joseph Dashiell, I had heretofore seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: 1 negro boy named John, 1 ditto named Frank, 1 ditto named Joseph, 1 ditto named Abraham, 1 girl named Orelia, 1 ditto named Charlotte, a tract of land called Dunagall, and one other tract called Buck Hill, the whole containing [illegible] acres, more or less, taken as the property of the said Chapman Dashiell, and will be offered at public sale on Wednesday the 19th day of May next, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock P. M. at the court house door in Princess-Anne, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above named writ, with costs and charges due thereon.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

April 27, 1830.

Sheriffalty.

☞We are authorized to [illegible] JAMES GOSLEE, Esq. as a ca[illegible] for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
Jan. 19, 1830.

☞We are authorized to announce [illegible] P. LANGFORD, Esq. as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
March 2, 1830.

☞We are authorized to announce Dr. JAMES STEWART as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county
Dec. 15, 1829.

☞We are authorized to announce [illegible] RY LANKFORD, Esq. as a C[illegible] the next Sheriffalty [illegible]
July 7, 1829.

☞We are auth[illegible] MATTHIAS DASHI[illegible] for the next Sheriffalty [illegible]
March 30, 1830.

☞We are authorized to [illegible] [illegible]EL G. HOLBROOK, [illegible] for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
June, 1829.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of four writs of Fieri F[illegible] [illegible]ed by Thomas Robertson, Esq. [illegible] at the suit of Wm. H. Collins, [illegible] tor of Stephen Collins, [illegible] Henry Beauchamp, one [illegible] Riggin use of Levin T[illegible] Beauchamp, and [illegible] G Dashiell, Esq. [illegible] bertson against [illegible] have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: [illegible] at Rehoboth, 1 negro man [illegible] glass, 1 bed and furniture, 1 [illegible] board, 2 old desks, 6 Windsor chairs, 1 [illegible]nut table, and 1 boat, which I shall proceed to sell at Rehoboth on the 19th day of [illegible] next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the aforesaid writs.

DANIEL BENSON, Cons.

April 20th, 1830.

JOB PRINTING

SUCH AS

Handbills, Cards, Blanks,
PAMPHLETS, &c.

[illegible] neatly [illegible] terms,

At the Office of the Village Herald.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, one at the suit of John Jones of Robt. against Charles Venables, also one at the suit of William Handy, use of Isabella Dashiell against Charles Venables, the following property is seized and taken in execution, to wit: one negro man Bill, one negro boy Sandy, one negro man Joseph, one negro woman, one girl, and part of a tract of land called Western Fields containing 544 acres, more or less, and I hereby give notice that I shall offer the same at public sale, to the highest and best bidder for cash, at the court-house in Princess-Anne, on Tuesday the 18th of May next, at the hour of one o'clock P. M. to satisfy the above claims with interest and cost.

ROBT. STEWART, late Shff.

April 27, 1830.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of William Costen, against Isaac Harris of John. I had heretofore seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: a tract of land called Adventure and Venture, containing 517½ acres, more or less, which I shall proceed to sell at public sale, to the highest and best bidder for cash, at the court house door in Princess-Anne, on Tuesday the 18th of May next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock P. M. to satisfy the above named writ and costs.

ROBT. STEWART, late Shff.

April 27, 1830.

PRO PATRIA LIBERTATE.

VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1830.

Justices of the Peace appointed by the Executive of Maryland on 1st inst.

William Whayland,
Daniel Dakes,
George Todd,
Arthur Dashiell,
Job Allen.

John Spear Nicholas, of Baltimore city, and John P. Gale, of Somerset county, were on the same day appointed the Governor's Aids-de-Camp, with the title of Colonel.

From the Frederick Md. Citizen, of April 30.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

At a large and respectable meeting of the Republicans of Election District, No. 2, held at the Court-house in Frederick on Saturday evening, the 24th inst. the meeting was organized by calling, *Geo. W. Ent*, Esq. to the Chair, and appointing *Joseph Schell*, Secretary. After the meeting had been addressed by several gentlemen, the following resolutions were proposed and *unanimously* adopted.

Resolved, That the meeting will cordially co-operate in the next October election, with their political friends throughout this State, in the maintenance of the supremacy of the Jackson party in Maryland.

Resolved, That a committee of 18, together with the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting, be appointed as a central Committee to collect and disseminate the information necessary to counteract the unceasing efforts of the opponents of the National and State Administrations, to mislead the people and induce them to abandon those *Republican principles*, the triumph of which brought into the presidency the gallant soldier and incorruptible statesman *Andrew Jackson*.

Resolved, That said Committee have power to determine, on the time and place of holding a Convention, for nominating four candidates to represent this County in the next Legislature; and appoint such subcommittees as they may find requisite to accomplish the object of this meeting.

Resolved That the proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the papers friendly to the republican cause.

G. W. ENT, *President.*

JOSEPH SCHELL, *Sec'y.*

The following is the Central Committee:

Wm M. Beall,	*John Kunkel,*
Francis Thomas,	*Robert Roach,*
James Dixon,	*Henry Schley,*
Joseph M. Palmer,	*John Rigney,*
Richard M. Marshall,	*George Houch,*
John Nelson,	*Madison Nelson,*
John Brunner,	*Henry Nixdorff,*
Jacob Markell,	*H. Bantz,*
C. Quynn,	*Geo W. Sharp,*

The Maryland Cumberland Advocate after making some remarks concerning the state of our party at that place observes—It will afford our friends great pleasure too, to learn that the good old cause is daily progressing in Frederick county—and that the same spirit that has hitherto attended the Republican party in Washington county prevails with undiminished ardour.

From the Baltimore Republican.

The coalition presses unable to take honorable exceptions to any of the appointments made by the Governor and Council of Maryland, for this city, pounced most mercilessly on one of our naturalized sons of Erin, on whom the small appointment of wood-corder was conferred. Mr St. John, the object of their unjust persecutions has thought proper to use our columns this morning in refutation of the ungenerous slander, which the Adams party have spread throughout the community in reference to his conduct and situation during the last war. Our readers will join with us in the opinion, that his defence is complete, and that it is due to simple justice that the presses which gave currency to the falsehood, should lend their aid to circulate the truth in reply. We shall see whether they have the sense of duty to do so.

To the Editor of the Baltimore Republican.

Sir—The Governor and Council of Maryland having appointed me one of the Wood Corders of Baltimore, humble as I am and unimportant as is the office conferred on me, the Adams party prints being perhaps in want of a subject, have levelled their malevolence and falsehood on me, by charging me with having been a British soldier during the late war, that I was at the burning of Havre de Grace, Frenchtown, Washington, at the demonstration made on this City, and finally was at New Orleans fighting against this country. From the grossness of these slanders I did not deem them worthy of notice, but understanding that they are using these unprincipled falsehoods in some of the distant counties of the State, with a view to political effect, I am induced thus publicly to pronounce these charges false in every particular, and those who circulate them as base calumniators.

I was born in the county of Limerick, Ireland, and the only military service I have ever been engaged in, with the exception of the local militia or volunteer duty, was a six months service in Spain, in the year 1813, in which I volunteered with a number of the young men of Limerick to aid the then Spanish Cortes and the people of Spain in their struggle for self-government. It is needless to add, that the Irish nation deeply sympathised with the then Cortes and people of Spain. After this short service, in which I was a volunteer, I returned to Ireland and remained there until April, 1816, when I emigrated to this country, and landed in New York, the 17th May, 1816, from the brig Somerset, Captain Stevens, and have remained since in these United States. Until I sailed for this country in 1816 I had never been nearer to its shores than my native Ireland.

These are the simple facts of my military service which I shall verify by my oath, supported by the oaths of several of my Irish neighbors who knew me abroad.

If I were to draw a conclusion from the bitter spirit discovered by the Adams party prints towards so humble an individual as myself, it would be, that in their estimation, an *Irishman* should be disfranchised in this Free Country and not be eligible to the most trifling office, and especially so if he should be so unfortunate as to be poor, or to have espoused the cause of *Jackson* and *Liberty*.

CHRISTOPHER ST. JOHN.

City of Baltimore to wit.

On the 30th April, 1830, before me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said City, came Christopher St. John, and made oath, that the facts set forth in the above communication are true as there stated. Sworn before JOHN MOORE.

I know Christopher St. John to be descended of respectable parents, who brought him up respectably and well. I have good reason to believe he had not been in America before some time in the year 1816. I believe he never did belong to the British army in America. JOHN HILL.

City of Baltimore to wit.

On the 30th April, 1830, before me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said City, came Dr. John Hill, and made Oath, that the facts set forth in the within certificate are true as therein stated. Sworn before

A. MILTENBERGER.

State of Maryland, }
City of Baltimore, } To wit.

Be it remembered, that on this 29th day of April, 1830, personally appeared Wm. Ruckle, and Geo. Ruckle, before me a Justice of the Peace for the State of Maryland, in, and for, the City of Baltimore, and made Oath on the Holy Evangely of the Almighty God, that Christopher St. John sailed from the City of Limerick in Ireland, on the 10th day of April, 1816, and arrived in the City of New York in the State of New York, in the month of May, 1816, and that said Christopher St. John had never been in the United States of North America, previous to the said month of May, 1816, to the best of their knowledge and belief. Sworn before

N. G. BRYSON.

State of Maryland, }
City of Baltimore. } To wit.

Be it remembered, that on the 30th day of April, 1830, before me the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in, and for the City afore said, personally appeared, John G. Ruckle and made Oath on the Holy Evangely of Almighty God, that Christopher St. John now of the City of Baltimore, and this deponent were raised and educated in the County of Limerick in Ireland, and the said Christopher St John, sailed from the City of Limerick, in the month of April, 1816, and this deponent further says, that the above named Christopher St. John resided in the said county of Limerick, and never did belong to the regular army, previous or subsequent to that date to the best of his knowledge and belief. Sworn before JAMES BLAIR.

By a postscript to the Philadelphia Gazette, we learn that the Jury in the case of WILSON, the Mail Robber, brought in a verdict of *Guilty*, on all the counts of the indictment. Of course his sentence must be death. We understand that he has expressed a wish to see Mr. Reeside, the mail contractor, to whom he promises to make some disclosures that will astonish our citizens.

B. Repub.

The Philadelphia Gazette makes mention as follows of an uncommon *bird* now exhibiting in that city:

Capt. Hayes has brought from Monte Video, a bird commonly known as the South American Ostrich. It is less elegant than the African Ostrich, but resembles it in many of its habits of life. This is a young animal, but already measures 6 feet two inches from the ground to the top of the bill, when the neck is stretched. It is very voracious, but not very particular about its food. On one occasion it swallowed the screw of a ramrod, and would, it is believed, have swallowed the ramrod itself, if it had been cut in pieces admitting of deglutition.

One peculiarity of this bird is its *want of voice*. At least Capt. Hayes has not, during the time it has been in his possession, known it to make any noise, except with its feet or wings, or by clapping its bills together. It is too big for a domestic plaything, but it would prove an object of attraction at some of the public gardens in the vicinity of the city.

FREDERICK COUNTY.

In addition to the cheering intelligence from this county, which will be found in a preceding column, we offer our friends the following *sign of the times*.

From the Fredericktown Reservoir.

It is the duty of every man to support the constitution of his country, and to sustain the government under which he lives and is protected. To do this it is necessary to take a part in the political questions, which are the subjects of daily discussion. Hitherto, we have taken neutral ground, as it regards the two great political parties which have so much agitated this republic for the last five or six years. Neutrality, however, is no longer justifiable. It is the duty of every republican, unequivocally, to stand forth and declare whether he be for, or against the people. It is manifest that the Jackson Republicans are the defenders of the people, the defenders of the rights of man, and the supporters of the Federal Union. Can any candid man object to such principles? can any administration based upon pure republican principles, like those, be successfully opposed in this country? We think not.—The only correct way to judge an administration is by its measures, and by this standard we have formed our opinion of the administration of Gen. Jackson, and are prepared to give it our most cordial support.—We also approve of the present administration of Maryland, and our columns will always be open for all well written and judicious communications in its defence, and in defence of the present executive of the state. Whenever any measures are taken by the national, or state administration, calculated to injure the people or endanger their liberties, we shall be upon the watch tower ready to sound the alarm and defend the constitution and liberties of the people. We shall hereafter give our reasons more fully, for the course we are now determined to take in the political concerns of the state and nation.

ANOTHER STEAM ACCIDENT.

Extract of a letter dated

PITTSBURG, April 30.

The steamboat Home has just arrived, and brings the distressing news of the steamboat Caledonia having burst a boiler near the mouth of the Ohio, about the 22d of April, on her passage from New Orleans to Louisville. Two of the crew were killed and 12 of the passengers jumped overboard and were drowned. The boat is heavily insured at Cincinnati.

Extract of a letter from the Clerk of the steam boat Caledonia, dated the 20th ult. near New Madrid; to the owners.

I have the melancholy duty to let you know that on the 18th inst. the larboard boiler of the Caledonia burst, killing and wounding about 15 passengers, and 7 of the crew—7 or 8 were blown overboard and lost. Some of the wounded will recover, tho' badly scalded. The boiler bursted in the side while the boat was under way and about 2 hours after having wooded. The iron of the boiler must have been defective, as it has been but one year in service. We had a very heavy freight with 100 deck and 60 cabin passengers, which with the crew amounted to nearly 500 souls. The hull of the boat is uninjured. We are now in tow of the Paul Jones, and you may expect us in Louisville in a few days.

Eight attempts have recently been made to destroy Hagerstown, in Md. by fire. The latest which was made on Monday of last week, resulted in the destruction of 8 stables and 2 sheds.

Dimensions of the CAPITOL of the U. States, and its Grounds.

The Ground within the Iron Railing is 22½ acres—Length of Foot Walk, outside of Railing, ¾ of a mile and 185 feet.

THE BUILDING IS AS FOLLOWS:

Length of Front, 352 feet 4 in. } Covering 1½ acre } East projection and Steps, 65 feet.
Depth of Wings, 121 feet 6 in } and 1820 feet. } West do. 83 feet.

	Feet.		Feet.
Height of Wings to top of Balustrade,	70	Representatives' Room, greatest height,	60
Height to top of Centre Dome,	145	Senate Chamber, greatest length,	74
Representatives' Room, greatest length,	95	Senate Chamber, greatest height,	42

Great Central Rotunda, 96 feet in diameter and 96 feet high.

	Cost.
The North Wing was commenced in 1793, and finished in 1800,	$480,262 57
The South Wing was commenced in 1803, and finished in 1808,	808,908 41
Centre Building commenced in 1818, and finished in 1827,	957,647 35

BLESSINGS OF MONARCHY.

A Picture of Ireland.

The following extract of a letter from Dublin, exhibits a shocking picture of the condition of the poor in Ireland, produced by the oppressive system of government practised in Great Britain. We publish it that our readers may be enabled fully to appreciate the happy condition of our own favored country, and under such reflections as the facts detailed, will excite, resolve and guard against the introduction of a system, under which a great part of the population is reduced to the most abject want, and misery, whilst the favored few wallow in wealth, luxury and pride.—*Frederick Citizen.*

"*Dublin, 19th March*, 1830.

Great Britain appears to me to be in the most unpleasant of all possible situations at this moment. Nine tenths of the population are decidedly opposed to the Government; great and universal distress,—commercial, agricultural and manufacturing—unquestionably exists; taxation prevails to an extent that is not only almost unbearable, but decidedly prejudicial to the interests and prosperity of the people, as for instance on letters, in excessive postage; in stamps on newspapers, advertisements, pamphlets, handbills, &c. &c. In excise on such necessaries as soap, candles, leather, malt, tea, sugar, &c. The duties collected on tea are four millions, and on milk five millions pound sterling per annum. In every large city in the empire, a number of the people have absolutely no means of support, and no work likely to offer; as for instance, in Dublin, where 17,000 persons live on charity at this moment, and have done so for months past, at the miserable pittance of 1d or 1½d each per day. Every description of food, except potatoes, is dearer by nearly 50 per cent. than on the continent, or in America. Your barrel of flour, for example, which costs 4 dollars, would sell for 8. The value of land has been raised to a ridiculous height, whole districts renting at an average of 50s (or $11 10) per acre, per annum, all over Ireland. The laboring classes are miserably lodged, clothed and fed, the poor live in filthy hovels, are absolutely clothed in rags, and never expect better food than potatoes and salt. The wealth, power and influence of the empire are vested in (comparatively speaking) the hands of a few individuals.—These fill every office, civil, military and religious, with the sons of the nobility, and the great landed proprietors, and the natural consequence is the perpetuation of this species of property, and of power, in the hands of those devoted to the present order of things. Devoted to it by education, by inheritance, as it were, and by interest. Supposing this order composes a tenth of the population, and I should suppose the servants of his Majesty (as Ministers and place holders term themselves,) the officers in the Army and Navy, and the Clergy, amount to the tenth. My opinion is that *they* form a party devotion to government, as it now stands, while the remaining nine tenths most ardently wish a change.

The national debt does not weigh by any means so heavy on the country as the civil list, the army, navy and clergy, nor do *the body* of the people complain of the taxation to pay its interest in the same ratio as they do of the others.

Far different, however, is the feeling with regard to the *clergy, the place holders, and large landed proprietors*. They are considered as opposed to the mass of the people in interest, in feeling, and in conduct. The army and navy are known to be idle, they are believed to be in a great measure useless, and the clergy coming in more immediate contact, in the shape of tithes, would be sacrificed without remorse. But there is no individual in the realm who seems to feel so little for the comforts of the people as our good king, and it is his conduct which has made and must make a deep and lasting impression. While his subjects live in hovels, he throws down and builds up palaces; while they starve, he luxuriates, and while money is scarce with every one else, he never wants for any kind of extravagance or idle whim. A good comfortable stone house could have been built for every family in Ireland requiring one, for the sum he has expended on two or three dwellings since he visited that wretched part of his dominion. While at this moment there is not among the farmers or peasantry known a boarded floor, and scarcely a plastered wall. Among the immense number of cotters, a grate in a fire place, a stove which in this damp climate would be the greatest comfort, a chimney, a decent glass window, a second room or a second story, is never even expected. I allude particularly to Ireland.

It would be utterly impossible to maintain this state of affairs without an immense standing army, well paid, clothed and lodged, with its immense array of officers, selected, as I before remarked, from the Ministry, Aristocracy and large landed proprietors, whose existence depends on keeping the people in subjection. The soldier receives his shilling per day, his clothes, and lodging in barracks, while the most industrious laborer or weaver cannot make more than 6d. and 10d for all necessaries. The wages in Ireland average 8d. per day or five and a half cents. The soldier has nothing to do, while the labourer has to work sixteen hours a-day, and instead of government giving a bounty on indistment, they get readily their pick and choice of the peasantry, who are delighted to enlist and greatly better their situation by doing so. The present ministry possess in an eminent degree the confidence of the country for honesty and talent, and the nation would go to all lengths to support them in any change of measures for alleviating distress or improving the country, as they did in the case of the Catholic question.

The remedy required and prayed for by the people is the abolition of the East and West India Monopolies; free trade in corn; a gradual and fair reduction of the army, navy and civil list; the payment of the national debt in paper money, in which it was contracted, instead of gold, which is now expected, and a reformation in the tithe system, not an abolition, but a fair division of tithes among all the clergy: so that one man may not have thirty or forty thousand pounds per annum, while his more hardworking neighbor has only sixty or seventy pounds. There is no chance whatever of an immediate *blow up*, even should nothing be done for the people; but two years' bad harvest would unquestionably bring matters nearer to a change."

The Colonial Trade.

Accounts have been published, coming from several quarters, that Mr. McLane has closed his negotiations with the British Government unsuccessfully. This wants at least confirmation. The termination of this question on the part of the English Cabinet will not probably be made till the course of our Congress on several great questions be finally taken. The complexion of the English government papers favor this view. We have also seen accounts in the Canada papers, stating that there was a probability ere long, of an arrangement between this country and England on the colonial question. It was also shewn that the navigation of the British northern colonies had not been benefitted by the closing of the West India ports to the United States shipping. N. Y. Cour.

Trial for Murder.—At the County Court holden last week at Irasburg, Orleans county, Vt. Doct. Norman Cleaveland was brought to trial on an indictment for murder, committed on the body of widow Hannah Rose, in an attempt to produce an abortion, the 13th of October last. After a full and faithful hearing, we learn the Jury returned a verdict of *Guilty*; and that he is sentenced to be executed on the last Friday of next October.—*North Star.*

The editor of the New Berlin, Pa. Times, says:—"last Tuesday he saw one of the 'universal yankee nation,' with a wagon load of tomb stones, at Selinsgrove. They were finished and ornamented, and the purchaser had but to furnish an epitaph, which the pedler inscribed upon the stone with an expedition that was truly surprising. He has found this to be quite a profitable business."

——"Or ere those shoes were old
In which she followed my poor father to the grave.
Like Niobe all tears—she married—"

Hamlet.

The body of a man named Smith, who was drowned in the Juniata, near Lewistown, was lately found after 3 weeks search. His remains were followed to their earthly sepulchre by the tears of his dear, fond, affectionate and bereaved widow, who while giving vent to the sobs of anguish which burst from her overcharged bosom, she leaned upon the protecting arm of a young man, her neighbor who had become her *second husband!*—*Miners Journal.*

Influence of the Bottle.—For the first time in our lives we were recently convinced of the *utility* of the rum-bottle. In passing by a corn field, near the residence of the Shakers, N. H. we saw large numbers of rum-bottles, like so many murderers suspended with strings about their necks. The ingenious device had its desired effect. Not a crow dared approach within the limits of the domain. *Wiser* than many who boast of high intellectual endowments, they seemed to turn away from the sight, with instinctive dread, and to croak upon the wing, *there's death in the bottle*. This fact speaks volumes in praise of the superior sagacity of the *Vermont* Crows.

BOASTING.

Several ships have lately arrived at New York, in very short passages from Europe—which circumstance has been noticed by some of the papers of that place in triumphant terms. The New York Evening Post exclaims—

"New York ships against the World—First, there was the De Rham, in 16 days from land to land; next the Hudson in 16 days; then the Charlemagne, in 16 days, and now the Josephine, Britton, in the extraordinary passage of fifteen days from Belfast to this port."

The Philadelphia Gazette, in reference to the above has the following:

"Oh, thou haughty boaster! Justly art thou punished for thy pride, thy arrogance and thy presumption. The very next day after this disdainful challenge was given to all the world, the Philadelphia ship Walter, M'Michael, Master, arrived after a passage of only 13 days from land to land, according to nautical calculation. As if to overwhelm thee with shame and confusion of face, the said good ship Walter, built in Philadelphia, fitted out in Philadelphia, and commanded by a Philadelphian, arrived in thy own favorite port. Shortlived indeed was thy imaginary triumph.

"Knowest thou not, oh man of lofty words, that the ship Sarah Ralstone, in 1824, performed a passage from wharf to wharf in the short space of nineteen days. Treasure this truth in thy mind, and hereafter be humble."

Baltimore, May 1.

Great trotting match against time.

A mare was on Thursday trotted over the Canton course near this city 16 miles in the short space of 56 minutes and 11 seconds.—The bet was as originally made, we learn, ($500 a side) that the mare could not trot 15 miles in an hour. Several hundred dollars were afterwards bet and a mile added to the distance, making the whole distance 16 miles. The match was run in 3 minutes and 19 seconds less than the hour, and the last mile was done in one second less than the first. After the 8th mile had been performed the mare was halted, watered and the rider changed. [Balt. paper

☞The Orphans Court of Somerset county will sit on Tuesday the 18th instant.

DIED, at Calm Retreat, his residence in this county, on Monday the 3d inst. Mr *John Landrith*, a native of Scotland, in the 66th year of his age.

Blank Narrations
AND
Appeal Bonds
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Baltimore Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, May 7, 1830.

FLOUR—best white wheat family, 6 00 a 6 50—superfine Howard-st. 5 00 a ——; [illegible] mills 4 75 a —; Susquehanna, —— CORN MEAL; bbl 2 25—WHEAT, best [illegible], 0 85 a 0 93; best white 0 87 a 1 05; [illegible] to good 80 a 85—CORN, white — a 37; [illegible] 40 RYE, 60 a — OATS, 27 a [illegible] BEANS, 0 90 a 1 ——PEAS, 65 a — CLOVER SEED, 3 75—TIMOTHY 2 a [illegible] 50—ORCHARD GRASS 1 75 a 2 00 [illegible]'s — a 1 00—Lucerne 37½ a 00 lb—BARLEY —— —FLAX SEED, 1 08 WHISKEY, hhds 1st pf. 22—in bbls 23½ a —WOOL, common unwashed, lb 15 a —washed 18 a 20—crossed 20 a 22—[illegible] quarter 23 a 30—full do 30 a 35, according to the quality—FISH, Shad, Susquehanna, No 1, bbl 5 50; do trimmed 6 50; North Carolina, No. 1, 5 50 a — [illegible]ings No 1 bbl 3 75, No 2, 3 50—Mackerel No 1, 6 50; No 2, 6 00; No 3, 4 50; BACON, hams, Baltimore cured, 9 and [illegible]; FEATHERS lb 28 a 30 —OAK WOOD, by the vessel load, 2 87½;

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted, for property purchased at the sale of THOMAS BAYLY's personal estate, are requested to make payment to the subscriber during the session of Somerset county court. Further indulgence cannot be given.

JOSIAH BAYLY,
Adm of T. Bayly.

May 11, 1830.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Somerset county on the 19th day of April last, a negro woman who calls herself ROSETTA, is [illegible] feet three inches high, had on when committed a red striped calico frock, is of a yellow complexion, and has with her 2 children—the elder one is about 20 months of age, and called Elizabeth; the other is a [illegible] month old, and called Henrietta. She says she belongs to James H. Picken, of N. Orleans. The owner, if any, is hereby requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and remove the negroes, they will otherwise be discharged according to law.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
of Somerset county, Md.

May 11, 1830.

☞The Balt. Rep. and the U. S. Tel. will each pub. law[illegible] & fwd. acts. to this office.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of William Roach use of Mary Adams, and part use of [illegible] Long against Isaac M. Adams, I have heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit: 1 pair mahogany [illegible], 1 case with drawers, 1 safe, 1 walnut [illegible] gum table, 3 small painted tables, 1 looking glass, 1 desk, 1 corner cupboard, [illegible] and apparatus, 150 bushels of corn more or less, and 5 stacks of fodder, and I hereby give notice that I shall offer the same at public sale to the highest & best bidder for cash, at the premises, on Saturday the 22nd day of May next, between the hours of 12 & 4 o'clock P. M. to satisfy the above mentioned debt and costs with county levy and officers' fees for the year 1827.

ROBERT STEWART, late Shff.

May 11, 1830.

PORTRAIT
of the late Luther Martin, Esq.

(To be Published by his Grandson.)

AT the earnest solicitation of many gentlemen of the Bar, and other friends of that distinguished Jurist (the late JUDGE MARTIN), the Publisher is induced to offer to the citizens of Maryland and the public generally, his *Portrait*, now in his possession, taken from a likeness, said to be strikingly correct by the intimate friends and acquaintances of the deceased. It will be executed in mezzotinto, medium size, of a similar size to that of the late *William Pinkney*, Esq. to be delivered to subscribers at $1 25, one half payable in advance to enable the publisher to proceed in the execution of the work. It will be furnished as soon as [illegible] sufficient encouragement should be had. The citizens will be waited on in a few days for their subscriptions.

[illegible], May 11, 1830.

Wm. Done & Co.

HAVE just received and are now opening a
CHOICE ASSORTMENT
OF
SPRING GOODS,

which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms. The public are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Princess Anne, May 4, 1830.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be resold at public sale, at Rehoboth, on Saturday the 22nd of May (inst.) the remaining personal property of James Anderson, dec'd. to wit: one vessel frame, with the plank and other materials to finish it, 1 bed, 1 cow, and 1 gun. Sale to commence at 3 o'clock P. M.

Terms of sale—a credit of six months on all purchases exceeding $5, the purchasers giving note with approved security—all purchases of and under $5 must be paid for in cash.

JOHN D. ANDERSON,
BENJAMIN BAILEY,
Executors of J. Anderson, dec'd.

May 11, 1830.

Town Ordinances.

1. *Be it ordained by the Commissioners of the Town and Precincts of Princess-Anne*, That Henry K. Long be appointed to assess all the property in said Town and Precincts, which may be subject to assessment by the laws of the State.

2. *And be it ordained*, That in making such assessment, the said assessor shall visit each house in the said Town and Precincts, and take an accurate account of all the assessable property, both real and personal, within the limits thereof, and assess the same, as near as may be, at the rate of the actual value, and make return thereof to the Town Clerk on or before the 30th June next—for which service he shall receive such reasonable compensation as may be hereafter awarded.

3. *And be it ordained*, That any person or persons, when required by the assessor, shall give him a full and particular account of his, her or their personal property, required to be assessed by this ordinance, under the penalty of $100, to be collected in conformity with the act to provide for the appointment of commissioners for the regulation & improvement of Princess-Anne in Somerset county.

4. *And be it ordained*, That the bailiff of the said Town and Precincts, shall be entitled to receive for his services in collecting all taxes, penalties and fines, at the rate of six per centum on the gross amount of all such funds of the corporation as may be collected in virtue of the ordinances thereof.

5. *And be it ordained*, That any person wilfully for sport, shooting any gun, pistol or other species of fire arms, within the said Town and Precincts, shall forfeit and pay $2 for every such offence.

6. *And be it ordained*, That any person carrying fire or suffering it to be carried in the said Town and Precincts excepting in lantherns, or some close vessel, shall forfeit and pay $2 for every such offence.

7. *And be it ordained*, That any person putting or suffering to be put any horse or jack to any mare or genny, within the said Town or Precincts, shall forfeit and pay the sum of $10 for every such offence.

8. *And be it ordained*, That any person or persons who shall exhibit or parade, or cause to be exhibited or paraded, by leading thro' the Town or Precincts of Princess-Anne, or otherwise exhibiting, after the 27th April, 1830, any stallion, stud horse or jack ass, in the streets, lanes or alleys, in the said Town or Precincts of Princess-Anne, shall forfeit and pay the sum of $5 for each and every offence.

9. *And be it ordained*, That any person or persons, who shall race or run, or cause to be raced or runned, any stallion, horse or mare, or shall drive or cause to be driven any carriage, cart or wagon through the streets, lanes or alleys of the Town and Precincts of Princess Anne, at an immoderate gait, shall forfeit and pay the sum of three dollars for each and every offence.

10. *And be it ordained*, That any person burning or suffering his her or their chimney in the said Town and Precincts to get on fire, excepting in rainy or snowy weather, shall forfeit and pay the sum of two dollars for every such offence.

11. *And be it ordained*, That any person cutting, hacking or any wise injuring, or permitting to be injured any ornamental tree within the said Town and Precincts, except ing the owner thereof, shall forfeit and pay one dollar for every such offence.

12. *And be it ordained*, That no rubbish, slops of the kitchen, heaps of manure, or other accumulations of unseemly filth, shall be thrown or remain, upon the streets, lanes or alleys of the said Town and Precincts, and upon notice of any such offence or offences, either of the superior, bailiff or any one of the commissioners of the said Town and Precincts, to such person or persons, against whose lot such substance shall be, the same shall be forthwith removed by the offending party in case of refusal or neglect so to do, the said party, & shall forfeit and pay the sum of two dollars for every such offence, together with the expenses of removing the offensive matter; provided that any person or persons employed in building or repairing any house or tenement may use and occupy one third part of any street, lane or alley of the said Town and Precincts clear of the foot ways in front of any lot, on which such building is erecting or repairs making with the materials necessarily used for such buildings or repairs until the same shall have been covered or repaired, and 30 days thereafter and no longer, under the penalty of one dollar for each and every day that the same shall there after remain.

13. *And be it ordained*, That if any person or persons shall cast, throw or discharge, or cause to be thrown into the streets, lanes or alleys of the said Town and Precincts, any foul or noisome liquor or other offensive matter, he, she or they shall forfeit and pay 2 dollars for every such offence.

14. *And be it ordained*, That if any person or persons having a hog or hogs in a sty shall suffer the filth thereof to offend or annoy any neighbor or other person, he, she or they so offending, after the notice aforesaid, refusing or neglecting to remove and abate such annoyance shall forfeit and pay the sum of 1 dollar for each and every day until the same shall have been removed or abated.

15. *And be it ordained*, That any person or persons suffering any wood or timber to remain in and obstruct the streets, lanes, alleys or foot ways of the said Town and Precincts after notice as aforesaid, shall be liable to forfeiture and expenses as provided by the 12th ordinance.

16. *And be it ordained*, That if any animals of the horse kind or horned cattle shall commit depredations by injuring trees, breaking inclosures or otherwise, within the said Town and Precincts, the owner or owners of such animal or animals, shall forfeit and pay $2 for each and every animal so offending.

17. *And be it ordained*, That if any slave shall offend against the provisions of any of the preceding ordinances, the same shall be whipped, by the bailiff of said Town not exceeding 20 stripes under the direction of the commissioners or any of them, unless the master or owner of such slave shall pay the fine imposed for the offence committed by the said slave.

18. *And be it ordained*, That no person or persons within the said Town or Precincts shall act, exhibit or perform any play, farce, interlude, show, opera or other dramatical entertainment or public exhibition for gain, without a license for that purpose first had and obtained, under the penalty of 10 dollars for every such offence.

19. *And be it ordained*, That the following tax or fine shall be imposed on each license granted as aforesaid, which tax or fine shall be paid, or secured to be paid to the bailiff of the said Town and Precincts, on the granting thereof—that is to say: For any theatrical exhibition $2 per night—For circus or feats of horsemanship $2 for each time of performance—For rope or wire dancing or puppet show $2 per night—For musical parties for gain $2 per night—For all other exhibitions $2 per night.

20. *And be it ordained*, That all licenses granted under the authority of the same, shall be signed by one of the said commissioners, countersigned by the Town Clerk, and delivered to the applying party, by the bailiff of the said Town and Precincts.

21. *And be it ordained*, That the owner or owners of male or female dogs of the said Town and Precincts of Princess-Anne, shall pay, on or before the first Monday of June next, and every year thereafter for the same in the following ratio: For the 1st dog or bitch 50 cents—For the 2nd dog or bitch $1, and so on, at the rate of $1 for each and every dog or bitch which shall be so kept in the said Town or Precincts.

22. *And be it ordained*, That in case any female dog or bitch shall be found in the streets of the said Town or Precincts, during the period while she shall be in heat, or within 5 days, before or after, the owner or owners of such female dog or bitch shall pay for each offence the sum of $5, to be recovered as other fines and forfeitures of this corporation.

23. *And be it ordained*, That the above taxes shall be due and payable on the first Monday of June next and annually thereafter, and in default of payment when demanded, the confessed owner of each dog or bitch shall forfeit and pay double the amount of such tax or taxes, or the bailiff shall cause such dog or dogs, bitch or bitches to be forthwith removed or destroyed.

24. *And be it ordained*, That if any dog or bitch shall be found within the said Town or Precincts without an owner, the bailiff shall cause the same to be removed or destroyed.

25. *And be it ordained*, That if any dog or bitch shall be found within the said Town or Precincts, between the first day of June in this or any year hereafter, and the year then next succeeding, the said dog or bitch shall forthwith become liable to the taxes and penalties of this ordinance as for the entire year, and shall be proceeded against accordingly.

By order,
SAML. W. JONES, *Town Clk.*

May 11, 1830.

The Philadelphian,

A Weekly Religious Newspaper, printed on an imperial sheet, is published every Friday, by *Wm. F. Geddes*, No. 59, Locust-st., Philadelphia; and is edited by the Rev. *Ezra Stiles Ely*, D. D. The work is designed to diffuse all the current religious intelligence which is of importance, and to defend particularly the doctrines and usages of the *Presbyterian Church* in the United States.

It will exhibit the benevolent efforts of the Christians of every denomination, so far as may be compatible with a useful variety of religious essays on the most important topics, the discussion of controverted points of theology and morality, a brief summary of political news, and secular affairs; biographical sketches of pious persons, the refutation of Universalism, Socinianism, & Infidelity; religious anecdotes, and such brief extracts as are judged suitable to promote the [illegible] gratification and edification [illegible] subscribe to the paper.

[illegible] to those who pay in [illegible] one month after subscrip[illegible] to the proprietor, [illegible] 2 numbers; at $2.50, if [illegible] first; and at $3.00 if payment [illegible] the end of the year.

Any person who will procure five new subscribers [illegible] to the proprietor ten dollars, [illegible] a sixth copy gratis, so long as he continues [illegible] annual payment according to the terms in advance.

These terms will be strictly adhered to; and we trust induce our patrons to be punctual in remittances; which when *post paid*, shall be at our risk.

Communications to the editor, who conducts this work gratuitously, will be thankfully received, if forwarded without expense to him; and used in such a manner as he may judge most conducive to the public good.

Bank notes received at par in the residences of our subscribers, are considered as lawful tender.

WM. F. GEDDES, Proprietor.

May 11, 1830.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of John Bailey, use of [illegible] against Samuel Cooper and [illegible] Bailey, I have taken in execution [illegible] property as the property of [illegible], to wit: 2 head of horses, 1 [illegible] cattle, 3 beds and furniture, a tract or farm called Bedlard, one other tract called Confusion, one other tract called Addition, one other tract called Mc[illegible]'s Luck, the whole containing 221 acres, more or less, also the property of Priscilla Bailey, 2 beds and furniture, and one cow and calf; all of the above property will be exposed to public sale at the late residence of Samuel Cooper, on Thursday the 13th of May next, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock P. M. to satisfy the above named writ with officers' fees due for the year 1825.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

April 20th, 1830.

BLANKS,

Of the following descriptions, printed on excellent paper, constantly on hand and for sale, at the prices for cash, at the Office of the Village Herald:

Warrants,
Fieri Fa.'s before supersedeas
Do. after do.
Ca. Sa.'s before do.
Do. after do.
Narrations,
Appeal Bonds,

Blanks for Insolvent Debtors.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of Henry White against John King, Robert Leatherbury and Levin Ballard I had heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit: one negro man, Charles, one ditto James, one ditto Samuel, one negro woman Rose, one ditto Jane and one ditto Frances; also, one tract of land called Woodville, the goods and chattels lands and tenements of the said John, Robert and Levin, and I hereby give notice that on Tuesday the 18th day of May next, I shall offer the same at public sale, at the court-house door, to the highest and best bidder for cash. Sale to commence between the hours of one and three o'clock P. M.

ROBT. STEWART, late Shff.

April 27, 1830.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Stephen Drury against Joshua Morris and John H. Morris I have taken in execution the following property of John H. Morris, to wit: 1 side board, 1 secretary, 3 mahogany tables, 1 toilet table, 1 wash stand, 3 beds and furniture, 9 Windsor chairs, 1 looking glass, 10 head of hogs, 10 head of cattle, 1 horse, 2 pair of and irons, 1 pair shovel and tongs, 1 cupboard and furniture, 3 pots, 1 oven, 1 spider, 1 tea-kettle, 3 candlesticks, 1 negro woman named Abigail, 1 negro man named Harry, 1 do. named Bob, 1 negro boy named Alexander, and all the said Morris's right to a tract of land called Cattam; all of the above named property will be offered for sale on Wednesday the 12th day of May next, between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock A. M. at the residence of the said John H. Morris, for cash, to satisfy the above named writ, with county levy due for the year of 1828 and officers' fees due for 1828 and '29.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

April 26th, 1830.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued by the Clerk of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of the State of Maryland use of Severn Teackle use of John C. Wilson, jr. use of Littleton J. Dennis against William S. Disharoon, George Dashiell and James W. Dashiell I have taken in execution all the right and title of George Dashiell in and to the following property, to wit: a part of a tract of land called Meeches Hope, part of a tract called Ditch and Rich Swamp, part of Come by Chance and part of a tract known by the name of Cant get no More, all containing 113 acres, more or less, which I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Princess-Anne on Tuesday the 24th inst. between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock P. M. to satisfy the aforesaid claim with cost, &c.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

May 4, 1830.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Samuel Brown Executor of Stephen Disharoon, deceased, use of Severn Teackle, against George A. Porter, I had heretofore seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: a tract or part of a tract of land called White Chapel, containing 263 acres, more or less, 1 negro man Dick, and 2 yoke of steers, all of which property I shall proceed to sell at public sale, to the highest and best bidder for cash, at the court house door in Princess-Anne, on Tuesday the 18th of May next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock P.M. to satisfy the above named writ, cost, and county levy and officers' fees for 1825 and 1828.

ROBT. STEWART, late Shff.

April 27, 1830.

Public Notice.

BY an Act of Assembly passed in 1817, the Levy Court of Somerset County were directed to levy a sum of money for the purpose of building Offices for the Clerk and Register of Wills—The money was levied in 1818, and before its application was made to the purpose for which it was intended, the law was repealed.

The Levy Court brought suit against William S. Handy, and his securities, to recover back the money levied, and obtained judgment against them. But all of them, except Dr. John King, having become insolvent, the whole judgment has devolved on him to pay, and he is responsible for the same. A large number of the property holders in the County having generously offered to relinquish all their interest in the sum due; an Act was passed by the Legislature in 1820, authorizing the Levy Court to deduct from the debt any amount that might be thus relinquished. A great number have already released their claims, and it is presumed that others would do so if called on.

The Levy Court, in the discharge of their duty to the public, have taken the necessary steps to secure the payment of the money, and it only requires that they should know who among the citizens of the County intend to claim their proportion of it, to enable them to collect it and to close the business.

As the only means of acquiring the necessary information, the Levy Court have resolved to give this public notice to all persons who intend claiming their respective proportions of the condition of the fund, and then desire to settle the concern.—They therefore hereby notify all such persons who have any claims against the Levy Court for County Levy, paid by them respectively, in the assessment of the year 1817, to leave their names either with GEORGE HANDY, Esquire, Clerk of the Levy Court, or with WILLIAM DONE, their Attorney, on or before the FIRST day of JULY next, otherwise they will be considered, by the Levy Court, as having relinquished all right and claim thereto.

April 6, 1829.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Thomas W. Handy against John H. Anderson, I had heretofore seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: one unimproved lot of ground, near the town of Princess-Anne, lying between a lot of ground belonging to the heirs of Doctor Mathias Jones, and the Poor-House, which said lot was bought from Mrs. Leah Wilson, containing 10 acres, more or less, the lands and tenements of said John, and I hereby give notice that I shall offer the same at public sale to the highest and best bidder for cash, at the court-house door, on Wednesday the 19th of May next, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M. to satisfy the above claims, &c.

ROBERT STEWART, late Shff.

April 27, 1830.

Cash in Market.

I will give more than any other purchaser for likely young negroes, viz:—fellows, women, lads, small girls, and families. Apply to me or Mr. Sanders.

R. C. WOOLFOLK.

Princess-Anne, May 4

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of [illegible] against Thomas [illegible] in execution the following property, to wit: 2 head of horses, 1 yoke of oxen, 1 ox cart, 200 bushels of corn, more or less, 3 stacks of fodder, more or less, 2 beds and furniture, 1 corner cupboard, [illegible] called Plimton Salisbury [illegible] called Smith's Meadows or [illegible] tract called Cord Wonder [illegible] I hereby give notice that I shall offer [illegible] sale, to the highest and best bidder for cash, at the court house [illegible] Princess-Anne, on Tuesday the [illegible] between the hours of 12 and [illegible] P. M. to satisfy the above claim, [illegible] due for the year [illegible]

JOSHUA BRATTAN, [illegible]

March [illegible], 18[illegible]

☞The above sale is [illegible] to Saturday the 15th of [illegible] between the hours of 12 and [illegible] o'clock P. M. at the Post [illegible] door in the town of Salisbury.

April 27th, 1830 [illegible]

Somerset County Court. November Term, 1829.

ORDERED, that [illegible] [illegible]

The true [illegible]

True Copy.

[illegible] GEO. HANDY, Clk.

March 23, 18[illegible]

COACH, GIG AND
Harness Making,
ESTABLISHED.

PURNELL B. CARY [illegible] returns thanks to his friends [illegible] for the very liberal patronage [illegible] this place, and [illegible] having associated [illegible] with Mr. CYRUS NICHOLS [illegible] business, [illegible] under the firm of

CAREY & NICHOLS.

Having [illegible] of first rate materials [illegible] the Union, [illegible] they are [illegible] work [illegible] durability.

[illegible] the patronage [illegible]

[illegible] produce at market price, will be received in payment for any kind of work in their line.

Quantico, Jan. 19, 1830.

Contents of the American Farmer

Of May 1, 1830.

[illegible] New Plants [illegible] Extract of a letter from [illegible] Culture of [illegible] Mangel [illegible] Cultivation [illegible] Twisting [illegible] for destroying the Curculio [illegible] the Cultivation of the [illegible] advantages of Sowing Peas in [illegible] Strangles in Horses—Read's [illegible] zontal Cradle—Relative cost of transportation of the Mauch Chunk Rail way and Lehigh Canal—*Poetry*, Wall Flower—Rules for a Young Lady—Items from late English papers—Recipes—Editorial—Latest Foreign News and Prices. Prices in the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Markets—Almanac.

THE CORNUCOPIÆ.

"Blending the useful with the sweet."

J. G. WHITTIER.

There are few poets in this country who have risen to such a proud eminence in point of literary reputation, as the highly gifted individual, whose name heads this para graph. If beautiful poetry consist in originality of conception, fineness of imagination, genuine feeling, and the outpouring of fresh and beautiful thoughts, in all the force of natural language, then is he pre-eminently conspicuous. His genius is not like the meteor which scintillates for a moment and then is lost forever—but like that pure and holy light which "shineth brighter and brighter, even unto the perfect day." We will not pay our readers so ill a compliment as to believe that they will disagree with us, when they shall have read the following, which we extract from the "Essex Gazette."

N. Y Amulet.

THE DISENTHRALLED.

He had bowed down to drunkenness—
An abject worshipper;
The pulse of manhood's pride had grown
Too faint and cold to stir;
And he had given his spirit up
To the unblest thrall;
And bowing to the poisoned cup
He gloried in his fall.

There came a change—the cloud rolled off—
And light fell on his brain—
And like the passing of a dream
That cometh not again,
The shadow of his spirit fled,
He saw the gulph before,
He shuddered at the waste behind—
And was a man once more.

He shook the serpent folds away
That gathered round his heart,
As shakes the swaying forest oak
Its poison vine apart;
He stood erect—returning pride
Grew terrible within;
And Conscience sat in judgment on
His most familiar sin.

The light of Intellect again
Along his pathway shone;
And Reason like a monarch sat
Upon his golden throne;
The honored and the wise once more
Within his presence came—
And lingered oft on lovely lips
His once forbidden name.

There may be glory in the might
That treadeth nations down—
Wreaths for the crimson Conqueror—
Pride for the kingly crown;
But nobler is that triumph hour
The disenthralled shall find,
When evil passion boweth down
Unto the godlike mind.

ANECDOTE OF SIR MATTHEW HALE.

A gentleman worth £500 a year, in the eastern part of England, had two sons—The elder had a rambling disposition.—He took a place on a ship and went abroad—after several years his father died. The younger son destroyed the father's will, and seized upon the estate. He gave out that his elder brother was dead, and bribed some false witnesses to attest the truth of it. In the course of time the brother returned—he came home in indigent circumstances. His younger brother repulsed him with scorn—told him that he was an impostor and cheat, and asserted that his real brother was dead long ago, and he could prove it. The poor fellow having neither money nor friends, was in a most dismal situation; he went round the parish making bitter complaints and at last came to a lawyer, who, when he heard the poor man's mournful story, replied to him in this manner:

"You have nothing to give me—if I undertake the cause and lose it, it will bring me into foul disgrace, as all the wealth and evidence is on your brother's side. But, however, I will undertake your cause upon this condition:—You shall enter into obligation to pay me 1000 guineas if I gain the estate for you. If I lose it I know the consequence, and I venture upon it with my eyes open."

Accordingly, he entered an action against the younger brother, and it was agreed to be tried at the next general assizes at Chelmsford, in Essex. The lawyer having engaged in the cause of the poor man, and stimulated by the prospect of a thousand guineas, set his wits to work to contrive the best method to obtain his end. At last he hit on this happy thought, that he would consult the first of all judges,—Lord Chief Justice Hale. Accordingly, he went up to London and laid open the cause in all its circumstances.

The judge, who was the greatest lover of justice of any man in the world, heard the case patiently and attentively, and promised him all the assistance in his power. It is probable he opened his whole scheme and method of proceeding, enjoining the utmost secrecy. The judge contriving matters in such a manner as to have finished all his business at the king's bench before the assizes began at Chelmsford, he ordered his carriage to convey him down very near the seat of assizes. He dismissed his man and horses, and sought out for a single house. He found one occupied by a miller. After some conversation, and making himself quite agreeable, he proposed to the miller to change clothes with him. As the Judge had a very good suit on the man had no reasons to object. Accordingly the judge shifted from top to toe, and put on a complete suit of the miller's best.—Armed with the miller's hat, shoes and stick, away he marched to Chelmsford—He had procured lodging to his liking, and waited for the assizes that would come on the next day.

When the trial came on he walked like an ignorant fellow backwards and forwards round the county hall. He had a thousand eyes with him, and when the court began to fill, he soon found out the poor fellow that was the plaintiff.

As soon as he came to the hall the miller drew up to him:—Honest friend, said he, how is your case likely to go to-day?

Why, replied the plaintiff, my case is in a very precarious situation, and if I lose it, I am a ruined man for life.

Well, honest friend replied the miller, will you take my advice? I will let you into a secret which perhaps you don't know. Every Englishman has a right and privilege to except against any juryman of the whole 12—now do you insist on your privilege, without giving any reasons why, and if possible, get me chosen in his stead, and I'll do you all the service in my power.

Accordingly, when the clerk of the court had called over the jurymen, the plaintiff excepted to one of them by name.—The judge on the bench was highly offended with this liberty.

What do you mean, says he, by excepting that gentleman?

The judge, who had been deeply bribed, in order to conceal it by a show of candor, and having a confidence in the superiority of his party, said,—Well, sir, as you claim a privilege in one instance, I will grant you a favor—Who would you wish to have in the room of the man excepted against?

After a short time in consideration, he said,—my lord, I wish to have an honest man chosen, and looked around the court. My lord, there's that miller in the court, we'll have him if you please.

The miller was chosen in. As soon as the clerk of the court had given them all their oaths, a little dexterous fellow came into the apartment and slipped ten carolus into the hands of the 11 jurymen, and gave the miller but five. He observed that they were bribed as well as himself, and said to his neighbor in a soft whisper—'How much have you got?'

Ten pieces, was the answer.

The cause was opened by the plaintiff's counsel, and all the scraps of evidence that could be picked up, were introduced in his favor. The younger brother was provided with a great number of witnesses and pleaders, all plentifully bribed as well as the judge. Their evidence deposed, that they were in the self same country where the brother died, and saw him buried. The counsellors plead on this accumulated evidence, and every thing went in full tide in favor of the younger brother. The judge summed up the evidence with great gravity and deliberation; and now gentlemen of the jury, said he, lay your heads together, and bring in your verdict as you shall deem most just.

They waited but a few minutes before they determined in favor of the younger brother. The judge said,—gentlemen are you agreed, and who shall speak for you?

We are agreed, my lord, replied one, our foreman shall speak for us.

Hold, my lord, replied the miller, we are not all agreed.

Why, said the judge in a very surly manner, what's the matter with you, and what reason have you for disagreeing?

I have two reasons, my lord, replied the miller; the first is, they gave to all these gentlemen of the jury, ten pieces of gold and to me but five; besides I have many objections to make to the false reasoning of the pleaders, and the contradictory evidence of the witnesses.

Upon this the miller began a discourse, which discovered vast penetration of understanding, such extensive knowledge of the law, and expressed it with such energetic and manly eloquence, that it astonished the judge and the whole court. As he was going on in his powerful demonstrations, the judge in a surprise of soul stopped him with,—Where do you come from, and who are you?

I come from Westminster Hall, replied the miller, my name is Matthew Hale; I am lord Chief Justice of the king's bench. I have observed the iniquity of your proceedings this day, and therefore come down from a seat which you are in no wise worthy to hold. You are one of the corrupt parties in this iniquitous business—I'll come up this moment and try the cause over again.

Sir Matthew then went up with the miller's hat and dress on; began the trial from its original; searched every circumstance of truth and falsehood; evinced the elder brother's title to the estate, from the contradictory evidence of the witnesses, and false reasonings of the pleaders, unravelled all the sophistry to the very bottom, and obtained a complete victory in favor of truth and justice.—*Anonymous.*

We pity the man who has no religion in his heart—no high and irresistible yearnings after a better and a holier existence—who is contented with the sensuality and grossness of Earth—whose spirit never revolts at the darkness of its prison-house, nor exults at its final emancipation. We pity him, for he affords no evidence of his high origin—no manifestation of that intellectual prerogative, which renders him the delegated lord of the visible creation. He can rank no higher than the animal nature—the spiritual could never stoop so lowly. To seek for beastly excitements—to minister with a bountiful hand to depraved and strange appetites—are the attributes of the animal alone. To limit our hopes and aspirations to this life and this world, is like remaining forever in the place of our birth, without ever lifting the veil of the visible horizon, which bent over our infancy.

There is religion in every thing around us—a calm and holy religion in the unbreathing things of Nature, which man would do well to imitate. It is a meek and blessed influence, stealing in, as it were, unawares upon the heart. It comes quietly and without excitement. It has no terror—no gloom in its approaches. It does not rouse up the passions—it is untrammelled by the creeds and unshadowed by the superstitions of man—It is fresh from the hands of its Author—and glowing from the immediate presence of the Great Spirit which pervades and quickens it. It is written on the arched sky. It looks out from every star. It is on the sailing cloud, and in the invisible wind—it is among the hills and valleys of Earth—where the shrubless mountain-top pierces the thin atmosphere of eternal Winter; or where the mighty forest fluctuates before the strong wind, with its dark waves of green foliage. It is spread out like a legible language upon the Poetry of Nature. It is this, which uplifts the spirit within us, until it is tall enough to overlook the shadows of our place of probation—which breaks, link after link, the chains which bind us to materiality—and which opens to our imagination a world of spiritual beauty and holiness.

Essex Gazette.

Above the Market.—A countryman, driving down towards Fulton Market the other day, with a load of turkies, was accosted by a citizen with—"Holloo, Mister, what do you ask for your turkies?" "A dollar a piece, sir," "A dollar a piece! You're rather above the market." "I know it," said Barleycorn, drawing up the reins and cracking his whip, "but I shall soon be *down* there—ge up Dobbin!"

Jonathan's Watch Trade.—A smart young chap who lives "away down east," gives the following account of his first "venture" after arriving at Boston.

"Nothing happened worth mentioning on the road nor till next morning after I got here and put up in Elm street. I then got off my watch pretty curiously as you shall be informed. I was down in the bar room and thought it well enough to look pretty considerably smart, and now and then compared my watch with the clock in the bar, and found it as near right as ever it was—when a feller stepped up to me and asked how I'd trade? and, says I, for what? and says he for your watch—and says I, any way that will be a fair shake—upon that says he, I'll give you *my* watch and five dollars. Says I, its done! He gave me five dollars and I gave him my watch. Now, says I give me *your* watch, and says he with a loud laugh I han't got none—and that kind aturn'd the laugh on me. Thinks I, let them laugh that lose. Soon as the laugh was well over the fellow thought he'd try the watch to his ear—why says he it don't go—no says I, not without its carried—then I began to laugh—he tried to open it and could'nt start it a hair, and broke his thumb nail in the bargain—Won't she open says he? Not's I knows on, says I; then the laugh seemed to take another turn. Don't you think I got off old Brittania pretty well considering?"

AMERICAN CALICOES.

It is not generally known to the public that the art of calico printing, is now brought as near to perfection in this country, as it is in Europe, and that at the *Eagle Print Works* at Belville, New Jersey, distant only eight miles from the Ferry, upwards of 4,000 pieces or 120,000 yards are printed weekly. We visited these works a few days since in company with a number of gentlemen from this city, and were not only surprised, but highly gratified to witness the extent and perfection to which the enterprising proprietors—Messrs Samuel Wright and Andrew Gray of this city, have brought this branch of business. The works are very extensive, and embrace within themselves not only the necessary appendages of printing works, but shops for the manufacture of all the patters, forms and tools which are required in conducting the establishment. Upwards of two hundred persons are constantly employed and as we before mentioned finish about 120,000 yards per week.

Those who have never witnessed the printing of cotton can form but an imperfect idea of the different processes which they undergo from their first passage over a *red hot cylinder* to their final finish for market. The perfect accuracy of the machinery used, the rapidity of its execution, added to the beautiful simplicity of its construction forcibly impress upon the spectator the wonderful ingenuity of man. Our attention was particularly arrested by a machine which printed with two colors at the same time, and with the same rapidity as if one color only was used.

After going through these extensive works, we very naturally concluded that the proprietors were reaping the benefit of our oppressive tariff, and so expressed ourselves; when, to our astonishment, we learn that such is not the case. In consequence of the exorbitant duties on foreign cottons, those of American manufacture only can be used, which being of a coarse quality necessarily cannot compete with the better qualities of foreign fabrics in our market. But this is not all: the American System men in their wild theories relative to the protection of domestic industry, have taxed, not only foreign fabrics, but those materials which are absolutely necessary in our domestic manufactories. Thus we find that our citizens are "encouraged," as it is termed, to print calicoes, by being made to pay enormous duties on dye-stuffs, which are delivered to the English consumer free of duty!! This is protection with vengeance, but in character with all our legislation of late years on this subject.

We were pleased to learn that the enterprising proprietors of these works find a ready market for all they can finish; and we were equally pleased to know, that the success of their undertaking is in no way dependent upon the tariff—on the contrary, they would be greatly benefitted by being put on a footing with the English manufacturer in the consumption of dye-stuffs. We cannot perceive any good reason why even an American System man should advocate a duty on colors which cannot be manufactured in this country; and we hope that at the next session of Congress relief will be granted to those who are engaged in the business of printing, by repealing all existing duties on dye-stuffs.—*N. Y. Enq.*

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

STRICTURES.

Upon Mr. Johnson's reports, in the Congress of the U. S., on Sabbath mails.

No. 2.

Having, in our former number, urged the importance of a Sabbath, or day of rest, and adduced, in support of its being a divine institution, collateral, evidence as strong as, if not stronger than, that, by which, many truths, which even Atheists and Infidels admit, are supported; we come now to consider, whether it is within the legitimate province of a National Legislature, under a government, instituted exclusively for *civil* purposes, to recognize a Sabbath, and if it be, how far it is consistent with the principles of a free government, to enjoin, upon its citizens, the observance of a Sabbath day.—We have adverted, in our former remarks, and do now advocate, the National institution of a Sabbath, *particularly* upon the ground of *political* expediency, for although the Infidel will not admit it to be a *reason* for our establishing a Sabbath, by law, that it is a divine institution, and promotes the *moral* and *religious* interests of the community, yet these facts should at least be no impediment to our deriving *every political* advantage, which its establishment confers on civil society.

The following remarks upon the temporal advantage derived from the observance of the Sabbath day, are from the pen of an eminent divine, of our country: "We do not deny, but explicitly maintain and inculcate that, in requiring us to suspend servile labour for a seventh part of our time, it was *among* the benevolent purposes of our Creator, to consult the bodily health and comfort both of man and beast: and experience shows that animal nature requires this and that those who keep closely to the revealed rule, will, in the end, gain much, and lose nothing, by the observance. Both they and their cattle will, in the course even of a year, effect more than will be done by those who labour on the Sabbath, and thereby diminish their health and strength, and even shorten their lives. He that made man and beast, —knew what was the portion of animal rest, that was most conducive to the well being of both, and if, without revelation, physiologists and physicians could ever have ascertained this point, which is very questionable, it would have required much time and observation for the purpose."

In another place, he says: "Wordly prosperity too, which always ultimately depends upon the blessing of God and the favorable order of his providence, is, we have every reason to believe, connected with hallowing the day of God, both by nations and by individuals." It was the solemn declaration of Sir Matthew Hale, one of the most distinguished chief Justices, that England has ever produced—that his worldly concerns were prosperous, or otherwise, throughout the week, just in proportion to his right observance of the previous Sabbath: And he declares that he says this not lightly, but as the result of long and careful observation. All this strictly coincides with the scripture declaration, that, "the Sabbath was made for man," and establishes its truth, in the most extensive signification of the words.

We have taken the forgoing view of the reasonableness and worldly advantage of the Sabbath, as a National Institution, because there are those who deny its *divine* authority, and put it upon the question of *expediency*, and we wished to meet such, upon their own ground. We think the reasonableness and advantage of the National institution of the Sabbath, irrespective of its religious connection, have been already sufficiently established. But, in addition to this, those, who view the Sabbath as a Divine Institution, who have witnessed its good effects on the morals of the community, feel a higher obligation to regard it, to a certain extent, as a proper subject for national legislation. They are not so blind to the light of reason, and evidence, or so deaf to the voice of conscience, as to suppose all our national blessings,—our freedom, our independence, our prosperity,—to be the effect of undesigning Chance, or the result of mere *human* wisdom. They believe God to be the Rock of our political Salvation—that his supreme ruling Providence, which regards the sparrows fall, must needs be concerned in the rise and fall of nations.

Suppose an individual, upon reflection, begins to believe, that to regard the Sabbath day, is a duty, he owes to his God, to himself, and to his neighbour. He thinks it his duty to his God, to "keep *holy* the Sabbath day;" to himself, to enjoy, with gratitude, the rest, and other advantages, which the Sabbath confers on man; to his neighbour, to set him a good example, at least so far, as to suspend all his worldly avocations, as far as practicable. But a contention arises in his bosom. Infidel doubts are loud in opposition to the "still small voice" of conscience, warning Reason, the ruler of the mind, against a superstitious influence—They ridicule, because they cannot confute, the suggestions of conscience, that there is a God, and that the Sabbath is his institution. Short-sighted avarice urges, that the night is sufficient for rest, and that, to suspend his labour, one day in seven, would retard, by a seventh, his progress to wealth. Hypocritical deceit, bribed by infidel doubts, admits, with a great show of candour, that a day of rest, to be kept holy, does seem requisite, but as there are different opinions about the *precise* day, to be regarded, it would be imprudent, not to interfere "with these different religious views." Thus all the evil passions are up, in hostile array, to silence the voice of conscience. But if the judgment be not misled, *Reason* will pronounce, that the Sabbath is to be reverenced, and that those turbulent spirits, which oppose its observance, from depraved impulse or mistaken views, *must* be restrained, and governed and subjected to the Reason, the judgment, and all the better principles of the human mind. Reason, having determined, that a Sabbath, or day of rest, must be observed, does not perplex itself with useless cavils about the *precise day*, but is content to observe the day, which ninety-nine hundredths of the Christian world, have agreed upon as the proper Sabbath—This mode of reasoning, *mutatis mutandis*, will, for the most part, apply, with equal propriety, to nations, as nations are composed of individuals. Confining our remarks to our own nation, suppose the subject of the National institution of the Sabbath, was now, for the first time, agitated: what would be the reasoning of the great majority of citizens of this country," upon this point? We believe it would be thus:

When the gigantic arm of Great Britain was stretched out for "the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states," when all our liberties, civil and religious, were in the most imminent danger of being eternally lost, when dark clouds of misfortune overhung our political atmosphere, and the loud storm of war, was raging over our land, when *death* or *despotism* seemed our inevitable lot, when that patriot band of noble spirits, who determined *not to be slaves*, and if death *must* be their fate, to die with "*liberty and independence*" on their lips, declared to the world, the cause of their separation from the government of Britain, pleaded "the unalienable rights of man," "the laws of nature and of nature's God," in their justification; they appealed "to the SUPREME JUDGE of the world for the rectitude of their intentions; and they expressed "a *firm reliance* upon the protection of DIVINE PROVIDENCE." That reliance was not misplaced. The eternal God was our refuge; *his* everlasting arms encircled us, guarded us as the apple of his eye; he conducted us to freedom and independence, and national prosperity—And shall we, in the perfect enjoyment of liberty, and of the increase of our fields, forget the kind benefactor who succored us, when slavery threatened us with chains and poverty, and starvation? Shall we proudly say, "Our hand is high, the Lord hath not done all this," and pursue the ungrateful course of Jeshurun of old, "who forsook the God, who made him, and lightly esteemed the Rock of his salvation?" If we act thus, we may expect God to withdraw from us his favour & his providence, and to deliver us up to be the victim of an Infidel despotism, whose scenes of anarchy and wild uproar shall ensue, when "the sword without, and terror within, shall destroy both the young man and the virgin, the suckling also, with the man of gray hairs." What then is to be done? Must we establish a national religion and compel men to profess righteousness? No. That would tend to make a nation of hypocrites. The conscience of man acknowledges no controling power, but that of God. Every individual must therefore be left to worship God, as his conscience directs. But is there no golden medium, between infidelity, on the one hand, and a religious establishment, on the other? no principle which the national legislature may sanction, by way of expressing our "firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence," without violating the rights of conscience? We rejoice that there is. All God's subjects, who acknowledge his moral government of the earth, admit the obligation to "*remember the* Sabbath day." Though some few differ from us, in regard to the particular day of the week, to be observed as the Sabbath, yet all admit, that the command enjoins the observance of *one day in seven*; and we believe that the command requires, not so much the observance of a particular day, as of a *portion of time.* Viewing the matter, therefore, as one merely of opinion, and as not interfering with the rights of conscience, ORDAIN, that Sunday shall be considered the national Sabbath, that the law shall restrain the doing of worldly labor, consequently all men will be left, to employ themselves in what religious duties they please, that all the departments of government shall be required to suspend their ordinary operations, on that day; that Congress shall pass no acts, which will require the employment of man or beast, on the national Sabbath, except in cases of absolute necessity, or of such great public utility, as will not amount to a criminal violation of the Lord's day.

These reasons, added to those, previously stated, will lead us to the following conclusion: That it *is* consistent with the principles of a free government, to enjoin upon its citizens, the observance of a Sabbath, *so far* as to restrain the performance of worldly labour,—and no farther.

The train of argument, we have heretofore pursued, has been conducted on the supposition, that no national institution of the Sabbath existed. But if there are any vague sentences from Mr Johnson's report, mean any thing, they must mean, that we have already something of a national Sabbath.—Alluding to the necessity of respite from the ordinary avocations of life, he says: "In conformity with the wishes of the great majority of citizens of this country, the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, has been set apart to that object." The principle has received the sanction of the National Legislature, so far as to admit a suspension of all public business on that day, except in cases of absolute necessity, or of great public utility. This principle the committee would not wish to disturb." Whether the tenor of Mr. Johnson's report, the whole drift of his ambiguity and sophistry, does not most positively contradict this assertion, contained in the last sentence quoted, we shall endeavour hereafter to determine.

DEMOPHILUS.

April 26th, 1830.

Village Herald.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOL. IV. PRINCESS-ANNE, MD., TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1830. NO. 8.

We are authorized to announce Col. ARNOLD E. JONES, as a Candidate to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 00 *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months.

Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance.*

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year.*

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage, to be paid by the subscriber.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

Persons advertising must limit the time of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

All communications addressd to the editor must come POST PAID.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

[Corrected Weekly.]

BANKS	pr. ct. dis.	BANKS	pr. ct. dis.
U. States Bank	par	Farmers bank and branches	1
Do Branches	par	Wilmington and Brandywine	½
MASSACHUSETTS		Commercial bank	10
Boston banks	1	Branch of do. at Milford	15
Other Mass. notes	2	Bank of Smyrna	1
RHODE-ISLAND		MARYLAND	
Providence banks	3	Frederick c'y bank	½
Other R. Island notes	3	Havre-de-Grace	½
CONNECTICUT		Farmers bank at Annapolis	½
Middletown bank	1	Branches at Frederick & Easton	do
Phenix bank at Hartford	1	Hagerstown	do
Bridgeport bank	1	Westminster	½
Eagle bank of New Haven	no sale	Elkton	50
Hartford bank	1	DISTRICT OF COL.	
NEW-YORK		Bk of Washington	½
N Y city banks (except Lombard)	par	Bk of the Metrop.	do
Albany	½	Patriotic bank	do
Other N York notes	1	Central bank	do
NEW-JERSEY		Bk of Columbia	nom
Jersey bank	no sale	Union bk Georget'n	½
Bank in Newark	1	Farmers & Mechanics bank	do
Bank of N Brunswick	1	Bk of Alexandria	do
Trenton Ins. Co	1	Bk of Potomac	do
Farmers bank at Mount Holly	1	Farmers bk of Alexandria	do
Cumberland bk	1	Union bk of Alex'a	do
State bk Camden	1	Mechanics bk of Alexandria	do
At Elizabethtown	1	VIRGINIA	
At N Brunswick	1	Richmond & bran's	½
At Patterson	susp	Bk of the Valley	do
At Trenton	no sale	Br at Leesburg	do
At Morristown	1	Br at Charlestown	do
Sussex bank	1	Br at Romney	1
PENNSYLVANIA		N W bank of Vir at Wheeling	3
Philadelphia banks	par	N CAROLINA	
Easton	½	State bk at Raleigh and branches	4
Germantown	do	Cape Fear	4
Montgomery county	do	Newbern	4
Chester	do	S CAROLINA	
Delaware	do	State banks generally	2
Lancaster bank	do	GEORGIA	
Farmers bk of Lan'r	½	State bank	2
Harrisburg	½	Planters	2
Northampton	½	Augusta	2
Farmers bank of Bucks c'y	1	Darien	5
York bank	½	Augusta br Co	no sale
Chambersburg	½	KENTUCKY	
Farmers bank at Reading	½	Bank of Kentucky & branches	no sale
Gettysburg	do	OHIO	
Carlisle bk	1	Specie banks	5
Swatara at Harrisb'g	1	LOUISIANA	
Pittsburg	2	Banks at N Orleans	1
Greensburg	75		
Brownsville	4		
DELAWARE			
Bank of Delaware	½		

THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND

HAS commenced the Season, and will pursue her Routes in the following manner: Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening.

Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, and thence to Cambridge, if there should be any person on board for that place, and thence to Easton; or directly to Easton, if no passenger for Cambridge.

She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock for Chestertown, calling at the Company's wharf on Corsica Creek; and return from Chestertown to Baltimore the same day calling at the wharf on Corsica Creek.

All baggage and Packages to be at the risk of the owners.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Commander.

Easton March 20—30, 1830.

To the Citizens of Somerset C'y.

It is now more than a year that I have attended as a

COMMISSION *Merchant*, IN BALTIMORE,

to the transaction of such business as my friends and acquaintance generally have been pleased to confide to my care; and I am happy in the belief that I have so far given satisfaction to all who have kindly patronized my humble efforts to be useful to them. Being now determined, and at liberty to devote my whole time, *exclusively*, to the transaction of Commission Business, I offer my services in that line to your acceptance, under an assurance that I will use my utmost exertions to promote your interest by a zealous attention to such affairs as you may commit to my management. And I will thankfully acknowledge, and faithfully strive to merit any patronage that may be bestowed on

Your most ob't. servt

WM. R. STUART,
No. 14, Bowley's wharf.

Baltimore, April 6, 1830.

H. K. LONG

Respectfully announces to his friends, and the public in general, that he now conducts

That well known Establishment, IN PRINCESS ANNE, CALLED THE

Washington Hotel,

Carried on upwards of 40 years by his father.

Where he will be happy to receive the visits of customers, and only promises to do the best he can to make them *comfortable*. As to TABLE, ATTENDANCE, LIQUORS, LODGING and STABLAGE, he would rather his customers would experience their benefits, than he blazon their qualities. He only asks a *fair trial—holding up his right hand*, hoping it will be *ordered down* for their accommodation. To the fraternity of which he is a member he would respectfully say, though he has ceased to be a practitioner of the *Law*, he still hopes to have a successful practice at the *Bar*.

Jan. 26, 1830. wtf?

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans Court,

March 9, 1830.

[SEAL] *On application of MARCELLUS JONES, Adm. c. t. a. of Cheney Collier, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess Anne.*

True copy Test,

JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills for Somerset county

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset County, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of CHENEY COLLIER, late of said county, deceased,—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the [illegible] day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 9th day of March A. D. 1830.

MARCELLUS JONES, Adm c. t. a. of C. Collier, dec'd

March 16, 1830. wtm

Wm. Done & Co.

Have just received and are now opening a

CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms. The public are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Princess Anne, May 1 1830.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be resold at public sale, at Rehoboth, on Saturday the 22nd of May (inst.) the following personal property of James Anderson, dec'd. to wit: one vessel frame, with all the plank and other materials towards finishing it, 1 bed, 1 cow, and 1 gun. Sale to commence at 3 o'clock P. M.

The terms of sale—a credit of six months on purchases exceeding $5, the purchasers giving note with approved security—all purchases of and under $5 must be paid for in cash.

JOHN D. ANDERSON,
BENJAMIN BAILEY,
Executors of J. Anderson, dec'd.

May 4, 1830.

FOR RENT,

For the ensuing year, the HOUSE and LOT, in Princess-Anne, on the corner opposite the store of T Jones & Co. For terms apply to Isaac F. Williams, of Dorchester, or the subscriber.

JAMES POLK.

Princess-Anne, July 21. w?

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Esther H. Cottman, use of George A. Dashiell and Robert Stewart against Alexander Jones, George Jones and Robert Leatherbury; Also, by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued as aforesaid and to me directed, at the suit of the State of Maryland, use of Elijah Parsons against Alexander Jones and John Toll, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: 1 horse and gig, 1 negro man named Bill, 1 ditto named Moses, a tract of land called Many's Resolution, containing 560 acres, more or less, and one other tract of land called Rectified Mistake, containing 158 acres, more or less, taken as the property of the said Alexander Jones, and will be exposed to public sale on Wednesday the 19th day of May next, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock P. M. at the court-house door, in the town of Princess-Anne, for cash, to satisfy the above named writs with officers' fees due for the year 1829.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

April 27, 1830.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Clement Stanford against Charles Venables, I had heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit: 1 negro boy, named Sandy, 1 brown horse, 2 yoke of oxen, and a tract of land called Western Field containing 544 acres of land more or less, as the property of the said Venables, and will expose the same to public sale on Tuesday the 4th day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock P. M. at the Court House door in Princess-Anne, for cash, to satisfy the above named writ with officers' fees due for the year 1829.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

April 13, 1830.

The sale of the above property is postponed till Tuesday the 18th of May next, at the time and place above named.

April 27, 1830

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of George Jones, executor of Charles Jones against [illegible] Jesse, I have taken in execution the following property, to wit: One [illegible] land called Ordinary, containing 600 acres, more or less, 1 negro woman Beck, 1 negro boy [illegible], 2 yoke of oxen, 10 head of cattle, [illegible] and 2 colts, as the property of said King, and I hereby give notice that I shall offer the same at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at the court house door in Princess-Anne, on Tuesday the 18th of May next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock P. M. to satisfy the above claim and costs, with county levy and officers' fees due for the year 1828, and officers fees due for the year of 1829.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

April 27, 1830.

NOTICE.

The Commissioners of the Tax for Somerset county have appointed the 21st day of June next for the Assessors of the real and personal property in said county, to bring in writing their valuation of the property of said county, in pursuance of an act of Assembly passed at Dec. Session, 1829.

By order of the Commissioners,

HENRY K. LONG, Clk.

April 27, 1830. Com. Tax pro tem.

50 Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 11th instant, an apprentice boy named *Benjamin Dore*. To any person who will take him up and return him to me, I will give the above reward, but no other charges. I also hereby forewarn all persons against harboring him at their peril.

STEPHEN TAYLOR.

Forktown, April 27, 1830.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Zadock Long, use of William Roach, against Robert Leatherbury Levin K. Leatherbury and Adam Rencher, I have taken in execution the following property, to wit:—— A tract of land called Covington's Vineyard, containing 250 acres, more or less, 1 negro woman called Milly, and two children, 1 negro boy called Arter, 1 ditto called Benjamin, and 1 negro woman called Lissy, and I hereby give notice that I shall offer the same at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at the court-house door, in Princess Anne, on Tuesday the 18th of May next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock P. M. to satisfy the above named writ, with county levy due for the year 1828, and officers' fees due for the years 1828 and '29.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

April 27, 1830.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Ruben Larmore against Chapman Dashiell and Delila his wife, Ex'trix of Joseph Dashiell, I had heretofore seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: 1 negro boy named John, 1 ditto named Frank, 1 ditto named Joseph, 1 ditto named Abraham, 1 girl named Orelia, 1 ditto named Charlotte, a tract of land called Dunagall, and one other tract called Buck Hill, the whole containing 250 acres, more or less, taken as the property of the said Chapman Dashiell, and will be offered at public sale on Wednesday the 19th day of May next, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock P. M. at the court house door in Princess-Anne, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above named writ, with costs and charges due thereon.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

April 27, 1830.

Sheriffalty.

We are authorized to announce SAMUEL G. HOLBROOK, Esq. as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county, June, 1829. ftd

We are authorized to announce JAMES GOSLEE, Esq. as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county. Jan. 19, 1830. wtl

We are authorized to announce JOHN P. LANGFORD, Esq. as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county. March 2, 1830.

We are authorized to announce Dr. JAMES STEWART as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county. Dec. 15, 1829. wt?

We are authorized to announce HENRY LANKFORD, Esq. as a Candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county. July 7, 1829. wtl?

We are authorized to announce Gen. MATTHIAS DASHIELL, as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county March 20, 1830.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of four writs of Fieri Facias issued by Thomas Robertson, Esq. to wit: one at the suit of Wm. H. Collins, administrator of Stephen Collins, deceased, against Henry Beauchamp, one at the suit of Jacob Riggin use of Levin Teler against Henry Beauchamp, and one issued by Theodore G. Dashiell, Esq at the suit of Thomas Robertson against said Henry Beauchamp, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: one house and lot at Rehoboth, 1 negro man Sam, 1 looking glass, 1 bed and furniture, 1 corner cupboard, 2 old desks, 6 Windsor chairs, 1 walnut table, and 1 chest, which I shall proceed to sell at Rehoboth on the 19th day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the aforesaid writs.

DANIEL [illegible], Cons.

April 20th, 1830.

JOB PRINTING,

SUCH AS

Handbills, Cards, Blanks, PAMPHLETS, &c.

Thankfully received and neatly printed on moderate terms,

At the Office of the Village Herald

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas [illegible] Somerset [illegible] and to me directed, one at the suit of [illegible] Jones of Robt. against [illegible] so one at the suit of [illegible] use of Isabella Dashiell against [illegible] Venables, the following property [illegible] and taken in execution, to wit: [illegible] man Bill, one negro boy Sandy, one [illegible] man Joseph, one negro woman, [illegible] part of a tract of land called Western [illegible] containing 544 acres, more or less, and I hereby give notice that I shall [illegible] at public sale, to the highest [illegible] for cash, at the court house in Princess Anne, on Tuesday the 18th [illegible] the hour of one o'clock [illegible] above claims with interest [illegible]

ROBT. STEWART, [illegible]

April 27, 1830.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni [illegible] issued out of Somerset county court [illegible] me directed at the suit of [illegible] son, against Isaac Harris of John, I have heretofore seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: a tract of land called Adventure and Venture, containing 547½ acres, more or less, which I shall proceed to sell at public sale, to the highest and best bidder for cash, at the court-house door in Princess-Anne, on Tuesday the 18th of May next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock P. M. to satisfy the above named writ and costs.

ROBT. STEWART, late Shff.

April 27, 1830.

The Philadelphian.

A Weekly Religious Newspaper, printed on an imperial sheet, is published every [illegible] day, by *Wm. F. Geddes*, No. [illegible] Philadelphia, and is edited by [illegible] *Ezra Stiles Ely, D. D.* The work [illegible] all the [illegible] religious [illegible] and to [illegible] ticularly the doctrines and usages of the *Presbyterian Church* in the United States.

It will exhibit the benevolent efforts of the Christians of every denomination, so far as may be compatible with a useful variety of religious essays on the most important topics, the discussion of controverted points of theology and morality, a brief summary of political news, and [illegible] biographical sketches of [illegible] refutation of Universalism, [illegible] infidelity; religious anecdotes [illegible] extracts as are [illegible] the reasonable gratification [illegible] of all who may subscribe to the paper.

The work is offered to those who pay in advance, or within one month after subscription, without any expense to the proprietor, at *two dollars* for 52 numbers; at $2.50, if paid within six months; and at $3.00 if payment is delayed to the end of the year.

Any person who will procure five new subscribers and [illegible] to the proprietor ten dollars, shall receive a sixth copy gratis, so long as he continues that annual payment according to the terms in advance.

These terms will be [illegible] adhered to; and we trust [illegible] to be punctual in remittances; which when [illegible] shall be at our risk.

Communications to the editor, who conducts this work gratuitously, will be thankfully received, if forwarded without expense to him; and used in such a manner as he may judge most conducive to the public good.

[illegible] received at par in the residences of our subscribers, are considered as lawful tender.

WM. F. GEDDES, Proprietor, May 11, 1830.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Somerset county on the 19th day of [illegible] a negro man who calls herself [illegible] ETTA, is [illegible] five feet three inches high, [illegible] when committed a red [illegible] frock, is of a yellow complexion, and has with her 2 children—the elder one is about 20 months of age, and called Elizabeth; the other is about a month old, and called Henrietta. She says she belongs to James H. [illegible], of N. O[illegible]. The owner, if any, is hereby requested to come forward, prove property, pay costs and remove the negroes, they will otherwise be discharged according to law.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff. [illegible] Somerset county, Md.

May 11, [illegible]

[illegible]

BLANKS,

[illegible]

Warrants,
Fieri Fa's before [illegible]
Do. after
Ca. Sa's before
Do. after [illegible]
Narrations,
Appeal Bonds,
Blanks for Insolvent Debtors

[illegible]

Of [illegible] Luther M[illegible] Esq.

[illegible]

Contents of the [illegible]

[illegible] Cultivation [illegible] for destroying the [illegible] the Cultivation of [illegible] vantages of Sowing [illegible] Strength in Horses [illegible] zontal Cradle —Relative cost of [illegible] tion of the Mauch Chunk Rail-way [illegible] high Canal—*Poetry*, Wall Flower, [illegible] ter a Young Lady —Items from late papers —Recipes—Editorial — Latest Foreign News and Prices —Prices in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Mar[illegible]

PRO PATRIA LIBERTATIS.

VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1830.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.

This important question is making rapid progress towards a termination, and the inhabitants of New Brunswick, and indeed British subjects at large, who know the importance of the subject and how much is at stake, must feel a fearful anxiety for the result. To them it is every thing—to the United States, comparatively, nothing, as a single glance of the map will satisfy the most superficial observer. Sir Howard Douglas left London for the Netherlands in the latter part of March. The following is the second leading article of the Courier of that month. Judge Chipman, although not mentioned, it is known, accompanies the British mission to take that distinguished part in its discussions which his minute knowledge of the subject and his personal character entitle him to:—

"Sir Howard Douglas left town a few days ago for the Hague. The discussion of the boundary line between the U. States and our North American Colonies, after proceeding a certain length between the Commissioners of the two countries, has now advanced to that stage in which a reference to the king of the Netherlands, in the character of umpire, becomes necessary. Sir H. Douglas, as Governor of New Brunswick, is well acquainted with the points at issue, and capable of submitting useful local information to the Royal Mediator."

The Halifax Journal has the following paragraph:—

"The king of the Netherlands will commence the duties of his office as Mediator for settling the great boundary question between the U. States and Great Britain, on the 2nd April, and he makes the award in 3 months. All the British and American documents have been received at the Hague.

N. Y. Albion.

STILL ANOTHER STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

The last swill from the West brings us intelligence of another steamboat explosion on the waters of that region. The Nashville Banner of the 27th ult. furnishes the following account of it:—

On Friday last, as the steamboat Tally-Ho, Turner, master, was proceeding down Cumberland, near Dover, one of her boilers bursted, killing a sailor and a negro, and so terribly burning the Engineer, Mr. Sturdivant, that he died a few hours after.

We understand the boat had just received a supply of wood, was about putting off, and the Engineer about to let the steam up on the Engine, when the cap of the boiler, *which appears to have been very imperfectly made*, was forced off, projecting the boiler to the rear where it confined the Engineer, burning him fatally.

This accident appears to have been caused solely by an original defect in a part of the boiler, and no blame can attach to any management of the boat.

The Tally-Ho, which is not materially injured, is a new boat, and the property of Messrs. Nichol & Hill of this place. Mr. Sturdivant, the Engineer, was a citizen of Nashville and a worthy man; he has left a family which will not be forgotten by those in whose employment he was unfortunately killed.

This unfortunate occurrence is noticed in a postscript to the Cincinnati American of the 3rd inst. in the following manner.

Another Explosion!—We have had so many accidents to record of steamboats, that we fear public confidence will be entirely destroyed, intelligence was received here on Saturday of the steamboat Tally-Ho, while rounding to, opposite Dover, on the Cumberland river, having bursted her boiler and killed five men. The engineer, who was mortally wounded, declared, previous to his death, that the accident was beyond his control, as the boilers were full of water. No list of wounded as yet received.

The Tally Ho was a new boat "Pittsburgh built," and could have made but a few trips. We should like very much to know, *if the boilers were not old ones*, and wish our friends in Pittsburgh to investigate the affair. Some remedy must be found, and *that speedily*.—Let the Chamber of Commerce decide upon *something immediately*; one thing we recommend especially to their consideration. Condemn every boat that shall use old boilers instead of new, the latter having been examined and tried by a board of engineers appointed for the purpose.

The Virginia Annual Conference of the Associated Methodist Churches, will commence its session in Suffolk, the 20th of this month.

RARE SPORT.

Philip Short, Esq. of Georgetown, in this State, who is upwards of 54 years of age, killed during the last winter, in the vicinity of that place, 794 partridges

Del. Gazette.

Sons Hill, Md. May 10.

DISTRESSING.

Mr. Josiah Davis, while on his way home from this town, in consequence of his horse running away, was thrown out of his sulkey against a fence near Poplar town, and died in a few minutes from the injury he received. Mr. Davis was a respectable citizen of this county, and was highly esteemed by his fellow citizens. On the morning of the day of his death, he had received his commission as wreck master and bonded.—*Md.*

A house situated near Pitt's Creek in Worcester county, occupied by a white woman named Betsey Staten, was consumed by fire on Wednesday last in the afternoon. It is rumoured that the woman was murdered and the house set on fire by a certain individual. On discovering the flames, a gentleman hastened to the scene—on his arrival, he saw the upper floor was falling and saw the body of the woman fall from the upper, on the lower floor. A part of the back bone, liver and lights were found unconsumed. As a colored man is now in jail, awaiting his trial for the supposed murder, we refrain from giving further particulars.—*ib.*

DEFAULTER.

The public have long been apprised of the removal of Col. James Robertson, from the office of Collector of the port of Petersburg, and that we gave it as our opinion, that he owed his removal to his extreme political violence. We now learn with regret, that Col. Robertson is a defaulter to a considerable amount, process having been served upon him, some time last week, at the suit of the United States, for about twenty thousand dollars. We forbear commenting on this unpleasant subject.

Petersburg Old Dominion.

THE PRINTERS.

The long agony is over. We learn that the Senate, yesterday, confirmed the nomination of Mr. Kendall, the Vice President giving the casting vote. Mr. Nash was rejected, 25 to 23, and Messrs Dawson and Gardiner were rejected by a large vote.

U. S. Tel.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

The offence charged against Judge Peck, is that of arbitrarily exercising the right of punishing for a contempt of Court. The circumstances are these: Mr. Lawless, a member of the Missouri Bar, commented upon an official opinion of Judge Peck, in a newspaper—his comments are published in the impeachment, and are not distinguished for personality, hardness or indecorum; he was arrested for contempt of Court, brought into Court, in the custody of a Marshal, sentenced by Judge Peck to 24 hours imprisonment in the common prison and suspended for 18 months, from practising in the District Court, as an Attorney or Counseller.

The Massachusetts Journal of Saturday contains several documents relating to Colombian affairs, one of which is a proclamation of Paez dated Valencia, 2nd March, *declaring Bolivar an outlaw, and offering a reward of 5000 for his head!!!* The following are extracts from this document:—

Considering that Simon Bolivar has not received from any legitimate government authority to make war upon us—

Considering that the defence of our lives and homes is of natural right, that in no wise we have provoked this war, but that on the contrary, we have maintained ourselves in an attitude just, moderate and decorous respecting the right of our neighbors.—

And in fine consulting the safety of the country, which is the supreme law we have decreed and do decree:

1. All the citizens are authorized to kill Simon Bolivar, his officers and soldiers, who shall be found making war, in the territory of Venezuela, or committing any act of hostility against her peaceable inhabitants.

2. If any village, town or city, shall give aid to the tyrant Bolivar, or his followers, it shall be outlawed and burned.

3. The Government of Venezuela offers the sum of 5000 for the head of Simon Bolivar, if he shall fire a gun in this unjust and wicked war, or shall be apprehended within the limits of Venezuela.

4. The whole population are charged with the execution of this decree.

It is remarked in the Washington Banner, that the decease of Mr. Tudor is the seventh instance of mortality which has attended our missions to South America. Mr. Graham, who succeeded Mr. Sumpter as Minister to Brazil, after a short residence at Rio de Janeiro in 1826, lost his health, which induced him after less than two years absence to return home, where he found a grave soon after his arrival. Mr. Rodney, Minister to Buenos Ayres, died in 1824, after a short residence in that country. Mr. Anderson Minister to Colombia, died in 1825, on his way to Bogota to the Congress of Panama. Mr. Prevost, our informant diplomatic agent at Peru, *pending* there before one recognition of her independence, lost his life in that country in 1825. Mr. Cooley, our first Charge d'Affaires to Peru, died at Lima in 1828. Mr. West, appointed as his successor, died in February last, at Rio de Janeiro, on his way to Lima.

Dreadful Inundation at Vienna.—On the 1st of March, the Danube, which had been greatly swelled by the channel having been blockaded up by the ice, and also by two saw dust, bursting over the banks, breaking down every dam or wall that opposed its course; and in one hour all the suburbs that lie near the Danube, the chief of which are the Rosau and the Leopoldstadt, each containing 25,000 inhabitants, were in a state of total submersion. Every street was sudden-ly converted into a canal, where the waters were gushing with foaming, and forcing their way into the houses to the height of 7, 8 or 12 feet. It stole upon the unsuspecting sufferers in the night, and advanced with such rapidity, that in many instances only one or two members of large families had time to escape, and even those that reached a place of safety, were obliged to remain the whole night in a state of nudity, exposed to the inclemency of the air; in some houses whole families have been found drowned in their beds; in others they had climbed up the chimneys to the roofs of their houses, and many bodies have been found naked in the court yards caked in ice, and bearing the appearance of crystalized corpses. The number of persons that have perished is enormous. In the Rosau, not a little family but has lost its 'cow, horse and pig' and in the horse barracks alone, forty horses have perished. The Austrian Observer of 6th of March, states, that the number of persons who have lost their lives in this catastrophe supposed at first to be 30, was found, on the 5th instant to be 200. The accounts received at Vienna from the country on the left bank of the Danube, but it was feared that many had perished in the inundation. Private letters carry the number of persons who have perished to four hundred.

Papal Church in the United States.—The Quarterly Register for Feb. contains a very interesting article, entitled, "Statistics of the Papal Church in the United States." From this article it is seen, that since June, 1811, when Bishop Flaget arrived in Baltimore, thirty Catholic churches have been built in the dioces of Bardstown alone, besides several colleges, nunneries, &c. that the bishop has been instrumental in accomplishing this work by the contributions of the kings of France, Sardinia, the queen of Spain and the duke of Modena; that during the year 1828, the sum of 129,000 francs was voted by the association for the propagation of the Faith, towards the support of Catholic missions in the United States; and that the subject is of frequent and earnest conversation in the northern parts of Italy.

SIGNS.

From the language of the coalition printed on the subject of the report of the future of Mr. McLane to succeed in effecting any arrangement to carry into effect the recommendation of the President, in his message, on the subject of the West India Trade, it is very evident that it is a result which they wish. It surely must be obvious to the public that a party which wishes for such a result cannot be fit to have the management of the affairs of the nation. The whole administration lost us that trade, and their friends are desirous that it may not be recovered by the present. This must be a sufficient ground for leading the friends of the country to determine which party should receive their support.—*Del. Gaz.*

CURIOUS DECISION.—The Philadelphia Morning Journal contains a report of a decision in the Court of Common Pleas, in New Jersey, who it strikes us as recognizing an exceedingly strange principle. An action was brought on a promissory note for $200, dated in July 1828. The statute of limitation was pleaded in defence. The court decided that the note having been drawn more than six years before the suit was brought, was barred by the statute of limitation, and was good for nothing; but, that the plaintiff was entitled to recover the interest on the *note from February, 1822*, being six years before the bringing of the present suit.

The principle on which statutes of limitation are founded, is the presumption that where no demand of payment for an alleged debt has been made for a certain time the debt has been liquidated. The object is to prevent injurious and vexatious litigation. It would be very difficult in many instances for a person to prove, after the expiration of a number of years, that an alleged debt had been paid, and would be required either to produce such proof or make payment, it would be giving fraud a great advantage.—The law therefore requires that a creditor shall either demand his debt within a specified period, (six years) or, not doing so, it presumes it to have been paid. But according to the New Jersey decision it would seem that while a person is released from the obligation of paying a note on the presumption that it had already been paid, he can yet be required to discharge the interest alleged to have accrued. This is a novel decision. We suspect some error has been made by the reporter.

N. Y. Eve. Post.

Fashion.—The ladies in Paris have adopted a fashion for a walking dress for which they are indebted to their husbands and lovers. They wear under their pelisse, which is thrown open wide to the neck, a habit shirt of cambric, plaited in very fine plaits on the front of our shirts with a narrow frill, folded back, and fastened down the centre with four golden or jewelled buttons.—The fair sex have now possessed themselves of two important articles of male attire.—The ruffled pantaloons may now day be seen in the streets, peering from beneath the petticoat, and it appears that the *shirt* is about to supersede the use of what the Duke of Wellington calls the cause of our missions in the United States; and that the subject is of frequent and earnest conversation in the northern parts of Italy.

SIGNS.

From the language of the coalition printed on the subject of the report of the future of Mr. McLane to succeed in effecting any arrangement to carry into effect the recommendation of the President, in his message, on the subject of the West India Trade, it is very evident that it is a result which they wish. It surely must be obvious to the public that a party which wishes for such a result cannot be fit to have the management of the affairs of the nation. The whole administration lost us that trade, and their friends are desirous that it may not be recovered by the present. This must be a sufficient ground for leading the friends of the country to determine which party should receive their support.—*Del. Gaz.*

CURIOUS DECISION.—The Philadelphia Morning Journal contains a report of a decision in the Court of Common Pleas, in New Jersey, who it strikes us as recognizing an exceedingly strange principle. An action was brought on a promissory note for $200, dated in July 1828. The statute of limitation was pleaded in defence. The court decided that the note having been drawn more than six years before the suit was brought, was barred by the statute of limitation, and was good for nothing; but, that the plaintiff was entitled to recover the interest on the note *from February, 1822*, being six years before the bringing of the present suit.

The principle on which statutes of limitation are founded, is the presumption that where no demand of payment for an alleged debt has been made for a certain time the debt has been liquidated. The object is to prevent injurious and vexatious litigation. It would be very difficult in many instances for a person to prove, after the expiration of a number of years, that an alleged debt had been paid, and were he required either to produce such proof or make payment, it would be giving fraud a great advantage.—The law therefore requires that a creditor shall either demand his debt within a specified period, (six years) or, not doing so, it presumes it to have been paid. But according to the New Jersey decision it would seem that while a person is released from the obligation of paying a note on the presumption that it had already been paid, he can yet be required to discharge the interest alleged to have accrued. This is a novel decision. We suspect some error has been made by the reporter.

N. Y. Eve. Post.

Belt Amer.

A young woman of Freehold, N. J. recently brought a suit of against a man named David Williamson, for slander, in circulating reports in the highest degree injurious to her reputation. The charges were distinctly and clearly proved, and the jury gave a verdict of $10,09

MARRIED,

On Wednesday morning the 12th inst. by the Rev. Stephen Taylor Mr. John M. Carter to Miss Juliann Kenney, of Salisbury.

Was Taken Up,

IN Chesapeake Bay, near Bolkin Island, on the 6th instant, by Capt. Peter T. Carver, A BLACK ROW BOAT, about 13 feet long. The owner can have her by proving property and paying charges. Apply to Capt. P. T. CARVER, lower part of Annamessex, or to

WILLIAM ROACH, Sen.

May 18. Somerset County, Md.

Free People of Color.—The Legislature of Louisiana have passed "the amended bill for the expulsion of the free persons of color." Its operation is confined to such as have entered the State since 1825—and even those who have entered the State since that date, who are *married* persons, who have children *born there*, and who can give security for their good conduct are allowed to remain."

Louisiana is following in the footsteps of Ohio; and we fear it is to be feared, with much better excuse—Ohio has no slave in her bosom, which the example of this mixed class of people may be calculated to mislead. Louisiana has never passed resolutions, as Ohio has done, deprecating the existence of slave property as necessary to her safety and refusing to abolish the evil. Ohio seems to shut her eyes against the embarrassment of our situation—the difficulty of getting clear of the slaves—and yet, the moment any considerable number of these Freedmen approach her own door, she claps it in their face.

Richmond Enq.

The Newbern Spectator, North Carolina, mentions an instance of wonderful longevity in that State. Anthony Van Dyke of Greene county, lately died at the advanced age of 126 years and two months. During the revolutionary war he was employed in military duty on account of his years. He is said to have enjoyed to the last, in a remarkable degree, the use of all his faculties particularly his sight.

To the Editor of the V. Herald.

SIR,

What was charged in my communication of the 5th ult. relative to an attempted cheat, by your correspondent Demophilus, appears to be undeniable fact. Having made a fair statement of the matter, if not the presence of the Shasters to this cruel and injurious custom. But considering the bad ground on which the Shasters attempt to apostate from the faith of his fathers, the very natural inclination to shift the blame to the proper source from which it came also with that Ram Mohun's name has been brought so prominently forward, has in the *Bengal Herkaru*

Milledgeville, (Geo.) April 17.

Gold.—One of our townsmen has had from Habersham county, a piece of ore recently found there worth $150. We are informed that gold has been found in Lumpkin

PRO PATRIA LIBERTATE.

VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1830.

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.

This important question is making rapid progress towards a termination, and the inhabitants of New Brunswick, and indeed British subjects at large, who know the importance of the subject and how much is at stake, must feel a fearful anxiety for the result. To them it is every thing—to the United States, comparatively, nothing, as a single glance of the map will satisfy the most superficial observer. Sir Howard Douglas left London for the Netherlands in the latter part of March. The following is the second leading article of the Courier of that month. Judge Chipman, although not mentioned, it is known, accompanies the British mission to take that distinguished part in its discussions which his minute knowledge of the subject and his personal character entitle him to:—

"Sir Howard Douglass left town a few days ago for the Hague. The discussion of the boundary line between the U. States and our North American Colonies, after proceeding a certain length between the Commissioners of the two countries, has now advanced to that stage in which a reference to the king of the Netherlands, the appointed umpire, becomes necessary. Sir H. Douglas, a Governor of New Brunswick, is well acquainted with the points at issue, and capable of submitting useful local information to the Royal Mediator."

The Halifax Journal has the following paragraph:—

"The *king of the Netherlands* will commence the duties of his office as Mediator for settling the great boundary question between the U. States and Great Britain, on the 2nd April, and he makes the award in 3 months. All the British and American documents have been received at the Hague.

N. Y. Albion.

STILL ANOTHER STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

The last mail from the West brings us intelligence of another steamboat explosion on the waters of that region. The Nashville Banner of the 27th ult. furnishes the following account of it:—

On Friday last, as the steamboat Tally-Ho, Turner, master, was proceeding down Cumberland, near Dover, one of her boilers bursted, killing a sailor and a negro, and so terribly harming the Engineer, Mr. Sturdivant, that he died a few hours after.

We understand the boat had just received a supply of wood, was about putting off, and the Engineer about to let the steam upon the Engine, when the cap of the boiler, *which appears to have been very imperfectly made*, was forced off, projecting the boiler to the rear where it confined the Engineer, burning him fatally.

This accident appears to have been caused solely by an original defect in a part of the boiler; and no blame can attach to any management of the boat.

The Tally Ho, which is not materially injured, is a new boat, and the property of Messrs. Neibel & Hill of this place. Mr. Sturdivant, the Engineer, was a citizen of Nashville and a worthy man; he has left a family which will not be forgotten by those in whose employment he was unfortunately killed.

This unfortunate occurrence is noticed in a postscript to the Courier and American of the 30 inst. in the following manner:

Another Explosion!—We have had so many accidents to record of steamboats, that we fear public confidence will be entirely destroyed, intelligence was received here on Saturday of the steamboat Tally-Ho, while rounding to, opposite Dover, on the Cumberland river, having bursted her boiler and killed five men. The engineer, who was mortally wounded, declared, previous to his death, that the accident was beyond his control, as the boilers were full of water. No list of wounded as yet received.

The Tally Ho was a new boat "Pittsburgh built," and could have made but a few trips. We should like very much to know, *if the boilers were not old ones*, and wish our friends in Pittsburgh to investigate the affair. Some remedy must be found, and *that speedily*—Let the Chamber of Commerce decide *upon something immediately*, one thing we recommend especially to their consideration. Condemn every boat that shall are old boilers instead of new, the latter having been examined and tried by a board of engineers appointed for the purpose.

The Virginia Annual Conference of the Associated Methodist Churches, will commence its session in Suffolk, the 20th of this month.

BARE SPORT.

Philip Short, Esq. of Georgetown, in this State, who is upwards of 54 years of age, killed during the last winter, in the vicinity of that place, 794 partridges.

Del. Gazette.

Snow Hill, Md. May 10.

DISTRESSING.

Mr. Josiah Davis, while on his way home from this town, in consequence of his horse running away, was thrown out of his sulkey against a fence near Poplar town, and died in a few minutes from the injury he received. Mr. Davis was a respectable citizen of this county, and was highly esteemed by his fellow citizens. On the morning of the day of his death, he had received his commission as wreck master and bonded.—*Ibid.*

A house situated near Pitt's Creek in Worcester county, occupied by a white woman named Betsey Staten, was consumed by fire on Wednesday last in the afternoon. It is announced that the woman was murdered and the house set on fire by a certain individual. On discovering the flames, a gentleman hastened to the scene—on his arrival, he saw the upper floor on fire falling and saw the body of the woman fall from the upper, on the lower floor. A part of the back bone, liver and lights were found unconsumed. As a colored man is now in jail, awaiting his trial, for the supposed murder, we refrain from giving further particulars.—*ib.*

DEFAULTER.

The public have long been apprised of the removal of Col. James Robertson, from the office of Collector of the port of Petersburg; and that we gave it as our opinion, that he owed his removal to his extreme political violence. We now learn with regret, that Col. Robertson is a defaulter to a considerable amount, process having been served upon him, some time last week, at the suit of the United States, for about twenty thousand dollars. We forbear commenting on this unpleasant subject.

Petersburg Old Dominion.

THE PRINTERS.

The long agony is over. We learn that the Senate, yesterday, confirmed the nomination of Mr. Kendall, the Vice President giving the casting vote. Mr. Noah was rejected, 25 to 23, and Messrs Dawson and Gardiner were rejected by a large vote.

U. S. Tel.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

The offence charged against Judge Peck, is that of arbitrarily exercising the right of punishing for a contempt of Court. The circumstances are these: Mr. Lawless, a member of the Missouri Bar, commented upon an official opinion of Judge Peck, in a newspaper—his comments are published in the impeachment, and are not distinguished for personality, harshness or indecorum; he was arrested for contempt of Court, brought into Court, in the custody of a Marshal, sentenced by Judge Peck to 24 hours imprisonment in the common prison and suspended for 18 months, from practising in the District Court, as an Attorney or Counsellor.

The Massachusetts Journal of Saturday contains several documents relating to Colombian affairs, one of which is a proclamation of Paez dated Valencia, 2nd March, *declaring Bolivar an outlaw, and offering a reward of $2000 for his head!!!* The following are extracts from this document:—

Considering that Simon Bolivar has not received from any legitimate government authority to make war upon us—

Considering that the defence of our lives and honors is of sacred right, that in no wise we have provoked this war, but that on the contrary, we have maintained ourselves in an attitude just, moderate and decorous respecting the right of our neighbours.—

And in fine consulting the safety of the country, which is the supreme law we have decreed and do decree:

1. All the citizens are authorized to kill Simon Bolivar, his officers and soldiers, who shall be found making war, in the territory of Venezuela, or committing any act of hostility against her peaceable inhabitants.

2. If any village, town or city, shall give aid to the tyrant Bolivar, or his followers, it shall be outlawed and burned.

3. The Government of Venezuela offers the sum of $2000 for the head of Simon Bolivar, if he shall fire a gun in this unjust and wicked war, or shall be apprehended within the limits of Venezuela.

4. The whole population are charged with the execution of this decree.

It is remarked in the Washington Banner, that the decease of Mr. Tuder is the seventh instance of mortality which has attended our missions to South America. Mr. Graham, who succeeded Mr. Sumpter as Minister to Brazil, after a short residence at Rio de Janeiro in 1829, lost his health, which induced him after less than two years absence to return home, where he found a grave soon after his arrival. Mr. Rodney, Minister to Buenos Ayres, died in 1824, after a short residence in that country. Mr. Anderson Minister to Colombia, died in 1825, on his way to Bogota to the Congress of Panama Mr. Prevost, our informant diplomatic agent in Peru, residing there before our recognition of her independence, lost his life in that country in 1825. Mr. Cooley, our first Charge d'Affaires to Peru, died at Lima in 1828. Mr. West, appointed as his successor, died in February last, at Rio de Janeiro, on his way to Lima.

Dreadful Inundation at Vienna.—On the 1st of March, the Danube, which had been greatly swelled by the channel having been blockaded up by the ice, and also by two strong dams, burst over the banks, bursting down every dam or wall that opposed its course; and in one hour all the suburbs that lie near the Danube, the chief of which are the Rosau and the Leopoldstadt, each containing 25,000 inhabitants, were in a state of total submersion. Every street was suddenly converted into a canal, where the waters were gushing aftt foaming, and forcing their way into the houses to the height of 7, 8 or 12 feet. It stole upon the unsuspecting sufferers in the night, and advanced with such rapidity, that in many instances only one or two members of large families had time to escape, and even those that reached a place of safety, were obliged to remain the whole night in the cold or damp, exposed to the inclemency of the air, in some houses whole families have been found drowned in their beds; in others they had climbed up the chimneys to the roofs of their houses, and many bodies have been found naked in the chimneys, their heads upset in soot, and bearing the appearance of crystalized corpses. The number of animals that have perished is enormous. In the Rosau, not a little family but has lost its cow, horse, and pigs; and in the horse barracks alone, forty horses have perished. The American Observer of the 6th of March, states, that the number of persons who have lost their lives in this calamitous catastrophe supposed at 50, was found, on the 5th instant to be 72. No accounts had been received at Vienna from the country on the left bank of the Danube, but it was feared that many had perished in the floods. Private letters carry the number of persons who have perished to four hundred.

Papal Church in the United States.—The Quarterly Register for March contains a very interesting article, entitled, "Notices of the Papal Church in the United States." From this article it is seen, that since June, 1814, when Bishop Flaget arrived in Kentucky, thirty Catholic churches have been built in the dioces of Bardstown alone, besides several colleges, nunneries, &c. that the bishop has been aided in accomplishing this work by the contributions of the kings of France and Naples, the queen of Sardinia and the duke of Modena; that during the year 1828, the sum of 129,000 francs was raised by the association for the propagation of the Faith, towards the support of Catholic missions in the United States; and that the subject is of frequent and earnest conversation in the northern parts of Italy.

SIGNS.

From the language of the coalition priests, on the subject of the report of the failure of Mr. McLane to succeed in effecting a arrangement with the British Government on the subject of the West India Trade, it is very evident that it is a result which they consider, and must be obvious to the public that a party which wishes for such a result cannot be fit to have the management of the affairs of the nation. The late administration lost us that trade, and their friends are desirous that it may not be recovered by the people, who must be a sufficient ground for leading the friends of the country to determine which party should receive their support.—*Del. Gaz.*

CURIOUS DECISION.—The Philadelphia Journal continues a warm comment on a decision in the Court or Common Pleas in New Jersey, which strikes us as recognizing an exceedingly strange principle. A suit was brought on a promissory note for $200, dated in July 1820. The statute of limitation was pleaded in defence. The court decided that the note having been drawn more than six years before the suit was brought, was barred by the statute of limitation; and gave judgment for nothing; but, that the plaintiff was entitled to recover *the interest on the note from February, 1825*, being six years before the beginning of the present suit.

The principle on which statutes of limitation are founded, is the presumption that where a demand has remained for an already debt has been made for a certain time the debt has been liquidated. The object is to prevent injustice and vexatious litigation. It would be very difficult in many instances for a person to prove, after the expiration of a number of years, that an obligation had been paid, and were he required either to produce such proof or make payment, it would be giving fraud a great advantage.—The law therefore requires that a creditor shall either demand his debt within a specified period, (six years) or, not doing so, it presumes him to have been paid. But according to the New Jersey decision it would seem that while a person is released from the obligation of paying a note on the presumption that it had already been paid, he can yet be required to discharge the interest alleged to have accrued. This is indeed a singular decision. We suspect some error has been made by the reporter.

N. Y. Rev. Post.

Fashion.—The ladies in Paris have adopted a fashion for a walking dress for which they are indebted to their hackney coaches. There they wear under their pelisse, which is thrown open side to the neck, a habit shirt of rumbird, plaited in exact imitation of the front of our shirts with a narrow frill, folded back, and fastened down the centre with four golden or jewelled buttons.—The fair sex have now possessed themselves of two important articles of male attire.—They are indebted to their hackney coaches for them, peering from beneath the petticoat, and it appears that the shirt is a front to supercede the use of that the Dutch, as St. Albans, in that unique and elegant language so peculiar to her grave, denominates a *shimshim*. What next?

Lond. Galaxy.

From the Albany Argus.

THE TUNE CHANGES.

In his early barbaric harangues Mr. Clay did not hesitate to exhibit his disrelish of Gen. Jackson, and especially of his election by the people of the country. Bold, fierce and political attacks upon him. He has discovered however, probably, before this, that these attacks, instead of injuring the intended victim, recoiled upon their author. that they were objectionable in themselves and offensive to the people. Therefore the tune is changed. Now we have compliments, where yesterday we had censure and disparagement. At a late dinner at Natchez, Mississippi, surrounded by the companions in arms and the political friends of the venerated citizen whom in previous harangues he had assailed. Mr Clay falls into the following strain of eulogy:—

"The brilliant success of the American arms before New Orleans, directed by Jackson, on the glorious eighth of January, has added a salutary lesson to our force, not soon to be forgotten. And, Mr. President, not as an *idle* proper occasion I take pleasure in acknowledging the fact that distinguished individual, the applause due to his meritorious services. By the aid of the sterling valor of the American troops he achieved for himself and his country a lasting fame. All however—all did their duty. The state in which I now stand contributed a liberal share to the glorious result of the struggle. The state from which I come, bled freely on all our frontiers; even now, while I address you, many of her sons (or from kindred and home, sleep upon the field where they nobly fought, and bled and died for their country."

Another version of this speech, through a newspaper friendly to Mr. Clay says—"Our enemies have passed upon the hero who lord achieved the victory, though said in a few words, were such as might be expected from a man who was great in honour and so exalted in patriotism as Mr. Clay."

Delta of the Mississippi.—The report of the intended junction between the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico, contains much valuable information respecting the topography of the coast, rivers and country embraced by the surveys. The Delta of the Mississippi is described as being a region very peculiar in its formation, and highly important to the agriculture of the United States.—That portion of country of extent, which the usual number of hands, engaged in the employ a first rate cotton planter, formerly the country of the Choctaw Indians, and the first day of the week was the *only day* to which the Indian is entitled, as having to be established the indifference, if not the ignorance of the Masters to this civil and Christian institution. But considering the bad use to which he is with his countrymen, he speculate from the filth of his fathers, he very natural inclination to shift the blame due to the advocate upon the cause he can do with that Ram Mohun's name has been brought so eminently forward, as in the *Bengal Herkaru*

Milledgeville, (Geo.) April 17.

Rice Gold.—One of our townsmen has sold 160 Habersham county, a piece of rice, recently found there weighed $150. We be be offite opinion generally entertained the upper countries of this State, that gold is extremely within the previous mentioned, as such as the Rice Gold. Our gold region begins to attract more attention than our sugar region. How strange the discovery of gold in this State was made at an earlier period! Thousands are profitably employed in searching the precious metal, and we are afraid of our most steady and prudent citizens will have their heads turned by "gold fever." The peril will be to individuals not to the country—all experience proves that the superabundance of the precious metals, by causing the industry of the people to be diverted from the steady pursuits of agriculture, would be highly useful for the ordinary purposes of canals, communication and trade.

Earthquake at Port au Prince.—By the schooner Cicero, Watts, at this port yesterday in 12 days from Port au Prince, the master of the American have received a letter from a correspondent under date of 14th April, which contains the following account of an earthquake experienced there on the 12th of the month.—We experienced a tremendous shock of an earthquake here on the night before last, which almost tossed us out of bed. A pitcher of water which was on a table near my bed, was shaken until nearly all the water was spilled on the floor. The walls of all the lofty houses in town were cracked, and some of them seriously injured. The commotion lasted about 30 seconds. The house in which I was, fortunately was of wood which kept such a cracking that I was afraid it would fall every moment. I ran out on the piazza, and was in the act of jumping from it at a distance of 30 feet, when every thing became quiet again. Every house was deserted, and in the course of the night we were full of people running in all directions. The lowing of the cattle, the cries and screams of the women added to the terrors of the night. This is the third earthquake since my arrival, the other two being very slight. After all was over I went down to my room, and saw large stones and pillars of brick work thrown from the houses, and the walls ruined."

Balt. Amer.

A young woman of Freehold, N. J. recently brought a suit of a against a man named David Williamson, for slander, in circulating reports in the highest degree injurious to her reputation. The charges were distinctly and clearly proved, and the jury gave a verdict of $10,000.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday evening, the 12th inst. by the Rev. Stephen Taylor Mr. John McCain to Miss Adeline Kennedy, all of this town.

Was Taken Up,

IN Chesapeake Bay, near Bolkin Island, on the 6th instant, by Capt. Peter T. Carver, A BLACK ROW BOAT, about 13 feet long. The owner can have her by proving property and paying charges. Apply to Capt P. T. CARVER, lower part of Annamessex, or to

WILLIAM ROACH, Sen.

May 18. Somerset county, Md.

Littleton Long,

Has just received from BALTIMORE, A HANDSOME AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SHOES,

CONSISTING OF

Ladies' Prunella, Leather and Morocco Shoes,

Children's do.

Men's Leather and Morocco do.

Men's copper fastened Boots and Bootees.

ALSO,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

SADDLES, Bridles, Martingales, Girths, Stirrups, Stirrup Leathers, and other articles in the above line, all of which he will sell low for cash.

Princess-Anne, May 18

Coach, Gig and Harness Making,

IN ALL THEIR VARIOUS BRANCHES,

By Quinn & Townsend,

WHO, in addition to their original shop have just received from Philadelphia, a large supply of *first rate* materials in their business. Having taken particular care to procure workmen well acquainted with several departments attached to the business, and having added to the usual number of hands, engaged in the employ a first rate coach painter, formerly the property of the Messrs. Ogle of Philadelphia; they now flatter themselves that they are prepared to finish work in a style, and fashionable style, and as moderate terms, as can be done in Philadelphia or elsewhere.

On ready pecuniary, or good guaranteed paper will be received in payment, a liberal credit will be given to punctualdealers.

They now invite the attention of the public to their concern, and at the same time have the assurance that the strictest attention shall be given to business and every lent made to please. All new work warranted for 12 months.

Princess-Anne, May 18th, 1830.

N. B A liberal price will be given for boy, of 14 to 17 years of age, to put to blacksmith business. Any person having one to dispose of and not wishing it to him out of the State, may find sale for by calling on the subscribers.

TEAGLE TOWNSEND.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of PETER DASHIELL deceased, are hereby notified that the dividend on the estate of said deceased, is ready, and that the subscriber will attend in Princess-Anne, on Wednesday the 9th of June next and in Salisbury every day, (Sundays excepted) for the purpose of receiving the money of paying them their dividends out of the said deceased.

ELIJAH FITZSIMONS, Adm. of Peter Dashiell, deceased.

May 18, 1830.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted, for property purchased at the sale of THOMAS BAYLY, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscriber during the session of Somerset county court. Further indulgence cannot be given.

JOSIAH BAYLY.

May 11, 1830. *Adm. of T. Bayly.*

Cash for Negroes.

We wish to purchase 200 Negroes for the New Orleans Market, and will give more than any purchaser that now or may hereafter come in the market, such as may suit us.

We will be there with the best of prices—letters addressed to us at Princess-Anne, will be attended to.

Woollolks, Sanders & Overdee

May 18, 1830.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans Court

May 4th, 1830.

ON application of GEORGE WILLING, *Administrator* of GEO. BROWN *late of Somerset County, deceased*, it is ordered that the notice required by *law, for creditors to bring their claims against said deceased, and that same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed in the City of Washington, and in one printed at Princess Anne.*

True copy. *Test.*

JAMES POLK, *Reg. of Wills for Somerset county.*

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given.

THAT the subscriber, of Somerset County, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Somerset county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of GEORGE BROWN, late of said county deceased—persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the thirteenth day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 4th day of May A. D. 1830.

GEORGE M WILLING,
Administrator
of George Brown, deceased.

May 18, 1830. w3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Buchanan of Lancaster and Mr. Leib of Delaware county, Penn. have both declared their intention of not being candidates for Congress at the next election.

THE SUTTEE ABOLISHED.

The first accounts from India, that the British Government had prohibited the sacrifices on the funeral piles of their husbands, though apparently authentic, were received in England with great incredulity. Its truth, however, confirmed by later arrivals, and it is stated that not a few of the Indians, and some of the Brahmins, are in the extreme. But the Calcutta John Bull for 22d, has the following article by way of drawback.

We are sorry to hear that there is likely to be any opposition among the natives of this, to the truly benevolent designs of the Marquis of Hastings. We had thought that all classes would have hailed the act with the highest satisfaction; but it will seem from an extract in another part of our paper from the *Chandrika*, that some a party of the *Hindoos* are disposed to complain of the enforcement of the Regulation, which is, and a breach of the pledged faith of the company to regard them. The ground of another subject, is the case of *Juggernaut*—which takes a truly good and just view of the subject, we have read it *pleasure*, and would yet hope that not every the found among the natives of Calcutta.

Concur in any measure tending to introduce truly kind an act as this, we believe will soon issue from the Council Chamber. We are not ourselves disposed to withhold from the Marquis of Hastings, to which he is entitled, as having labored to establish the indifference, if not the ignorance of the Masters to this civil and Christian institution. But considering the bad use to which he is with his countrymen, he speculate from the filth of his fathers, he very natural inclination to shift the blame due to the advocate upon the cause he can do with that Ram Mohun's name has been brought so eminently forward, as in the *Bengal Herkaru*

Milledgeville, (Geo.) April 17.

Rice Gold.—One of our townsmen has sold 160 Habersham county, a piece of rice, recently found there weighed $150. We be be offite opinion generally entertained the upper countries of this State, that gold is extremely within the previous mentioned, as such as the Rice Gold. Our gold region begins to attract more attention than our sugar region. How strange the discovery of gold in this State was made at an earlier period! Thousands are profitably employed in searching the precious metal, and we are afraid of our most steady and prudent citizens will have their heads turned by "gold fever." The peril will be to individuals not to the country—all experience proves that the superabundance of the precious metals, by causing the industry of the people to be diverted from the steady pursuits of agriculture, would be highly useful for the ordinary purposes of canals, communication and trade.

Earthquake at Port au Prince.—By the schooner Cicero, Watts, at this port yesterday in 12 days from Port au Prince, the master of the American have received a letter from a correspondent under date of 14th April, which contains the following account of an earthquake experienced there on the 12th of the month.—We experienced a tremendous shock of an earthquake here on the night before last, which almost tossed us out of bed. A pitcher of water which was on a table near my bed, was shaken until nearly all the water was spilled on the floor. The walls of all the lofty houses in town were cracked, and some of them seriously injured. The commotion lasted about 30 seconds. The house in which I was, fortunately was of wood which kept such a cracking that I was afraid it would fall every moment. I ran out on the piazza, and was in the act of jumping from it at a distance of 30 feet, when every thing became quiet again. Every house was deserted, and in the course of the night we were full of people running in all directions. The lowing of the cattle, the cries and screams of the women added to the terrors of the night. This is the third earthquake since my arrival, the other two being very slight. After all was over I went down to my room, and saw large stones and pillars of brick work thrown from the houses, and the walls ruined."

Balt. Amer.

A young woman of Freehold, N. J. recently brought a suit of a against a man named David Williamson, for slander, in circulating reports in the highest degree injurious to her reputation. The charges were distinctly and clearly proved, and the jury gave a verdict of $10,000.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday evening, the 12th inst. by the Rev. Stephen Taylor Mr. John McCain to Miss Adeline Kennedy, all of this town.

Was Taken Up,

IN Chesapeake Bay, near Bolkin Island, on the 6th instant, by Capt. Peter T. Carver, A BLACK ROW BOAT, about 13 feet long. The owner can have her by proving property and paying charges. Apply to Capt P. T. CARVER, lower part of Annamessex, or to

WILLIAM ROACH, Sen.

May 18. Somerset county, Md.

Free People of Color.—The Legislature of Louisiana have passed the amended bill for the expulsion of the free persons of color." Its operation is confined to such as have entered the State since 1825—and even those who have entered the State since that date, who are *married* persons, who have children *born there*, and who can give security for their good conduct are allowed to remain"

Louisiana is following in the footsteps of Ohio; and be it respectfully said, with much better excuse—Ohio has no slave in her bosom, which the example of this mixed class of people may be calculated to mislead. Louisiana has never passed resolutions, as Ohio has done, deprecating the existence of slavery, and recommending it to her sister States to abolish the evil. Ohio seems to shut her eyes against the embarrassment of our status—the difficulty of getting clear of the slavery—and yet, the moment any considerable number of these Freedmen approach her own door, she claps it in their face.

Richmond Eng.

The Newbern Spectator, North Carolina, mentions an instance of wonderful longevity in that State. Anthony Van Pelt, of Greene county, died in the 120th year of his age. He is said to have enjoyed to the last, in a remarkable manner, the use of all his faculties particularly his sight.

To the Editor of the V. Herald.

SIR,

What was charged in my communication of the 24th ult. relative to an attempted cheat, by your correspondent Demophilus, appears to be undeniable fact. Have made the futile attempt to deceive your readers, by changing his signature and complimentary address, he presumed, to insult their understandings by imposing upon their attention his sinister views of the Sunday mail Reports, and his false conclusions drawn from erroneous premises—all apparently from a sense of his superior sagacity.

It is not my purpose, at present, to determine whether "it is consistent with the principles of our government, to enjoin, upon its citizens, the observance of a Sabbath day," or, whether "Christianity requires, that its votaries and insidels," or of hypocrites, in support of such a thing. The practicability, or impropriety, of instituting a Sabbath day and enforcing its observance by the national government, as contended for by master D., appears to me, to be matters, which must be brought to the test of the Scriptures of Divine Truth, and by them *stand or fall*. Now, with the Bible in my hand, I stand ready to guide, in the face of all that has, my or can be scribbled by moderns for keeping the first day of the week, or "instituting a Sabbath by government, it may be unanimously and emphatically asserted that sacred volume does not afford a solitary law, or command, enjoining the keeping of the *first* day of the week, or a change of the *seventh* day sabbath to a *first* day sabbath. It is wholly the work of man, and consequently, it is highly sinful, and by traditionary evidence men endeavor to uphold it. And that it is wholly the work of man, and consequently, it is highly sinful, which are made to have its observance enjoined upon us by human statutes, which God has not necessary if were—the work of God," to whom only the right to decide the question belongs. "Ye hypocrites! (says Christ) well did Esaias prophesy of you, saying, This people draweth nigh to me with their mouth, and honoureth me with their lips; but their heart is far from me. *But in vain they do worship me*, TEACHING FOR DOCTRINES THE COMMANDMENTS OF MEN." Mat. xv. 7, 8, 9.

Some have argued in favor of the change because Christ visited his disciples on the first day of the week, after the Apostles were assembled when the Holy Ghost came down so visibly upon them—St. Paul preached at Troas, when the disciples came to break bread, and other instances of divine evidence, that the Christian Sabbath was ordained by the same hand. But all these will not amount to a *command* to change the time for the seventh day rest instituted until Moses delivered the Ten Commandments on Mount Sinai. It is highly probable that the more particular notice of the disciples, of Christ, on the first day of the week, arose from the seventh day's being kept holy by the Jews, who were compelled even to walk of necessity on that day, hence the disciples, on the first day commenced, as it were, anew their labors of love, and therefore the more frequent mention of the *first day*. &c. There were many wonderful works wrought by Christ and by his Apostles, of which it is not said on what day of the week they were done. This is also enjoins it upon him to labor—"*Six days shalt thou labor*, and do all thy work: but the *seventh* day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God. Ex xx. 9, 10. Will those, who blackguard our Senators as *infidels*, also require Congress to make a law requiring our citizens to "observe and respect" this part of the divine code? Such an enactment might be of some service to community, if it were in regard to some individuals, it would have less time to slander their neighbors.

But, Mr. Editor, although I cannot believe that man is authorized to change the seventh day sabbath to another day, because there is no such commandment in the bible, you will understand me as wishing to see an alteration in the present order of these affairs; nor do I desire to have them changed by others—there is danger here. Well meaning people had "better bear the ills they think they have, than fly to those they know not of"—It becomes Christians to be peaceable and subject to the powers that be—and to honor those who govern, not calling them *infidels* because they will not pull up up with spiritual pride by favoring our peculiar tenets. I do not remember an instance where Jesus or his disciples interfering with the government of a state or nation, where was evinced the absurdity of calling to their aid "the strong arm of civil power." They, in the righteousness of their cause, relied upon a stronger arm—Let all who contend for a just cause "go and do likewise." We can continue to hold our religious assemblies as usual, worship God under our own vine and fig tree, and use all lawful means to advance the Redeemer's kingdom on earth—"there is none to hinder." But from all bigotry, from all hypocrisy, from all conniving at a union of church and state, good Lord deliver us!

In strictness No. 2 Master D. has noted "an *eminent divine* of our country," who imputes to the Almighty motives for giving the Sabbath which are not supported by the Scriptures of Truth—making out that He gave it for our bodily health and comfort—that our animal nature required it—that our lives might be lengthened, and so on. But the Bible speaks otherwise:—"Remember that thou wast a servant in the land of Egypt, and that the Lord thy God brought you out thence, through a mighty hand and by a stretched out arm: THEREFORE the Lord thy God commanded thee to keep the Sabbath day."

He next cites Sir Matthew Hale's declaration, that his reasons concerning the proportion to his right observance of the Sabbath—This has been repeatedly told, yet it is doubtful whether his observing the Sabbath would have prospered his temporal affairs if he had spent other days in sin and wickedness. But Sir Matthew was an extemporary man—He laid up one-tenth of his earnings for charitable purposes—An example which is, perhaps, not always followed by sticklers for the commandments of men.

A notice of these quotations would have been deemed unnecessary, as there is scarcely a reader of your paper that did not readily perceive the folly of master D's using them, but they form the basis of his reasoning, which is altogether inapposite to the subject in question. It is not at all probable that he, who will stoop to false accusations and misrepresent his opponents, has either good motives for writing or just reasons for complaining. The Sabbath mails are not carried from the pecuniary motives of gain. They form the connecting link between other days mails, and, though of great importance, receive a degree of attention but small in comparison with what some imagine. This shall be further illustrated in my next communication.

It is unfortunate that the zeal of some persons for the circumstantials of religion has entirely outstripped their regard for the essentials of it. The malignant, intolerant spirit with which they deal forth their epithets against those who happen to disagree with them, stows but little of the love of Christ, whom they are called upon to follow. He lost no opportunity of doing good, irrespective of days—and when the Jews murmured him for laboring on the Sabbath he replied "My Father worketh hitherto and I work." Then we find St. Paul exhorting—"Be ye followers of me even as I also am of Christ," and "Let no man therefore judge you in meat or in drink, or in respect of an holy day, or of the new moon, or of the Sabbath Days, which are a shadow of things to come, but the body is of Christ."—Col. ii. 16, 17. But let Paul is to be superseded by master Demophilus! By a disguise—who? Not a follower of Christ, or of Paul, but one who does judge men in respect of Sabbath days, and is perversely attached to his own opinions mauger "the law and the testimony."

CHARLES.

May 14, 1830.

☞ *To the People of Somerset County.*

On the first Monday of October next you are to make selection of 4 of our fellow citizens to represent you in the House of Delegates of the State of Maryland. Their duty when assembled with the other delegates of the State,

1st. To represent your grievance, and the remedy for it, if and if found just and equitable, that be enacted in the Book of the Law of the Land;

2nd. To see that the same right which we have contended for, be secured to us, as the other section of the State, and General Government;

3d. To put in mind that they are to act according to the instruction of the majority of their constituents;

4th. When any matter comes to call for their vote in the House, (which is your seal) to be mindful to not give it contrary to the principles by which we one our happy Liberty and

5th. To recapitulate, what has been for our prosperity in time past, what actually is consistent for it, and what is wanting for the best principles and system to be adopted to lay the foundation, of just and equitable laws.

The task is a serious one, and whosoever offers to discharge it, must put in mind, that he is only your organ, to act and defend your right according to your instruction. With this brief view of the duties of a republican legislator, I will with the assent of my friends to serve you in the next Assembly, if you will honor me with your suffrage.

P. GUILLET.

May 18, 1830.

Baltimore Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, May 14, 1830.

FLOUR—best white wheat family, 6 00 a 6 50—superfine Howard-st. 5 00 a — city mills 4 75 a —; Susquehanna, — — CORN MEAL, bbl 2 25—WHEAT, best red, 0 85 a 0 93; best white 0 87 a 1 05; ord. to good 80 a 85—CORN, white — a 84; yellow 37. RYE, 60 a — OATS, 27 a —BEANS, 0 90 a 1 — PEAS, 65 a — CLOVER SEED, 3 75—TIMOTHY 2 a 2 50—ORCHARD GRASS 1 75 a 2 00 Herds — a 1 00—Lucerne 37½ a 00 lb—BARLEY — —FLAX SEED, 1 08 WHISKEY, bbls 1st pf. 22— in hds 23½ a —WOOL, common unwashed, lb 15 a 16—washed 18 a 20—russet 20 a 22 — three quarter 25 a 30—full do 30 a 35. NOTE—Carolina, No. 1. 5 50 a — Herrings No 1 bbl 3 75, No 2. 3 50—Mackerel No 1, 6 50; No 2. 6 00; No 3, 4 50. BACON, hams, Baltimore cured, 9 and 9½; FEATHERS lb 28 a 30 —OAK WOOD, by the vessel load, 2 87½;

Town Ordinances.

1. *Be it ordained by the Commissioners of the Town and Precincts of Princess-Anne.* That Henry K. Long be appointed to assess all the property in said Town and Precincts, which may be subject to assessment by the laws of the State.

2. *And be it ordained*, That in making such assessment, the said assessor shall visit each house in the said Town and Precincts, and take an accurate account of all the assessable property, both real and personal, within the limits thereof, and assess the same, as near as may be, at the rate of the actual value, and make return thereof to the Town Clerk on or before the 30th June next—for which service he shall receive such reasonable compensation as may be hereafter awarded.

3. *And be it ordained*, That any person or persons, when required by the assessor, shall give him a full and particular account of his, her or their personal property, required to be assessed by this ordinance, under the penalty of $100, to be collected in conformity with the "act to provide for the appointment of commissioners for the regulation & improvement of Princess-Anne in Somerset county.

4. *And be it ordained*, That the bailiff of the said Town and Precincts, shall be entitled to receive for his services in collecting all taxes, penalties and fines, at the rate of six per centum on the gross amount of all such funds of the corporation as may be collected in virtue of the ordinances thereof.

5. *And be it ordained*, That any person willfully or grossly obstructing any gun, pump or other species of fire arms, within the said Town and Precincts, shall forfeit and pay $3 for every such offence.

6. *And be it ordained*, That any person carrying fire or suffering it to be carried in the said Town and Precincts except in lanterns, or some close vessel, shall forfeit and pay $2 for every such offence.

7. *And be it ordained*, That any person putting or suffering to be put any horse or jack to any mare or genny, within the said Town or Precincts, shall forfeit and pay the sum of $10 for every such offence.

8. *And be it ordained*, That any person or persons who shall exhibit or parade, or cause to be exhibited or paraded, by leading through the Town or Precincts of Princess-Anne, or otherwise exhibiting, after the 5th April, 1830, any stallion, stud horse or jack, used in the streets, lanes or alleys, in the said Town or Precincts of Princess-Anne, shall forfeit and pay the sum of $5 for each and every offence.

9. *And be it ordained*, That any person or persons, who shall ride or cause to be ridden or raced or runned, any stallion, horse or mare, or shall drive or cause to be driven any carriage, cart or wagon through the streets, lanes or alleys of the Town and Precincts of Princess-Anne, at an immoderate rate, shall forfeit and pay the sum of three dollars for each and every offence.

10. *And be it ordained*, That any person burning or suffering his her or their chimney in the said Town and Precincts to get fire, excepting in rainy or snowy weather, shall forfeit and pay the sum of two dollars for every such offence.

11. *And be it ordained*, That any person cutting, hacking or any wise injuring, or permitting to be injured any ornamental tree within the said Town and Precincts, forfeit and pay the sum of two dollars for every such offence.

12. *And be it ordained*, That no rubbish, slops of the kitchen, heaps of manure, or other accumulations of unsowly filth, shall be thrown or remain, upon the streets, lanes or alleys of the said Town and Precincts. And upon notice of any such nuisance or offences, either of the supervisor, bailiff or any one of the commissioners of the said Town and Precincts, to such person or persons, or against whose lot such substance shall be, the same shall be forthwith removed by the offending party or party or parties, and if refusing to do, the said party, & shall forfeit and pay the sum of two dollars for every such offence, together with the expenses of removing the offensive matter; provided that any person or persons employed in building or repairing any house or tenement, may use and occupy one third part of any street, lane or alley of the said Town and Precincts clear of the foot ways in front of any lot, on which such building is erecting or repair supplied with the materials necessary used for such buildings or repairs until the same shall have been covered or repaired, and 30 days thereafter and no longer, under the penalty of one dollar for each and every day that the same shall thereafter remain.

13. *And be it ordained*, That if any person or persons shall cast, throw or discharge, or cause to be thrown into the streets, lanes or alleys of the said Town and Precincts, any foul or nauseous liquor or other offensive matter, he, she or they shall forfeit and pay 2 dollars for every such offence.

14. *And be it ordained*, That if any person or persons having a hog or hogs in a shed shall suffer the filth thereof to offend or annoy any neighbor or other person, he, she or they so offending after the notice aforesaid, refusing or neglecting to remove and abate such annoyance shall forfeit and pay the sum of 1 dollar for each and every day and the same shall have been removed or abated.

15. *And be it ordained*, That any person or persons suffering any wood or timber

THE CORNUCOPIÆ.

"Blending the useful with the sweet."

From the N. Y. American.

In looking over Don Juan (*confiteor*) the other day, I was very much struck with the account of Jose and Inez (Juan's parents,) and their separation, as detailed in the first canto of that very singular, very wicked, and yet—so it is—very pleasant poem. During Byron's lifetime, every thing he wrote was so curiously scanned, with a view to detect some allusion to the poet's own mysterious life, that I doubt not these lines received from many the interpretation, none—at least none who have read Moore's life—can hesitate to give to them now. Jose and Inez are evidently Byron and his wife. *Her* character—drawn with such bitter ingenuity—the skeleton of virtue—the *machinery* of a perfect woman—yet wanting that animating impulse—that moving power, without which all is cold, still and lifeless—may be unjust; and I hope and believe, that, to a great extent, it is so; still, be it caricature or just portrait, such it is, that it would be quite superfluous to write under it, in the style of the ancient painters—"This is Miss Millbank, afterwards Lady Byron." Indeed, so studiously has Byron avoided any thing like *vituperation*, loading her with perfections, as the Sabine soldiers crushed the faithless Roman virgin, with the bracelets she so much coveted; yet withholding that without which, all (as the Apostle says) is "as tinkling brass," we are inclined at first to wonder why she is so odious, and fancy 'tis not Inez, but Virtue that the poet has rendered so vastly unamiable.

This sketch may possess at present somewhat of an historical or biographical interest, and throw new light upon what, by the by, the more light we have the less we see—that very mysterious Affair, Lord Byron's separation. Now, as Don Juan is to young ladies—who take a vast interest in this matter—a sealed book, and they would of course (like their grandmother Eve) sooner die than bite a bit of the wicked apple; perhaps to reward their virtuous forbearance, you will print the annexed lines, which for their especial benefit, I have copied, and in which I believe there is nothing particularly out of the way; or, if there be, you can append thereto as an antidote, a sententious little editorial corrective, which will set the matter all right.

The lines beginning, "For Inez called some druggists and physicians," Lady Byron's late letter will render intelligible. Imagination seldom suggests such feelings as prompted the bitter irony of the stanzas immediately following, in which he extols the magnanimity of the "meek woman." In conclusion I will only say, that if any man can read the lines "Whate'er might be his worthlessness or worth"—knowing, as we now know, that in truth,

Poor fellow! he had many things to wound him,

and then sum up Byron's character as a learned man has summed it up, without a grain of allowance—without one little beggarly crumb of charity,—why let him seek for an application of the character of Donna Inez, and meditate over the parable of the rich man and Lazarus.

—— She was a learned lady, famed
For every branch of every science known
In every Christian language ever named,
With virtues equalled by her wit alone,
She made the cleverest people quite ashamed;
And even the good with inward envy groan,
Finding themselves so very much exceeded
In their own way, by all things that she did.

In short, she was a walking calculation—
Miss Edgeworth's novels stepping from their covers:
Or Mrs. Trimmer's book on education;
Or "Cœlebs' wife," set out in quest of lovers—
Morality's prim personification—
In which not Envy's self a flaw discovers:
To others' let "female errors fall,"
For she had not even one—the worst of all.

Oh! she was perfect, past all parallel—
Of any modern female saint's comparison,
So far above the cunning powers of Hell,
Her guardian angel had given up his garrison:
Even her minutest moments went as well
As those of the best time piece made by Harrison!
In virtues, nothing earthly could surpass her,
Save thine "incomparable oil," Macassar!

Now, Donna Inez had, with all her merit,
A great opinion of her own good qualities:
Neglect, indeed, requires a saint to bear it;
And such, indeed, she was in her moralities;
But then she had a devil of a spirit,
And sometimes mixed up fancies with realities,
And let few opportunities escape
Of getting her liege lord into a scrape.

This was an easy matter with a man
Oft in the wrong, and never on his guard:
And even the wisest do the best they can,
Have moments, hours, and days, so unprepared,
That you might "brain them with a lady's fan:"
And sometimes ladies hit exceeding hard,
And fans turn into falchions in fair hands.
And why, and wherefore, no one understands.

Don Jose, and the Donna Inez, led
For sometime an unhappy sort of life,
Wishing each other not divorced, but dead,
They lived respectably as man and wife:
Their conduct was exceedingly well-bred,
And gave no outward signs of inward strife,
Until, at length the smothered fire broke out,
And put the business past all kind of doubt;

For, Inez called some druggists and physicians,
And tried to prove her loving lord was *mad;*
But, as he had some lucid intermissions,
She next decided he was only *bad.*
Yet, when they asked her for her depositions,
No sort of explanation could be had,
Save that her duty both to man and God,
Required this conduct—which seemed very odd.

She kept a journal, where his falts were noted,
And opened certain trunks of books and letters,
All which might, if occasion served be quoted,
And then she had all Seville for abettors,
Besides her good old grandmother,—who doated—
The hearers of her case became repeaters,
Then advocates, inquisitors and judges,
Some for amusement, others for old grudges.

And then this best and meekest woman bore
With such serenity her husband's woes;
Just as the Spartan ladies did of yore,
Who saw their spouses killed, and nobly chose
Never to say a word about them more,
Calmly she heard each calumny that rose,
And saw *his* agonies with such sublimity,
That all the world exclaimed, "What magnanimity!"

Yet Jose was an honorable man,
That I must say, who knew him very well;
Therefore, his frailties, I'll no farther scan;
Indeed, there were not many more to tell;
And if his passions now and then outran
Discretion, and were not so peaceable
As Numa's (who was called Pompilius)
He had been ill brought up, and was born bilious.

Whate'er might be his worthlessness, or worth,
Poor fellow! he had many things to wound him
Let's own, since it can do no good on earth.
It was a trying moment that, which found him
Standing alone beside his desolate hearth,
Where all his household gods lay shivered round him.
No choice was left his feelings, or his pride,
Save death or Doctor Commons—so he died.

CONVERSATION.

"But *talking* is not always to converse."

The faculty of speech is one of the proudest prerogatives of man. He only, of all earth's inhabitants, is able to communicate his feelings and express his wants and wishes in a language perfectly intelligible to his species.

We are not, however, about to enter into a learned disquisition concerning the structure of sentences, or an investigation respecting the formation of words, not even so far as to guess whether the first spoken were interjections or nouns. Such profound enquiries should be left to those philologists who have time, if no other requisite, for the task, and who can therefore prepare a long article which, if it do not convince by its arguments, confounds by its intricacy. It is not the use but abuse of language we were intending to notice. And seldom has the latter been described in more appropriate language, or illustrated with greater skill and truth than in a poem entitled "Conversation," from which the line standing at the the head of this article is extracted.

Truth is, in a remarkable manner, the essence of all Cowper's poetry. He wrote not so much to please as to reform; but yet while propriety in the descriptive, purity in style and piety in sentiment, have an admirer or an advocate, Cowper will be read, and what is better, esteemed. We may follow the flights of a bolder or more impassioned writer with deeper interest, but we shall ever recur to his moral page as to a kind and good friend, whose advice, if followed, would have made us happier. Cowper is one of the few bards who has no stain upon his poetic escutcheon: he never wrote a strain, or breathed a sentiment which virtue could condemn. And even when his censures are deservedly incurred, by folly or vice, they are breathed in the spirit of pitying reproof, and not like the angry execrations of misanthropic hate, or disappointed vanity. His only aim in attempting to make the world "sadder" appears to have been to make it better.

"Conversation" is the most satirical of all his poems, and yet the reader who reflects for a moment on the incongruous gossip which makes up the noise of this talking world, will acknowledge its severity not only just but generous. There are few "peaceably disposed persons but what have sometimes felt they could join in the following invocation:—

"Ye powers who rule the tongue, if such there are,
And make colloquial happiness your care,
Preserve me from the thing I dread and hate!
A duel in the form of a debate,
The clash of arguments and jar of words,
Worse than the mortal brunt of rival swords."

Nor can such rules as the following fail to meet with approbation, even from those who do not take the trouble to follow them. It is much more difficult to practise that habitual deference to the feelings and opinions of others which is the charm of politeness in conversation than to praise politeness. The one requires only honeyed words, the other kind feelings and right principles. But hear Cowper's advice to disputants—

"Discourse may want an animated—No!
To brush the surface and to make it flow—
But still remember, if you mean to please,
To press your point with modesty and ease;
The mark at which my juster aim I take,
Is *contradiction* for its own dear sake."

Story telling is a very pleasing art in conversation if judiciously managed. Yet but very few succeed happily in that apparently easy department. What effort of the colloquial powers can seem easier than merely to relate something we have seen, heard or read? No mental exertion is required, except that of the memory the most simple of all our faculties of mind. But manner, manner is to the story teller, "the first, second, and third requisite." And the possession of that manner in its perfection belongs only to those of a highly cultivated mind and taste, combined with a certain quality of intellectual acumen which can be defined by no single word except that of *tact.* The following are some of Cowper's rules and remarks on stories in conversation—and they are well worth remembering.

"A story in which native humour reigns,
Is often useful, always entertains;
A graver fact enlisted on your side,
May furnish illustration well applied;
But sedentary weavers of long tales
Give me the fidgets, and my patience fails.
A tale should be judicious, clear succinct;
The language plain and incidents well link'd:
Tell not as new what every body knows,
And, new or old, still hasten to a *close;*
There centering in a focus round and neat,
Let all your rays of information meet."

We do not ask pardon for thus introducing quotations from a poet whose works are supposed to be familiar as household words to all those intelligent ladies who profess a taste for the chaste and refined in poetry.—The truth is, such supposition is incorrect.—The flood of modern literature is overwhelming, if not annihilating the interest with which the bards of the last century used to be read. Yet few poetic writings are a more appropriate study for young ladies than the works of Cowper. In one particular excellence he has hitherto been inimitable, or at least, in a great degree, unimitated. We allude to his power of awakening tenderness of feeling without exciting the passions: it is the charm of his effusions; and moreover the delicacy of the sentiment will always admit of quotations and allusions without scruple or restraint. This, to young ladies, who sometimes wish to ornament their speech by the mode of conveying their own opinion through the medium of the poet's words, is an advantage which they should by no means neglect.—To converse well is a very important part of female education; and that course of reading which furnishes the best topics for conversation as well as the best materials for thought should be carefully pursued.—*Ladies' Magazine*

EXCERPTS.

Secrets are so seldom kept, that it may be with some reason doubted whether the quality of retention be so generally bestowed, and whether a secret has not some subtle volatility by which it escapes, imperceptibly, at the smallest vent, or some power of fermentation by which it expands itself, so as to burst the heart that will not give it way.

The Indian Character.—Sanford, in his history of the United States, says, that when Sir Francis Drake put manacles upon the Indians, in order to carry them away, the unsophisticated beings supposed them a most magnificent decoration; and could only express their delight in an obstreperous roar. The Dutch, on their arrival at New-York, supplied the Indians with axes, hoes, stockings and other articles. They went their way, but returned the following season, with the axes and hoes suspended from their necks as ornaments, and their stockings turned into tobacco pouches!

It is related of the celebrated Diderot, that, on rising one morning he found himself without a single sous, or the means of obtaining the smallest nourishment. After wandering about all day and suffering the severest pangs of hunger, he retired to his inn, where his illness (arising from exhaustion) becoming apparent to his landlady, she gave him a little wine and some toasted bread. "That day," said he afterwards, "I swore, if ever I possessed any thing, never to refuse an indigent person's request, that I might not be instrumental to their passing so dreadful a day as I had done:" and which oath he is said to have most religiously observed.

Trust in God.—The Philadelphia Enquirer publishes the following anecdote, related by a friend and cotemporary of the lamented Dr. Godman:

"Some years ago, in conversation with us, he said that in a voyage to sea in early life, he had seen a lad who had just began to be a sailor, going out to some projecting part of the rigging. His arms were supported by a spar, and he was looking below him for a rope which ran across, on which his feet should be. The rope flew from side to side, and it was evident that the poor fellow was becoming dizzy; and in danger of falling, when the mate shouted to him with all his force, "Look aloft! *you sneaking lubber!*" by thus turning away his eyes from the danger, the dizziness was prevented, and he found his footing. And this incident, the Doctor said, often recurred to his mind in after life, when his troubles grew heavy upon him, and he hardly could find ground whereon to tread. At such times he heard the mate's shout in his ears, and turned his eyes "aloft" to the prize upon which he had fastened his hopes. We cannot part with this beautiful illustration, without asking each of our readers to apply it to a still nobler purpose; to steady themselves in all the tempests of adversity by looking towards that life in which there is rest and peace evermore—and when our flesh and heart shall fail us, and we can find no support under our feet, to seek it by "*looking aloft,*" to Him 'who is the strength of our hearts, and our portion for ever.' "

Pulpit Ingenuity.—A preacher in the neighborhood of Blackfriars, London, not deservedly popular, had just finished an exhortation strongly recommending the support of a certain meritorious institution. The congregation was numerous, and the chapel was crowded to excess. The discourse being finished, the plate was about to be handed round to the respective pews, when the preacher made this short address to the congregation: "From the sympathy I have witnessed in your countenances, and the strict attention you have honored me with, there is one thing that I am afraid of, that some of you may be inclined to give too much.—Now, it is my duty to inform you that justice, though not so pleasant, should always be a prior virtue to generosity; therefore as you will all be waited upon in your respective pews, I wish to have it thoroughly understood that no person will think of putting any thing into the plate who cannot pay his debts." I need not add that this produced a most overflowing collection.

A Good Joke.

It is with ridicule as with compassion, we do not like to be the solitary objects of either; and whether we are laughed at or pitied, we have no objection to sharers, and fancy we can lessen the weight by dividing the load. A gentleman who was present at the battle of Leipsic, told me a humorous anecdote, which may serve to illustrate the above position. It will be remembered, that our government had despatched a rocket brigade to assist at that action, and that Captain Boger, a very deserving young officer, lost his life in the commanding of it.—After the signal defeat of the French at this memorable action, Leipsic became full of a medley of soldiers of all arms, and all nations; of course, a great variety of coin was in circulation there; a British private, who was attached to the rocket brigade, and who had picked up a little broken French and German, went to the largest hotel in Leipsic, and displaying an English shilling to the landlord enquired if this piece of coin was current there. Oh yes, replied he, you may have whatever the house affords for that money, it passes current here at present. Our fortunate Bardolph, finding himself in such compliant quarters called about him most lustily, and the most sumptuous dinner the house could afford, washed down by sundry bottles of the most expensive wines, were despatched without ceremony. On going away, he tendered at the bar the identical shilling which the landlord had inadvertently led him to expect was to perform such wonders. The stare, the shrug, and the exclamation elicited from "*mine host of the garter,*" by such a tender may be more easily conceived than expressed. An explanation very much to the dissatisfaction of the landlord took place, who quickly found not only that nothing more was likely to be got, but also that the laugh would be tremendously heavy on him. This part of the profits he had a very Christian wish to divide with his neighbor. Taking, therefore, his guest to the street door of his hotel, he requested him to look over the way. Do you see, said he, that large hotel opposite? That fellow, the landlord of it, is my sole rival, and nothing can keep this story from his ears, in which case I shall never hear the last of it. Now, my good fellow, you are not only welcome to your entertainment, but I will instantly give you a five francs piece into the bargain, if you will promise, on the word of a soldier, to attempt the very same trick with him, to morrow, that succeeded so well with me to day. Our veteran took the money, and accepted the conditions; but having buttoned up the silver very securely in his pocket, he took his leave of the landlord with the following speech: Sir, I deem myself in honor bound to use my utmost endeavors to put your wishes into execution: I shall certainly do all I can, but most candidly inform you that I fear I shall not succeed, since I played the same trick with that gentleman yesterday; and it is to his particular advice alone, that you are indebted for the honor of my company to-day.

The following conversation is said to have passed between a venerable old lady, and a certain presiding Judge of this state. The Judge was supported on his right and left by his humble associates, and the old lady was called to give evidence:—*Jersey Paper.*

Presiding Judge—Take off your bonnet, madam.

Lady—I would rather not, sir.

P. J.—I desire you to put off your bonnet.

L—I am informed, that in public assemblies the women should cover their head: such is the custom, and of course I will not take off my bonnet.

P. J.—Why, you are a pretty woman indeed! I think you had better come and take a seat on the bench.

L.—I thank you kindly, sir—but I really think *there are old women enough there already.*

A young man was recommended to Bishop Burnet for ordination. As his lordship stammered a little he desired the chaplain to examine the candidate—The first question proposed was, 'Why did Baalam's ass speak?' 'Because his master had an *impediment in his speech.*'

Two of the most wild, profligate and extravagant men of modern days, were the renowned duellist *Beauchamp Benegal,* member of parliament from Carlow in Ireland, and grandfather of the late colonel *St. Leger,* of the British Army. They were always together and always committing some freak of a wicked, whimsical or eccentric kind. One day the question was started whether they should not go *by way of a frolic* to church: Confound you, said Benegal to the other, what would you do at church, who cannot so much as say the Lord's Prayer? St. Leger insisted on his knowledge of the prayer which being as peremptorily denied, it ended in a wager of a hundred guineas. As soon as the money was staked St. Leger began, "I believe in God the Father Almighty," when Benegal impatient with anger exclaimed, take the money and be hanged to you—who could have thought that a fellow so profligate like you would have the Lord's Prayer by heart.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Thomas W. Handy against John H. Anderson, I have heretofore seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: one improved lot of ground, near the town of Princess Anne, lying between a lot of ground belonging to the heirs of Doctor Mathias Jones and the Poors' House, which said lot was bought from Mrs. Leah Wilson, containing 10 acres, more or less, the lands and tenements of said John, and I hereby give notice that I shall offer the same at public sale to the highest and best bidder for cash, at the court-house door, on Wednesday the 19th of May next, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M. to satisfy the above claims, &c.

ROBERT STEWART, late Sheriff.

April 27, 1830.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued by the Clerk of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of the State of Maryland use of Severn Teackle use of John C. Wilson, jr. use of Littleton J. Dennis against William S. Disharoon, George Dashiell and James W. Dashiell I have taken in execution all the right and title of George Dashiell in and to the following property, to wit: part of a tract of land called Meeches [illegible] part of a tract called Ditch and Rich Swamp, part of Come by Chance and part of a tract known by the name of Cant get no More, containing 145 acres, more or less, which I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder for cash, at the court house door in the town of Princess Anne on Tuesday the 24th inst. between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock P. M. to satisfy the aforesaid claims with cost, &c.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Sheriff.

May 4, 1830.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of William R[illegible] in part use of Mary Adams, and part use of Littleton Long against Isaac M. Adams, I had heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit: 1 pair mahogany tables, 1 case with drawers, 1 safe, 1 work table, 1 gum table, 3 small painted tables, 1 looking glass, 1 desk, 1 corner cupboard, 1 loom and aparatus, 150 bushels of corn more or less, and 5 stacks of fodder, and I hereby give notice that I shall offer the same at public sale to the highest & best bidder for cash, on the premises, on Saturday the 29th day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock P. M. to satisfy the above mentioned writ and costs with county levy and officers' fees for the year of 1827.

ROBERT STEWART, late Sheriff.

May 11, 1830.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans Court,

March 9, 1830.

ON application of ARNOLD E. JONES, Executor of WILLIAM JONES, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess Anne.

True copy. *Test,*

JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of WILLIAM JONES, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the thirtieth of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 16th day of March, A. D. 1830.

ARNOLD E. JONES, Ex'r. of Wm. Jones, dec'd.

March 16, 1830.

Blank Narrations AND Appeal Bonds

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Village Herald.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOL. IV. PRINCESS-ANNE, MD., TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1830. NO. 9.

Food for oxen and Other Cattle.

Every traveller who passes Alstedt, a little town between Frankfort & Wiemar, remarks the beauty of the oxen employed in agriculture in that neighborhood; and they are only fed on straw and roots, straw being the only fodder used in that part of the country. It is prepared as follows:

The straw is cut very small by a chaff-cutter; it is then put into a caldron, mixed with potatoes and carrots, and boiled till it forms a kind of jelly. This, mixed with a sufficient quantity of water, is served in due portions to the beasts. The animals so fed require no water, and so well do they thrive on this mess, that they are, notwithstanding the summer labor, ready for the butcher at the end of the year.—*Jour. de Soc. Agro Practiq.*

Preservation of Butter.

Mr. Thenard recommends the method used by the Tartars; which consists in infusing the butter in a water bath at a temperature of 180 Fahr., and retaining it quiescent in that state, until the caseous matter has settled, and the butter become clear; it is then to be decanted, passed through a cloth, and cooled in a mixture of salt and ice, or, at least, in spring water, without which it would crystallize, and not resist so well the action of air. Preserved in close vessels and cold places, it may be kept for six months as it was on the first day, especially if the upper part be excepted. If, when used, it be beaten up with one sixth of cheese, it will have all the appearance of fresh butter. The flavor of rancid butter, according to M. Thenard, will be removed almost entirely by similar melting & cooling.—*Quarterly Review.*

Method for Preserving Milk any length of Time.

This process, invented by a Russian chemist named Kircoff, consists in vaporating new milk by a very gentle fire and very slowly, until it is reduced to a day powder. This powder is to be kept in vessels carefully stopped. When it is to be employed, it is only necessary to dissolve the powder in a sufficient quantity of water. According to M. Kircoff, the milk does not by this process, lose any of its peculiar flavor.—*Ib.*

Composition for Washing the Branches of Fruit Trees.

Take one pound of flour of brimstone, three gallons of gas water, and soft soap sufficient to make the liquid adhere to the buds and branches. The mixture is made over the fire without danger. It is used in the month of March, and has been used under glass on the most delicate trees, without doing them any injury. A considerable number of trees may be effectively washed in one day by a single person.

Washing the Head.

The washing of the head with cold water is an excellent remedy against periodicle head-aches. In catarrhs or defluxions of the humours from the head, and in weak eyes, the shaving of the head often affords immediate relief, while, at the same time, it opens the pores and promotes perspiration. It is however a mistaken idea, that there is danger of catching cold from the practice of washing the head and leaving it exposed to the air after having been washed. The more frequently the surface is freed of scorbutic and scaley matter, the more easy and comfortable you feel.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 00 *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months.

☞Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance.*

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year.*

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage, to be paid by the subscribers.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

☞Persons advertising must limit the time of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

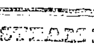
☞All communications addressd to the editor must come POST PAID.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

[Corrected Weekly.]

BANKS	pr. ct. dis.	BANKS	pr. ct. dis.
U. States Bank	par	Farmers bank and branches	1
Do Branches	par	Wilmington and Brandywine	½
MASSACHUSETTS		Commercial bank	10
Boston banks	1	Branch of do. at Milford	10
Other Mass. notes	2	Bank of Smyrna	1
RHODE ISLAND		MARYLAND	
Providence banks	3	Frederick C'y bank	½
Other R. Island notes	4	Havre-de-Grace	½
CONNECTICUT		Farmers bank at Annapolis	½
Middletown bank	1	Branches at Frederick & Easton	do
Phœnix bank at Hartford	1	Hagerstown	do
Bridgeport bank	1	Westminster	!
Eagle bank of New Haven	no sale	Elkton	50
Hartford bank	1	DISTRICT OF COL.	
NEW YORK		Bk of Washington	½
N Y city banks (except Lombard)	par	Bk of the Metrop.	do
Albany	½	Patriotic bank	do
Other N York notes	1	Central bank	do
NEW-JERSEY		Bk of Columbia	nom
Jersey bank	no sale	Union bk Georget'n	½
Bank in Newark	1	Farmers & Mechanics bank	do
Bank of N Brunswick	1	Bk of Alexandria	do
Trenton Ins Co	1	Bk of Potomac	do
Farmers bank at Mount Holly	1	Farmers bk of Alexandria	do
Cumberland bk	1	Union bk of Alex'a	do
State bk Camden	1	Mechanics bk of Alexandria	do
At Elizabethtown	1	VIRGINIA	
At N Brunswick	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
At Patterson	[illegible]	Bk of the Valley	do
At Trenton	no sale	Br at [illegible]	do
At Morristown	1	Br at Charlestown	do
Sussex bank	1	Br at [illegible]	1
PENNSYLVANIA		N W bank of Vir at [illegible]	3
Philadelphia banks	par	N. CAROLINA	
Easton	½	State bk of Raleigh and Branches	4
Germantown	do	[illegible]	4
Montgomery county	[illegible]	[illegible]	4
[illegible]	[illegible]	S. CAROLINA	
Delaware	do	State bank & generally	2
Lancaster bank	[illegible]	GEORGIA	
Farmers bk of Lanc'r	[illegible]	State bank	2
Harrisburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	2
Northampton	[illegible]	[illegible]	2
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3
York bank	[illegible]	[illegible] Co	no sale
Chambersburg	[illegible]	KENTUCKY	
Farmers bank at Reading	[illegible]	Bank of Kentucky & branches	no sale
Gettysburg	[illegible]	OHIO	
Carlisle bk	[illegible]	Specie banks	3
Swatara at Harrisb'g	1	LOUISIANA	
Pittsburg	2	Banks at N Orleans	1
Greensburg	75		
Brownsville	4		
DELAWARE			
Bank of Delaware	½		

THE STEAM BOAT



MARYLAND

HAS commenced the Season, and will pursue her Routes in the following manner: Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening.

Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, and thence to Cambridge, if there should be any person on board for that place, and thence to Easton, or directly to Easton, if no passenger for Cambridge.

She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock for Chestertown, calling at the Company's wharf on Corsica Creek; and return from Chestertown to Baltimore the same day calling at the wharf on Corsica Creek.

All baggage and Packages to be at the risk of the owners.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Commander.

Easton March 26—20, 1830.

Blank Narrations AND Appeal Bonds

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Sheriffalty.

☞We are authorized to announce Gen. MATTHIAS DASHIELL, as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county. March 30, 1830.

☞We are authorized to announce SAMUEL G. HOLBROOK, Esq. as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county. June, 1829. tf

☞We are authorized to announce JAMES GOSLEE, Esq. as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county. Jan. 19, 1830. wtf

☞We are authorized to announce JOHN P. LANGFORD, Esq. as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county. March 2, 1830.

☞We are authorized to announce Dr. JAMES STEWART as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county Dec. 15, 1829. w?

☞We are authorized to announce HENRY LANKFORD, Esq. as a Candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county. July 7, 1829. wtf?

Coach, Gig and Harness Making,

IN ALL THEIR VARIOUS BRANCHES

By Quinn & Townsend,

WHO, in addition to their original stock, have just received from Philadelphia, a large supply of *first rate* materials in their line of business. Having taken particular pains to procure workmen well acquainted with the several departments attached to the above avocations, and having in addition to their usual number of hands, engaged in their employ a first rate coach painter, formerly in the employ of the well known Mr. *Ogle* of Philadelphia; they now flatter themselves, that they are prepared to finish work in as neat, faithful, and fashionable style, and on as moderate terms, as can be done in Philadelphia or elsewhere.

Cash, country produce, or good guaranteed paper will be received in payment, and a liberal credit will be given to punctual customers.

They now invite the attention of the public to their concern, and at the same time renew their assurances that the strictest attention shall be given to business and every effort made to please. All new work warranted for 12 months.

Princess-Anne, May 18th, 1830.

N. B. A liberal price will be given for a boy, of 14 to 17 years of age, to put to the blacksmith business. Any person having one to dispose of and not wishing to sell him out of the State, may find sale for him by calling on the subscriber.

TEAGLE TOWNSEND.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of PETER DASHIELL, deceased, are hereby notified that the dividend on the estate of said deceased, is now struck, and that the subscriber will attend the Tavern of George Dashiell, in Princess-Anne, on Wednesday the 9th of June next, and in Salisbury every day, (Sunday excepted) before and after that time, for the purpose of paying them their due proportion of the estate of the said deceased.

ELIJAH PARSONS, Adm. of Peter Dashiell, dec'd.

May 18, 1830.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted, for property purchased at the sale of THOMAS BAYLY's personal estate, are requested to make payment to the subscriber during the session of Somerset county court. Further indulgence cannot be given.

JOSIAH BAYLY, *Adm. of T. Bayly.*

May 11, 1830.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans Court,

May 4th, 1830.

On application of GEORGE M. WILLING, Administrator of GEO. BROWN, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed in the City of Washington, and in one printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. *Test.*

JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset County, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of GEORGE BROWN, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the thirtieth of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 4th day of May, A. D. 1830.

GEORGE M. WILLING, Adm. of George Brown, dec'd.

May 18, 1830. wm

The Philadelphian,

A Weekly Religious Newspaper, printed on an imperial sheet, is published every Friday, by *Wm. F. Geddes,* No. 59, Locust-st., Philadelphia; and is edited by the Rev. *Ezra Stiles Ely,* D. D. The work is designed to diffuse all the current religious intelligence which is of importance, and to defend particularly the doctrines and usages of the *Presbyterian Church* in the United States.

It will exhibit the benevolent efforts of the Christians of every denomination, so far as may be compatible with a useful variety of religious essays on the most important topics, the discussion of controverted points of theology and morality, a brief summary of political news, and secular affairs; biographical sketches of pious persons, the refutation of Universalism, Socinianism, & Infidelity; religious anecdotes, and such brief extracts as are judged suitable to promote the reasonable gratification and edification of all who may subscribe to the paper.

The work is offered to those who pay in advance, or within one month after subscription, without any expense to the proprietor, at *two dollars* for 52 numbers; at $2.50, if paid within six months; and at $3.00 if payment is delayed to the end of the year.

Any person who will procure five new subscribers and remit to the proprietor ten dollars, shall receive a sixth copy gratis, so long as he continues that annual payment according to the terms in advance.

These terms will be strictly adhered to; and we trust induce our patrons to be punctual in remittance; which when *post paid,* shall be at our risk.

Communications to the editor, who conducts this work gratuitously, will be thankfully received, if forwarded without expense to him; and used in such a manner as he may judge most conducive to the public good.

Bank notes received at par in the residences of our subscribers, are considered as lawful tender.

WM. F. GEDDES, Proprietor.

May 11, 1830.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Somerset county on the 19th day of April last, a negro woman who calls herself ROSETTA, is five feet three inches high, had on when committed a red striped calico frock, is of a yellow complexion, and has with her 2 children—the elder one is about 20 months of age, and called Elizabeth; the other is about a month old, and called Henrietta. She says she belongs to James H. Picken, of N. Orleans. The owner, if any, is hereby requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and remove the negroes, they will otherwise be discharged according to law.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Sh'ff. of Somerset county, Md.

May 11, 1830.

☞The Balt. Rep. and the U. S. Tel will each pub. 1awf3w & fwd. acts. to this office.

BLANKS,

Of the following descriptions, printed on excellent paper, constantly on hand and for sale, at low prices for cash, at the Office of the Village Herald:

Warrants,
Fieri Fa.'s before supersedeas
Do. after do.
Ca. Sa.'s before do.
Do. after do.
Narrations,
Appeal Bonds,
Blanks for Insolvent Debtors.

PORTRAIT

Of the late Luther Martin, Esq.

(To be Published by his Grandson.)

AT the earnest solicitation of many gentlemen of the Bar, and other friends of that distinguished Jurist (the late JUDGE MARTIN,) the Publisher is induced to offer to the citizens of Maryland and the public generally, his *Portrait,* now in his possession, taken from a likeness, said to be strikingly correct by the intimate friends and acquaintances of the deceased. It will be executed on a quarto medium sheet, of a similar size of that of the late *William Pinkney,* Esq and be delivered to subscribers at $1.25, one fifth payable in advance to enable the publisher to proceed in the execution of the intended work. It will be furnished as soon as possible if sufficient encouragement should be offered. The citizens will be waited on in a few days for their subscriptions.

Baltimore, May 11, 1830.

Contents of the American Farmer

Of May 1, 1830.

Introduction of New Plants, Trees, &c.—Extract of a letter from H. Perrine, Esq. Consul at Campeche—On the cultivation of Madder, Woad and Weld—White [illegible]—Cultivation of Silk by G. B. Smith; on Reeling, Twisting, &c.—Asparagus—Method for destroying the Curculio—Directions for the Cultivation of the Cape Broccoli—Advantages of Sowing Peas in Circles—On Strangles in Horses—Read's patent horizontal Cradle—Relative cost of transportation of the Mauch Chunk Rail way and Lehigh Canal—*Poetry,* Wall Flower—Rules for a Young Lady—Items [illegible] papers—Recipes—Editorial—[illegible] Foreign News and Prices—Prices in the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Markets.

To the Citizens of Somerset C'y.

It is now more than a year that I have attended as a

COMMISSION Merchant,

IN BALTIMORE,

to the transaction of such business as my friends and acquaintance generally have been pleased to confide to my care; and I am happy in the belief that I have so far given satisfaction to all who have kindly patronized my humble efforts to be useful to them. Being now determined, and at liberty to devote my whole time, *exclusively,* to the transaction of Commission Business, I offer my services in that line to your acceptance, under an assurance that I will use my utmost exertions to promote your interest by a zealous attention to such affairs as you may commit to my management. And I will thankfully acknowledge, and faithfully strive to merit any patronage that may be bestowed on

Your most ob't. serv't.

WM. R. STUART, No. 14, Bowley's wharf.

Baltimore, April 6, 1830.

H. K. LONG

Respectfully announces to his friends, and the public in general, that he now conducts

That well known Establishment,

IN PRINCESS-ANNE,

CALLED THE

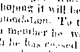
Washington Hotel,

Carried on upwards of 40 years by his father,

Where he will be happy to receive the visits of customers, and only promises to do the best he can to make them comfortable. As to TABLE, ATTENDANCE, LIQUORS, LODGING and STABLAGE, he would rather his customers would experience their benefits, than he blazon them on bills. He only asks a *fair trial*—holding [illegible] *his right hand,* hoping it will be extended [illegible] for their accommodation. To the fraternity of which he is a member he would respectfully say, though he has ceased to be a practitioner of the *Law,* he still hopes to have a success[illegible] practice at the *Bar.*

Jan. 26, 1830. wtf?

FOR RENT,



For the ensuing year, the HOUSE and LOT, in Princess-Anne, [illegible] rather opposite the store of [illegible] Jones & Co. For terms apply to Isaac F. Williams, of Dorchester, or the subscriber.

JAMES POLK.

Princess-Anne, July 21. w?

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued by the Clerk of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of the State of Maryland use of Severn Teackle use of John C. Wilson, jr. use of Littleton J. Dennis against William S. Disharoon, George Dashiell and James W. Dashiell I have taken in execution all the right and title of George Dashiell in and to the following property, to wit: part of a tract of land called Meeches [illegible] part of a tract called Ditch and Rich Swamp, part of Come by Chance and part of a tract known by the name of Cant get no More, containing 145 acres, more or less, which I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder for cash, at the court house door in the town of Princess Anne on Tuesday the 25th inst. between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock P. M. to satisfy the aforesaid claims with cost, &c.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Sheriff.

May 4, 1830.

NOTICE.

The Commissioners of the Tax for Somerset county [illegible] [illegible] real and personal property [illegible] to bring in writing [illegible] perty in said county [illegible] of Assembly passed at [illegible]

Per order [illegible]

HENRY [illegible], Clerk.

April 27, 1830.

Was Taken Up.

IN Chesapeake Bay, near Bodkin Island, on the 4th instant, by Capt. Peter T. Carver, A BLACK ROW BOAT, about [illegible] feet long. The owner can have her by proving property and paying charges. Apply to Capt. P. T. CARVER, lower part of Annemessex, or to

WILLIAM ROACH, Sen. Somerset county, Md.

May 18.

JOB PRINTING,

SUCH AS

Handbills, Cards, Blanks,

PAMPHLETS, &c.

[illegible] neatly printed on moderate terms,

At the Office of the Village Herald.

TO PLEASE LIBERTARIA.

VILLAGE HERALD

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1830.

CANDIDATES for the Legislature.

☞ We are authorized to announce JOHN C. WILSON, Jr. Esq as a candidate to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates of Md.

May 25, 1830.

The following gentlemen are announced

In Dorchester County.

John Stuart, J. D. Nabell, John N. Steele, B. G. Kenne, M. L. Wright, and Thomas H. Hicks.

In Worcester.

Stephen Roche.

In Prince George's.

Wm. T. Wootton, George W. Duvall, B. L. Gantt, R. C. Estelle.

Gov. James Barbour has lost his election to the Virginia Legislature.

We are informed that a Steamboat has commenced running from Baltimore to this county. She made her first trip on Sunday last, leaving the City at 7 o'clock A. M. she arrived at White-Haven, on Wicomico, at 8 P. M. and then proceeded up the river to Salisbury. It is calculated that she will soon be able to perform her trips in 10 or 11 hours.

From Walsh's National Gazette.

We are not sorry to observe that the tree of disfranchising Editors—denying of them all participation in public office,—is to visited in the newspaper. Such of the corps as violate truth and decorum, and propagate slander and invective, may well be excluded upon the general ground of bad character and bad conduct,—circumstances which should be universally treated as disqualifications, and which, we trust, have alone influenced the Senate at Washington, in the recent rejections. The charge or the danger of subjections. The charge or the danger of subserviency, or venality, could be adduced with equal plausibility against any description of the active party politicians, in what vocation soever—whether lawyers, doctors, planters, members of Congress in either House, who earnestly contend for a particular candidate for the presidentship, or advocate and use measures of administration.—They seek their reward, as manifestly and directly, as the newspaper patriots; and not in every case with superior moral and intellectual claims.

Without meaning to excuse the immediate perpetrators of wrong of any sort, we will venture to say, that the public,—the higher politicians, the party leaders and readers,—who patronize the abusive and thorough-going political gazettes, merit a large share of the blame justly cast upon their licentiousness. In general, the American press has improved in its strength and complexion, within the last ten or 15 years; but yet the doctrine be established that the conductors must be disfranchised as such, and still fewer men of education, talents and honorable ambition will enter or remain in the class.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

«Political Regeneration in New England.»

The opposition Editors are boasting of the great increase of their strength. "Good, easy souls!" where are the evidences of it? Even New England, their own strong hold is leaving them—and rebellion is appearing in the East.

Hitch, Island—James Fenner (says the Providence Patriot) was re-elected Governor by a majority of 1072; Charles Collins, Lt Governor, by a majority of 3446. The opposition has only one majority in the House of Representatives, as will be seen by the following vote for speaker:

For Hitchcock, (opposition) 34
For Trafter, (administration) 33

The Jackson party in Rhode Island are now completely victorious—except in the election of their speaker. Eight Jackson senators out of 10 have been elected.

In *Massachusetts* there was an increase of several thousands to the Jackson candidates at the spring election, over and above the votes which were given in 1828 for the Presidency.

In *Maine*, at the late election for a member of Congress, the majority of Mr. Jarvis, the Jackson candidate, was 503 over three other candidates, and *scattering* to boot. The fact the democratic majority is *one thousand six hundred & twenty*—and in a district in which, at the commencement of the canvass a democrat who was friendly to the present National Administration could not have been run with any prospect of success."

New Hampshire.—The whole Congressional Delegation is Jacksonian—And such is the predominance of that party in the Legislature, that it is expected that Mr. Hill, the rejected Comptroller at Washington, will be elected in the Senate of the United States—and Mr. Bell will be thrown out.

Connecticut.—It is said that the "Democratic party have gained the ascendency in this state, the Senates stand 13 democratic to 8 federal; in the House of Representatives there is a strong democratic majority."

It is sometimes exceedingly useful, to compare the practice of politicians with their professions, especially their practice when in power, with their professions when in the minority. A shrewd guess may thus be sometimes formed at the sincerity of their professed abhorrence of the acts of the majority which they profess so much, when they may be shown to have used the same power when they possess it, in the same, or a more arbitrary way. An instance given in the Albany Argus of this incoherence of former actions with present party professions will serve to give an index of the true character of the coalition outcry against removals.

Among the members of Congress who voted for Mr. Clinton's resolution to inquire into the reasons for the late removals was Mr. Spencer, for a long time a prominent Judge and prominent politician of the State of New York. In Mr. Clinton's resolution it was insinuated by way of preamble, that "suspicions had gone abroad that many removals of public officers have been made from political considerations alone." In voting for the resolution Mr. Spencer evidently meant to shew his disapprobation of this course of policy. What was then the former doctrine of Judge Spencer held and practiced on when he was in the majority, and seated at the same time as Judge of the Supreme Court and as "Post-Master General's deputy in the State of New York.

A correspondent in the Albany Argus furnishes the following epistolary specimen of the *Reforms* of 1829 under Judge Spencer's advice. They are addressed to the Post Master General.

"Albany, April 19, 1829.

"Dear Sir...I am sorry to trouble you so often in relation to the Post Offices in this State, but, as I informed you, there is great cause of discontent at that establishment in some sections of the country." He asks to "have a Mr. Woodruff *reformed* and added.) "I have no confidence in this same Mr. Woodruff, he has been a republican, turned quiddut, and from that *caterpillar state became a federalist*." A. SPENCER.

Hon. Gideon Granger, Esq.

[*Second Letter.*]

"Albany, July 28, 1830.

"Dear Sir—Owing to my absence from home in attending the Circuits, I have not been able to *execute the trust* you reposed in me until lately, and after having obtained all the necessary information, I felt in the *interest of discharge* with the name of Hugh Buckley, whom I believe to be the fittest man to discharge the duties of the office of Postmaster at Cayuga. A. SPENCER.

Hon. Gideon Granger."

On the next motion for a resolution of the kind, we hope that the Judge, whose great reputation as a jurist and as a politician will give his opinions much weight with his coalition friends, will refresh his memory, with these and a few such extracts, showing the reasons which in his opinion, justifiably removals, and will also afford us his further opinion upon the propriety of issuing *black commissions* from the department, to be filled up at the discretion of irresponsible political partisans.

The Correspondent suggests that "the Judge, in voting for the resolution for removals, probably had an anxiety to know whether the *reform* had been extended to all those politicians who had *become caterpillars, turned quids, and from that caterpillar state had become federalists*." Balt. Rep.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

From Port au Prince—Important.—By the brig Onslow, arrived below from Port au Prince, we are informed that THE TREATY WITH FRANCE HAD BEEN ANNULLED, in consequence of which the French Consul, Baron Pechon, had sailed, on the 22d April, for France, in the corvette Lapour. The particulars we shall be enabled to give in our next.

From the source, we learn, that the Bahamas has been thrown upon to Haytien vessels, and that several had sailed laden with cattle, &c.

The British Frigate Mersey, the Hon. Capt. Courtney, commander, had just arrived, having on board the British Consul, Mr. Schenley.

Boston is about to be gratified by the sight of the first living Rhinoceros, or Unicorn, ever brought into the United States.—It has recently arrived from Calcutta, is 15 months old, 4 feet 3 inches in height, a little more than 7 feet in length, and weighs upwards of two thousand pounds. Its only distinct organ of touch, says the Traveller, is the upper lip, which is very flexible. The under lip is like that of an ox, but the upper more like that of a horse; and he uses it as that animal does, to gather up hay from the rack, or grass from the ground, but with this superior advantage, that the Rhinoceros has the power of extending this lip to six or 7 inches in length from the nose, and then drawing to a point. With the lip thus extended, the animal is able to grasp a stick, or any small substance, and hold it extremely fast. The horn is brownish, very hard and solid, throughout, and when full grown, sometimes measures 2 feet in breath and 18

Absence of News.—The N. York Commercial of Wednesday afternoon remarks—"It is now nearly five weeks since the arrival of any ships bringing late advices from Europe; and although from the succession of very short arrivals with which we were favored early in April, an interval of some length was anticipated, yet it was hardly supposed when the last Liverpool ships came in, that the news then brought would travel to New Orleans and back, before further advices should reach us. At the date of our last intelligence from France and England, the political affairs of both countries were in a cloudy and interesting aspect. France was agitated by strong political excitement, and England was suffering from domestic distress so deep and universal as to be almost without a parallel. But while the state of the former was feverish and unquiet, the prospect of the latter were exhibiting a degree of forbidding aspect, unknown above all appearance of perhaps, above all example.—We expect no immediate disturbance in either country.—Still, we have a much stronger anxiety than common to anticipate the state of affairs in both, for some months to come."

Steamboat Destroyed.—The Cincinnati Advertiser states on the authority of passengers who had just arrived from Louisville, that the new steamboat Tygress was destroyed on her way up the Mississippi from New Orleans. About 200 miles below Louisville she took fire from the stove pipe, and not being able to extinguish it she was run on shore where she blew up—vessel and cargo a total loss. Fortunately we have no loss of lives to mourn over on this occasion.

It is stated in an Albany paper that John Thomas of Buffalo, has invented a safety chamber to prevent disaster in the bursting of steamboat boilers. It is a wall of wood and iron of sufficient strength to hold any fragment that may come from the boilers, and is so formed as to encompass the boilers and allow room for the firemen to attend to their duty. There is a cistern of cold water placed immediately over the boilers, so that in case of an explosion the water is discharged on from the cistern and descends upon the steam and water in the chamber, and redeems it before scalding heat, and by means of two pipes which pass from the chamber to the outside of the boat under the wheel guards, the boat is cleared of steam and hot water in about half a minute.

Burr and Bolivar.—A friend, says the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, has shown us the original of the so called proclamation of Burr, which we published a few days since, as taken from the Massachusetts Journal. It turns out to be, not a decree of Burr, nor a decree at all, but only a *form* of a decree which the editor of the Carracas "Farmacopolo" says *ought* to be issued.

The Gold Hunters.—The Georgia papers inform us that serious frays occur among the Gold-diggers in the Cherokee country. In one case, it is said, a party of fifty or sixty Cherokees were driven off by a party of 20 Georgians, who of course remained masters of the mine. One man was mortally wounded, & several others, severely injured. The Augusta Courier draws a frightful picture of these intruders—their quarrelings, riots, and gamblings in the night, where the earnings of their plunder are dissipated by the cunning of the gambler. The whole is a hideous scene of robbery, riot, drunkenness and gambling! Such spectacles as these disgrace all the parties concerned, and call for the strong arm of the civil power.

Extract of a letter to the H. Enquirer,

Washington, May 13, 1830.

You see we are at last within sight of land; for whether the Colonelship be obtained or not, we shall adjourn on the 21st. * *

The following is a true definition of a *National* Road:

Nationals Road.—Any highway, 60 miles long, made within a *State*, at the expense of the *General Government*.

Baltimore Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, May 21, 1830.

FLOUR—best white wheat family, 6 00 a 6 50—superfine Howard st. 5 00 a — City mills 4 75 a — ; Susquehanna.

CORN MEAL, hhd 3 12 a 3—WHEAT, by red, 0 90 a 0 95; best white 0 95 a 1 00; fair, to good 80 a 85—CORN, white — a 95 yellow 95 RYE, 50 a — OATS, 30 a —BEANS, 0 80 a 1 — PEAS, 65 a — CLOVER SEED, 3 75—TIMOTHY 2 a 2-50—ORCHARD GRASS 1 75 a 2 00 Herd's — a 1 00—Lou'ana 2 75 a 3 00—BARLEY — —FLAX SEED, 1 00 a 1 06—WHISKEY, hhds 1st pf. 22—in bbls 23 a — WOOL, common unwashed, lb 15 a 16—washed 18 a 20—crossed 20 a 22—three quarter 23 a 30—full do 30 a 35, according to the quality—FISH, Shad, Susquehanna, No 1, hhd 5 50; do trimmed 6 50; North Carolina, No 1, 5 50 a — Herrings No 1 bbl 3 75, No 2 3 40—Mackerel No 1, 6 50; No 2, 6 00; No 3, 4 50, BACON, hams, Baltimore cured, 9 and 94; FEATHERS lb 28 a 30—OAK

From the Salem Gazette of May 7.

THE MURDER.

The Grand Jury, on Thursday, after spending two hours in the examination of a great number of witnesses, returned Bills of Indictment against *Richard Crowninshield, Jun. George Crowninshield, Col. Benjamin Saltonstall, and Daniel Chase*, charging the first as principal, and the others as accessaries, in the murder of Joseph White.

The first two reside in Danvers, and the other two in Marblehead; they are all young men, of respectable appearance, and about 20 years of age. The suspicion that gave rise to the prosecution of these persons were first excited by disclosures made by convicts, two of them in our State Prison, one in Exeter gaol, and Hatch, then in New Bedford gaol.

On the morning of the murder, as soon as the news reached Boston, two gentlemen of that city visited the State Prison to make enquiries what convicts had been recently discharged who would be likely to commit such an offence. One of the convicts, by the name of Fisher, a native of Salem, was examined and his disclosures pointed attention towards Hatch, who had been discharged from the State Prison in December last. Fisher said that while he and Hatch had been fellow prisoners in Salem gaol, before their conviction about two years ago, the robbery of Mr. White had been talked of and contemplated, for the purpose of getting the money in the iron chest.

Enquiries and search were then set on foot to attempt to find Hatch; it was ascertained that he and one Quincy, of Beverly, another discharged convict, had been seen in Salem during the past winter; but when Hatch was at the time of the murder could not be satisfactorily discovered.

On Saturday night after the murder, a letter was received here by mail from the town of New Bedford informing that a man in goal there, by the name of Hall, had, on reading in a newspaper a notice of the murder, remarked that he thought he could tell who had a hand in it. An express was sent on the following day (Sunday) from this town to New Bedford, to ascertain the particulars, and conferences were held with Hall, who confirmed what was the same person had mentioned in goal here with Fisher, and convicted by the name of Hatch. Hatch related the particulars of his being in Salem, and in company with Quincy and some others during the past winter—mentioning the place of their resort, and who were present—and the murder having been concerted at their meeting, the manner of committing it arranged, by no entering the house at any door but one, before it should be fastened, then killing Mr White, by first knocking him on the head so that they should not be sprinkled with blood, taking the iron chest and carrying it on board a boat if our goal be had, otherwise to remove it in a wagon; that these conversations took place in February, and that they were to wait till the snow should be off, so that their tracks could not be traced.

Before the time when the murder of Mr. W. was committed, which happened in the night of 6th April, Hatch & Quincy had both been arrested for other offences, and Hatch committed to New Bedford goal and Quincy to Ipswich.

We refrain from stating any of the circumstances said to have been given in evidence to the Grand Jury, tending to shew that the persons now indicted had in any manner either concerted or co-operated in the planning or perpetrating the murder.—The evidence of these convicts would be entitled to very little weight, unless confirmed and corroborated from other sources. Hatch was the only convict examined before the Grand Jury; he was brought in chains from Taunton goal; and on Wednesday he was carried back in the same way.—We have understood that he at first supposed he was himself brought here to be tried for some offence, though his keepers told him he was wanted as a witness only; and at Ipswich he was at first rather backward in answering questions. He said, while on the road from Taunton, that if they wanted him as a witness, he was not treating him very well, to put an ox chain on him.

The prisoners have been confined in separate cells in our gaol, on Wednesday morning at 4 o'clock, they were taken in hand cuffs, in two coaches, to Ipswich, and carried before the Supreme Court now holden there, by the Hon. Samuel Putnam, Associate Judge, and were put to the bar, and an indictment, charging the same offence as principal, and the others as accessaries in the murder of Joseph White, Esq at Salem on the 6th of April last, was read to them. In the first count mortal wounds are alleged to have been inflicted on the head of the deceased, with a hatchet by said Richard, & the second with the horse and near the heart of the deceased with a dirk, the other prisoners being present, &c. The arraignment was conducted by John Prince, Jr. Esq. the Clerk, in the most correct and impressive manner, and the scene was most solemn and affecting. The prisoners behaved with decorum. They severally plead not guilty, and said they would be tried by their God and their country. Ebenezer Shimmin and John Walsh Esqs. were at the request of the prisoners, assigned by the Court as their Counsel.

P. S. We have learned since the above was in type, that a messenger was on Wednesday sent to the Chief Justice who is holding the Supreme Court at Worcester to ascertain how soon the Judges could be all set together for the purpose of trying the prisoners; that the messenger returned and it appears that the engagements of the Judges at the several Circuits render it impossible for them to meet here earlier than the next term of our Supreme Court, which will set here on the 5th November next; and we understand the trial is fixed for that time.

Spain.—Letters received in New York by the Zamor, from Cadiz, give information of the sailing of the Spanish squadron on the 27th of March, for Cuba. There is no longer any doubt, remarks the N. Y. Advertiser, that the reported expedition against Mexico has been postponed, at least for some months. This squadron contained only 15 hundred men, destined to replace be fitted out for a long time. [illegible]

Mexico.—In the city of [illegible] on the 24th March, the [illegible] the home and foreign [illegible] presented himself before [illegible] representatives to [illegible] advices, which might [illegible] received with the corre[illegible] by the last English packet [illegible] doubt that the cabinet of [illegible] was sitting out a new exp[illegible] against the republic, which [illegible] to be commanded by [illegible] most renowned and [illegible] generals of the Spanish [illegible] read the documents and [illegible] although that expedition [illegible] be fitted out for a long [illegible]

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

STRICTURES,

on Mr. Johnson's reports, in the Congress of the U. S., on Sabbath mails.

No. 3.

It should, however, be kept in mind, the proper object of government is to protect all persons in the enjoyment of their rights, and not to determine for any, whether they shall esteem one day above another, or esteem all days alike holy.—He boldly stated that *Sunday* had been set apart, as a day of rest, and received the qualified sanction of the National Legislature; which most certainly determined that Sunday was to be "esteemed" above all the other days of the week. Such a natural conclusion,—therefore the National Legislature has transcended "the proper object of government." What then becomes of the committee's declaration that they would not wish to disturb the principle sanctioned by the National Legislature? It is contradicted throughout the report. But as we are opposed to broad assertions upon disputed points, unattended by sufficient proof, we give the following additional evidence, in support of our opinion.

To avoid all misapprehension, and to exhibit more clearly the legitimacy of our conclusions, we will state our premises at large.

We hold, that *not to disturb* a principle, is to let it *remain in statu quo*. That to enter into a grave and serious argument against any principle, manifests a disposition "to disturb" that principle; for it proves that the person arguing considers the principle erroneous, and the fact of his arguing against it, proves his wish "to disturb" it, by correcting the error. Consequently, that to argue seriously against a principle, and, at the same time, to declare an unwillingness to disturb that principle, are as palpably inconsistent as if a man were employing every possible exertion to undermine a superstructure, and at the same time, to declare, that he wished it to remain firm. Let us apply these observations to the subject now before us.

Mr. Johnson grants, that Sunday *has been set apart*, as a day of rest—that the principle *has received* the sanction of the National Legislature, to a certain extent, declares that the committee would not disturb that principle. If this declaration were true, the only question for the Committee to determine, with respect to the stopping of Sabbath mails, was its *political expediency*. But the organ of the committee proceeds to report,—that a variety of sentiments existing among the good citizens of this nation, on the subject of the Sabbath day; and our government is designed for the protection of one, as much as for another." Was any more ignorant that our government is designed for the protection of one citizen, as much as the subject of the Sabbath day? "Men love darkness rather than light, because their deeds are evil;" and some midnight politicians prefer obscurity of expression, on certain subjects, because their principles are unsound, and perpetually would expose their sentiments to light. In the English Mail, mentioned in the second paragraph, [illegible]

ject of the Sabbath, and the reasons therefor, and then we come to his grand conclusion:—With these indifferent religious views, the committee are of opinion, that Congress cannot interfere"—We presume this means that Congress cannot interfere to determine whether Saturday or Sunday shall be the Sabbath. (For we find it necessary, in many cases to study out Mr. J.'s meaning, and then to translate his language into *plain* English, before we can venture to comment upon it.) But Congress *has interfered*; for Congress is the *National Legislature*, which Mr. Johnson acknowledges to have sanctioned Sunday, as a *respite* from the ordinary vocations of life, by suspending all public business on that day, except in certain cases.—Is not this *interfering*? Does it not *establish the principle*, for which the friends of the Sabbath contend, that the National Legislature may cause the Sabbath to be observed and respected so far as to admit a suspension of all public business on that day, except in certain cases, when the public good requires it? We have shown that Congress not only can, but actually *has* interfered; But if the committee intend to express an opinion that Congress cannot interfere, *consistently with the constitution and rights of conscience*, it thence follows that, in the committee's opinion, Congress has exceed its legitimate powers, in sanctioning Sunday as the Sabbath. And the insidious attempt of the committee to establish the point that the principles sanctioned by Congress, is erroneous,—contrary to the Constitution, and the rights of conscience,—and dangerous to the liberties of the country—proves, most incontestably, that the committee do "wish to disturb" the principle. Their express declaration to the contrary, notwithstanding. The change of grass inconsistency in the report, is therefore clearly established.

We have before said, that we did not view the resolution of the government should recognise Saturday or Sunday as the Sabbath, as interfering with the rights of conscience. We adhere to our opinion. With the committee, that Congress cannot interfere with controversies exclusively religious; but in the question under consideration, we do not think that we, as a Nation, should deprive ourselves of the benefits of the Sabbath, because it is connected with the Christian religion, and some few differ from the great majority about the precise day, which the Christian ought to observe.

We shall conclude this number, with an extract from a work, entitled "Law Miscellanies," by H. H. Brackenridge, a Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Speaking of the law of Parliament, he says: "It is obvious that the Sabbath, or Sunday, is a day of rest, and it cannot interfere with the rights of others who do not use that day for the purpose of devotion, must be comprehended, so far as respects the exercise of public employments of a worldly nature.

It may be observed that whether *of divine or civil institution merely*, the observance of one day in seven, is a *great political good*; and it cannot interfere with the rights of conscience in Jews or others, who use the seventh to observe other days of their own choosing. If it is ever at the expense of being thrown out of a portion of time for their occupation, in addition to that out of which they throw themselves, private convenience must give way to *public good*."

DEMOPHILUS.

May 12th 1830.

The number of books published in France from the year 1814, to the year 1826, both inclusive, was about 35,775, and in Germany 56,000, in Great Britain 16,538 in which were not comprised the modular announced as in the press in the year 1826; and it is estimated that the number of works which have been published in Germany during the last 13 years, is so great, that if a man were disposed to read them, he could get through one volume a day, the undertaking would require 191 years 168 days."

To Correspondents.

Lathia. Demophilus, in reply to Charles, and another communication received.

The person who sent us a communication entitled "Of the pride of Woman," omitted saying whether it is *original or selected*—if the latter we should prefer the printed copy to set from.

PUBLIC SALE OF Valuable Property.

IN pursuance of a Decree of Somerset County Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, the subscriber will sell at public auction, at the Court House door, in Princess-Anne, on TUESDAY the 22nd day of JUNE next, at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M. a valuable Farm, lying on Little Monie Creek, now held by Mr. Elisha E. Whitelock, being part of the real estate of the late William Waller, sen. deceased, and the late John Dashiell, sen. deceased, which was purchased by William Waller, jun. and transferred by him to Messrs. Matthias Dashiell and Charles Jones, on the 23d of March 1821, as by deed recorded among the records of Somerset county will appear—containing two hundred and ninety-two acres of land, more or less.

The improvements consist of a comfortable dwelling house, sufficient out-houses, an orchard, &c.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers, shall pay one third part of the purchase money on the day of sale, or the ratification of the sale by the Court, and shall give his, her or their bond, with approved security for the balance, payable in twelve months from the day of sale—And upon the ratification of the sale and the payment of the whole purchase money, (and not before) the subscribers will convey the said land to the purchaser, or purchasers, by a good and sufficient deed in fee simple, the right, title and interest of all the parties to this suit or any claiming under them.

EPHRAIM K. WILSON.

☞ We are authorized to announce Col ARNOLD E. JONES, as a Candidate to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber has for sale a second-hand Close Carriage, which has been used but very little. The terms will be flattering. Apply to PURNELL B. CARRY.

Quantico, Somerset co. Md.

May 25, 1830.

Washington Hotel.

At the above establishment a splendid SEA TURTLE will be served up, in all its varieties, on Wednesday and Thursday next 3 o'clock P. M.

The Proprietor takes this opportunity of tendering his thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal encouragement received since he has opened, and assures them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of public patronage.

H. K. LONG.

May 25, 1830.

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber on store accounts contracted previous to the first of the year 1828, are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same by paying the cash or giving note.

ALSO, all persons indebted to me for blacksmith's work done in the years 1828 & 1829, are hereby notified to come forward and settle in the manner above named.

MARCELLUS JONES.

May 25, 1830.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the Levy Court of Somerset County will meet on Monday the 21st day of June next for the purpose of appointing Constables and Judges of Elections, of Somerset county.

Per Order,

GEORGE HANDY, Clk.

May 25, 1830.

Tailoring and Habit Making.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have commenced the above business in the room of Salisbury, where they intend to carry it on in all its branches and fashions.—Having just received the fashions and blanked Wardle's patent rule for cutting, they flatter themselves to business and superior style of workmanship to receive a share of public patronage.

THOMPSON & PATRICK.

May 25, 1830.

Littleton Long,

Has just received from BALTIMORE, a *HANDSOME AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF*

SHOES,

CONSISTING OF

Ladies' Prunella, Leather and Morocco Shoes.

Children's do.

Men's Leather and Morocco do.

Men's copper fastened Boots and Bootees.

ALSO,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

SADDLES, Bridles, Martingales, Girths, Stirrups, Stirrup Leathers, and other articles in the above line, all of which he will sell low for cash.

Princess-Anne, May 18

Cash for Negroes.

We wish to purchase **200** Negroes for the New Orleans Market, and will give more than any purchaser that is now or may hereafter come in the market, for such as may suit us.

One of the firm wishes to buy families for his own use, and will give for them the highest price. Letters addressed to us at Princess-Anne, will meet with attention.

THOMAS, BOZMAN & CO.

N. B. We will also give the highest price for Negro Women.

T. B. & Co.

Town Ordinances.

1. *Be it ordained by the Commissioners of the Town and Precincts of Princess-Anne*, That Henry K. Long be appointed to assess all the property in said Town and Precincts, which may be subject to assessment by the laws of the State.

2. *And be it ordained*, That in making such assessment, the said assessor shall visit each house in the said Town and Precincts, and take an accurate account of all the assessable property, both real and personal, within the limits thereof, and assess the same, as near as may be, at the rate of the actual value, and make return thereof to the Town Clerk on or before the 20th June next—for which service he shall receive such reasonable compensation as may be hereafter awarded.

3. *And be it ordained*, That any person or persons, when required by the assessor, shall give him a full and particular account of his, her or their personal property, required to be assessed by this ordinance, under the penalty of $100, to be collected by confession, or by civil action, to be prosecuted by the commissioners for the regulation & improvement of Princess-Anne in Somerset county.

4. *And be it ordained*, That the bailiff of the said Town and Precincts, shall be entitled to receive for his services in collecting all taxes, penalties and fines, at the rate of five per centum on the gross amount of all such funds of the corporation as may be collected in virtue of the ordinances thereof.

5. *And be it ordained*, That any person willfully refusing any gun, pistol or other species of fire arms, within the said Town and Precincts, shall forfeit and pay $2 for every such offence.

6. *And be it ordained*, That any person or persons carrying fire or suffering it to be carried in the said Town and Precincts, excepting in lanthorns, or some close vessel, shall forfeit and pay $2 for every such offence.

7. *And be it ordained*, That any person or putting or suffering to be put any horse or jack to any mare or genny, within the said Town or Precincts, shall forfeit and pay the sum of $10 for every such offence.

8. *And be it ordained*, That any person or persons who shall exhibit or parade, or cause to be exhibited or paraded, by leading thro' the Town or Precincts of Princess-Anne, or otherwise, subsisting after the 27th April, 1830, any stallion, stud horse or jack, as in the streets, lanes or alleys, in the said Town or Precincts of Princess-Anne, shall forfeit and pay the sum of $5 for each and every offence.

9. *And be it ordained*, That any person or persons, who shall race or run, or cause to be raced or runned, any stallion, horse or mare, or shall offer or cause to be offered any carriage, cart or wagon through the streets, lanes or alleys of the Town and Precincts of Princess-Anne, at an immoderate gait, shall forfeit and pay the sum of three dollars for each and every offence.

10. *And be it ordained*, That any person burning or suffering his kiln or their chimney in the said Town and Precincts to get on fire, or suffering in rainy or snowy weather, shall forfeit and pay the sum of two dollars for every such offence.

11. *And be it ordained*, That any person cutting, hacking or any wise injuring, or permitting to be injured any ornamental tree within the said Town and Precincts, or injuring the corner thereof, shall forfeit and pay one dollar for every such offence.

12. *And be it ordained*, That on rubbish, chips of the kitchen, heaps of manure, or other accumulations of unseemly filth, shall be thrown or remain, upon the streets, lanes or alleys of the said Town and Precincts, and upon notice of any such offence or offences, either of the supervisor, bailiff or any one of the commissioners of the said Town and Precincts, to such person or persons, against whose lot such substance shall be, the same shall be forthwith removed by the offending party in case of refusal or neglect so to do, the said party, & shall forfeit and pay the sum of two dollars for every such offence, together with the expenses of removing the offensive matter, provided that any person or persons employed in building or repairing any house or tenement may use and occupy one third part of any street, lane or alley of the said Town and Precincts adjoining the premises in front or rear but, on which such building is erecting or repairs making with the materials necessarily used in such buildings or repairs until the same shall have been covered or repaired, and 30 days thereafter and no longer, under the penalty of one dollar for each and every day that the same shall thereafter remain.

13. *And be it ordained*, That if any person or persons shall cast, throw or discharge, or cause to be thrown into the streets, lanes or alleys of the said Town and Precincts, any foul or noisome liquor or other offensive matter, he, she or they shall forfeit and pay 2 dollars for every such offence.

14. *And be it ordained*, That if any person or persons having a hog or hogs in a sty shall suffer the filth thereof to offend or annoy any neighbor or other person, he, she or they so offending after the notice shall have, refusing or neglecting to remove and abate such annoyance shall forfeit and pay the sum of 1 dollar for each and every day until the same shall have been removed or abated.

15. *And be it ordained*, That any person or persons suffering any wood or timber to remain in and obstruct the streets, lanes, alleys or foot ways of the said Town and Precincts after notice as aforesaid, shall be liable to forfeiture and expenses as provided by the 12th ordinance.

16. *And be it ordained*, That if any animals of the horse kind or horned cattle shall commit depredations by injuring trees, breaking inclosures or otherwise, within the said Town and Precincts, the owner or owners of such animal or animals, shall forfeit and pay $2 for each and every offence.

17. *And be it ordained*, That if any slave shall offend against the provisions of any of the preceding ordinances, the same shall be whipped, by the bailiff of said Town not exceeding 20 stripes under the direction of the commissioners or any of them, unless the master or owner of such slave shall pay the fine assessed for the offence committed by said slave.

18. *And be it ordained*, That no person or persons within the said Town or Precincts shall act, exhibit or perform any play, farce, interlude, show, opera or other dramatical entertainment or public exhibition for gain, without a license for that purpose first obtained, under the penalty of [illegible]

19. *And be it ordained*, That the following tax or line shall be imposed on each incidental as aforesaid, which tax or fine shall be paid, or secured to be paid to the bailiff of the said Town and Precincts, on the granting thereof—that is to say. For any theatrical exhibition $2 per night—For circuses or feats of horsemanship $2 for each time of performance—For rope or wire dancing or puppet show $2 per night—For musical entertainments $2 per night—For all other exhibitions $2 per night.

20. *And be it ordained*, That all licenses granted under the authority of the same, shall be signed by one of the said commissioners, countersigned by the Town Clerk, and delivered to the appropriate party, by the bailiff of the said Town and Precincts.

21. *And be it ordained*, That the owner or owners of male or female dogs of the said Town and Precincts of Princess-Anne, shall pay, on or before the first Monday of June next, and every year thereafter for the same in the following rates. For the 1st dog or bitch 50 cents—For the 2nd dog or bitch $1, and so on, at the rate of 50 for each and every dog or bitch which shall be so kept in the said Town or Precincts.

22. *And be it ordained*, That in case any female dog or bitch shall be found in the streets of the said Town or Precincts, during the period while she shall be in heat, or within 3 days, before or after, the owner or owners of such female dog or bitch shall pay for each offence the sum of $5, to be recovered as other fines and forfeitures of this corporation.

23. *And be it ordained*, That the above taxes shall be due and payable on the first Monday of June next and annually thereafter, and in default of payment when demanded, the constable or owner of each dog or bitch shall forfeit and pay double the amount of such tax or taxes, or the bailiff shall cause such dog or dogs, bitch or bitches to be forthwith removed or killed.

24. *And be it ordained*, That if any dog or bitch shall be found within the said Town or Precincts without the payment of the bailiff shall cause the same to be killed or destroyed.

25. *And be it ordained*, That if any dog or bitch shall be found within the said Town or Precincts, between the first day of June in this or any year and the 25th day of March next succeeding, the owner or owners shall forthwith become liable to the tax or penalty of the ordinance for the current year, and shall be proceeded against accordingly.

By order,

SAML. W. JONES, Town Clk.

May 11, 1830.

☞ *To the People of Somerset County.*

On the first Monday of October next we are to make selection of 4 of our fellow citizens to represent us in the House of Delegates of the State of Maryland. The duties assembled with the other delegates of the State.

1st. To represent your grievances, to seek remedy for it, and if found just and equitable, the last to be enacted in the Book of the Law of the Land.

2nd. To see that the same right which you have exercised which Monday or Tuesday of the other section of the State, and form a Government.

3d. To put in mind that the care is not according to the instruction of the majority of their constituents.

4th. When any matter comes to call for their vote in the House, (which is your not to be manful to not give it contrary to the principles by which we use our happy Liberty; and

5th. To recapitulate, what has been for our prosperity in time past, what actually is, and what is to come, and to adopt the best principles and system to be adopted to lay the foundation, of just and equitable laws.

The task is a serious one, and whosoever offers to discharge it must put in mind that he is only your servant, and must do your right according to your instructions. With this brief view of the duties of a public legislator, I will with the assist of God, live to you in the next Assembly, if you will honor me with your suffrage.

P. GULLET.

May 18, 1830.

Public Notice.

BY an Act of Assembly passed in 1817, the Levy Court of Somerset [illegible] directing, [illegible] 1818 and 1819 [illegible] and 1820 [illegible] and 1821 [illegible] and 1822 [illegible] and 1823 [illegible] and 1824 [illegible] and 1825 [illegible] and 1826 [illegible] and 1827 [illegible] and 1828 [illegible] and 1829 [illegible] and 1830 [illegible] and 1831 [illegible] and 1832 [illegible] and 1833 [illegible] and 1834 [illegible] and 1835 [illegible] and 1836 [illegible] and 1837 [illegible] and 1838 [illegible] and 1839 [illegible] and 1840 [illegible] and 1841 [illegible] and 1842 [illegible] and 1843 [illegible] and 1844 [illegible] and 1845 [illegible] and 1846 [illegible] and 1847 [illegible] and 1848 [illegible] and 1849 [illegible] and 1850 [illegible] and 1851 [illegible] and 1852 [illegible] and 1853 [illegible] and 1854 [illegible] and 1855 [illegible] and 1856 [illegible] and 1857 [illegible] and 1858 [illegible] and 1859 [illegible] and 1860 [illegible] and 1861 [illegible] and 1862 [illegible] and 1863 [illegible] and 1864 [illegible] and 1865 [illegible] and 1866 [illegible] and 1867 [illegible] and 1868 [illegible] and 1869 [illegible] and 1870 [illegible] and 1871 [illegible] and 1872 [illegible] and 1873 [illegible] and 1874 [illegible] and 1875 [illegible] and 1876 [illegible] and 1877 [illegible] and 1878 [illegible] and 1879 [illegible] and 1880 [illegible] and 1881 [illegible] and 1882 [illegible] and 1883 [illegible] and 1884 [illegible] and 1885 [illegible] and 1886 [illegible] and 1887 [illegible] and 1888 [illegible] and 1889 [illegible] and 1890 [illegible] and 1891 [illegible] and 1892 [illegible] and 1893 [illegible] and 1894 [illegible] and 1895 [illegible] and 1896 [illegible] and 1897 [illegible] and 1898 [illegible] and 1899 [illegible] and 1900 [illegible] and 1901 [illegible] and 1902 [illegible] and 1903 [illegible] and 1904 [illegible] and 1905 [illegible] and 1906 [illegible] and 1907 [illegible] and 1908 [illegible] and 1909 [illegible] and 1910 [illegible] and 1911 [illegible] and 1912 [illegible] and 1913 [illegible] and 1914 [illegible] and 1915 [illegible] and 1916 [illegible] and 1917 [illegible] and 1918 [illegible] and 1919 [illegible] and 1920 [illegible] and 1921 [illegible] and 1922 [illegible] and 1923 [illegible] and 1924 [illegible] and 1925 [illegible] and 1926 [illegible] and 1927 [illegible] and 1928 [illegible] and 1929 [illegible] and 1930 [illegible] and 1931 [illegible] and 1932 [illegible] and 1933 [illegible] and 1934 [illegible] and 1935 [illegible] and 1936 [illegible] and 1937 [illegible] and 1938 [illegible] and 1939 [illegible] and 1940 [illegible] and 1941 [illegible] and 1942 [illegible] and 1943 [ill

THE CORNUCOPIÆ.

"Blending the useful with the sweet."

VEXATIONS.

This teasing one to death so,
 I hate it very much,
"When are you to be married dear?"
 And then they look with such
A leering kind of air too,
 As if the whole was known—
I wish they'd mind their own affairs,
 And let mine be alone.

Such a tantalizing time too,
 When every thought's engaged
In thinking on the time to come,
 It makes me quite enraged;
To think they all should guess what
 Is going to be done—
I wish they'd mind their own affairs,
 And let mine be alone.

If it's envy makes them talk so,
 I very much regret
If I should pain their little hearts,
 And put them in a fret:
For I know that's unpleasant,
 To think *that* chance is gone,
I wish they'd mind their own affairs,
 And let mine be alone.

Poor Ned he's very positive
 That something will go wrong—
We've kept the matter to ourselves,
 Oh, I can't tell how long;
Yet ev'ry body talks of it,
 I wish the thing was done—
Then they would mind their own affairs,
 And we should be *all one.*

DEPUTY SIMPKINS;

Or the Wrong Coach.

Mr. *Thomas Simpkins*, or as he was more commonly styled, *ex virtute officii*, Deputy Simpkins, was an opulent iron-monger, of Gutter-lane, Cheapside, London. During a life of active usefulness, protracted to three score years and ten, Deputy Simpkins had never, but on two occasions, deviated as many yards beyond the city boundary. The first time was on an adventurous expedition, in a one horse chaise, as far as Jack Straw's Castle, Hampstead Heath—five long miles from Gutter-lane. But this was during the daring days of his youth, and was, moreover, undertaken to gratify the "love of travel" of Miss Tabitha Todd,—afterwards Mrs. Deputy Simpkins. The second occasion was one of which we shall speak in the sequel.

Deputy Simpkins, was what would be vulgarly called a stout, short, squat old man;—in politer language, an elderly gentleman, somewhat corpulent, and rather too short for the militia—the honor of belonging to which is, in England, reserved to heroes who exceed five feet two inches, perpendicular altitude. Although not exactly the figure a sculptor would have selected as a study for an Apollo, there was a sunset glow on his countenance, and a care-defying expression of jollity and good-nature about it, that would not, on the painter's canvas, have ill become "the rosy god of wine." He could not sing, with the poet, "Time has not thinned my flowing hair;" for he had made great ravages among his frontal locks; yet behind, as though by an oversight of the *Great Shaver*, they grew as abundant as ever; and there was an elasticity in his step, and a sprightliness in his manner, which spoke rather of five-and-twenty, than the verge of three-score—the memorable period of his history to which our story relates.

From this faint pen-and-ink outline of his person, it is gratifying to pass on to the mention of his nobler qualifications.

"Deputy Simpkins,"—I cannot do better than borrow the impressive language of a fellow-citizen, and quote the whole of his eloquent tribute to departed worth, as delivered at Ironmonger's Hall, immediately after poor Simpkin's death—for alas!—gentle reader, our hero has long since been gathered to his fathers, and paid the only debt he owed—the great debt of nature.

"Deputy Simpkins," said the orator while a tear stole from his eye, and a sympathetic drop stood glistening in every eye in the hall, from the Master's and Warden's down to the poor Beadle's.

"Deputy Simpkins, gentlemen, had a head as clear and correct as his leger, and a heart—a heart, gentlemen as warm as the German stove in his counting-house, and as capacious as his warehouse or his wine celler; like them too both were well filled—filled with all the social virtues, and all the benevolent feelings that do honor to our species. A worthier citizen—a more upright tradesman—a better man—never made his exit within the sound of Bow-bells. Who amongst us has not partaken of his hospitality?—".

Here another tear rolled down the Orator's cheek; and those which had long been standing in the eyes of his affected auditory, ready at the slightest additional impulse of pathos to start forth, waited no longer; the truth is, few were then present, who had not, many a time and oft, had their legs under Simpkin's table; and the Hall-beadle had more than once experienced the hospitality of his kitchen, Sorrow was in every countenance.

"We shall see him no more."

Here, there was a general pulling out of handkerchiefs.

"We shall never *dine* with him again."

This last touch of the pathetic was too much for the whole assembly, & the Orator finding he had struck a chord too painful not only for the feelings of his audience, but his own likewise, after a long pause—passed on to the consideration of his character as a citizen.

"But who, gentlemen, shall supply his place in the community? What does this ward not owe to his liberality? In one year, at his own expense, he erected, gentlemen, no less than *three pumps!*—"

An involuntary smile appeared on the faces of the assembly, as he spoke the last word; but they evidently strove to suppress this display of indecorous mirth.

"No less than three *pumps*, gentlemen," reiterated the Orator, and in spite of themselves, his hearers "grinn'd horribly," and a general tittering was heard throughout the hall.

"It is no laughing matter to erect a pump, gentlemen;—it is a public good,—and whilst a pump stands the name of Simpkins will not be forgot."

This closing climax of prophetic eulogy, to the utter astonishment and disgust of the orator, was followed by a loud, simultaneous and universal roar of laughter; but

"Thereby hangs a tale."

Deputy Simpkins was, as his panegyrist declared, a most exemplary moral character. I do not mean to assert, that he never had what men call a slip, in the course of his long life—perhaps he had many; but then they were merely such a rope-dancer occasionally makes—slips that occasion no falls—a little balancing and steady soon puts all to rights again. Once, indeed—but that brings me to our story.

It was during the third Mayoralty of the celebrated Wood—Anno Domini—I forget exactly what; but a reference to the City Records will settle this matter for those who are particular as to dates—a great dinner was given at the Mansion-house by the lord Mayor; it was on a very great occasion, and all the great folks in the nation were present; among the rest, by special invitation Mr. Deputy Simpkins. The family carriage was newly painted a beautiful dark green, for the occasion, and the servants arrayed in splendid new liveries to correspond.

A few words must suffice for the description of that, to which all the words in our own, or any other language could not do ample justice,—I mean a London lord Mayor's feast. Every thing that the four elements could contribute towards the formation of a good dinner was there in abundance, and the guests expressed their approbation by deeds rather than words. In due time the cloth was removed, and the scene presently became a vivid representation of a modern temple of Bacchus and Momus united. Many healths were drank—many speeches made—and at last many heads got muddled; among the rest, the head of Deputy Simpkins. Yet still toast followed toast—glass followed glass—and song followed song—and still the cry was—

"A bumper at parting—though many
Have circled the board since we met;
The brightest, the sweetest of any
Remains to be crowned by us yet."

But amid all his facility, the "waning night grew old." Simpkins pulled out his watch to ascertain the hour; but, strange to say,—it had, or appeared to him to have, no less than half a dozen hands—pointing as many different ways: This somewhat perplexed him, as he was at a loss to settle which among them was right; perceiving however, that a great part of the company had already departed, he concluded it was time for him to go also; and after pretty frequently putting about from the wall to the tables, and from the tables to the wall, like a vessel beating up channel in the wind's eye, he made the desired point—the door. Here a difficulty awaited him: he could no more open than Cassim Baba (in the oriental story) that of the robbers' cave when he had forgotten the magic words; but great difficulties frequently arise from very simple mistakes; the worthy Deputy at last discovered that the pertinacity of the door was occasioned—simply by his trying to open it at the wrong side. This obstacle surmounted, he soon reached the street, where a line of carriages stood, waiting their respective owners. The coachmen and footmen in attendance, who had been elsewhere imitating their betters, were collected in groupes under the gas-lamps, publishing family secrets, and canvassing the respective merits of their masters, and their master's horses.

Unobserved by the negligent domestics, Deputy Simpkins found his way into a dark green carriage, which, with its doors open, and steps down, stood exactly opposite the grand entrance. The footman just caught a glimpse of what he, naturally enough, concluded to be the extremity of his master's coat tail, and in an instant the steps were up—the door closed—the coachman on his box—the carriage whirled rapidly over the stones—and Simpkins fast asleep, inside.

Unfortunately, though very like his own, the carriage into which he had got was lord Ashley's,—and poor Simpkins was on his way to Fitzroy-square, instead of Gutter-lane.

On leaving the Mansion-house, lord A. was surprised to hear that his carriage had been gone for sometime. Only one carriage remained—not unlike his own—the carriage of Mr. Simpkins, of Gutter-lane, who, after a long and particular search, was no where to be found. The mistake, and the cause of it flashed suddenly across lord A.'s mind.—Not caring to walk home on foot, he got into the unclaimed carriage, and insisted upon being driven to Gutter-lane.

That pattern of good wives, Mrs. Simpkins, had been for hours sitting upon thorns, in an arm chair by the fire-side, unable to account for the unaccountable lateness of Mr. S., and equally unable to keep herself from dozing. At the time lord A. reached Gutter lane, she was dreaming that she saw her dear spouse, in the City banquet-hall, where he

"Amid assembled lords,
And Aldermen of *corporations* vast,
Conspicuous shone."

He was eating fish—suddenly he let fall his knife and fork—his features were distorted—he had swallowed a bone, and was choking—she heard his groans—they were loud and horrible; and yet the gluttonous wretches around him, intent on their fish—took not the least notice of his danger; and now his face was growing black! She tried, but in vain, to scream. At this instant lord A. entered the room; the noise awoke her, and then she did scream in right earnest. Her dream, then, was too true! Simpkins had been choked, and lord A.—though but little like the "man so pale and woe-begone," who "drew Poiam's curtains in the dead of night," to tell him "Troy was burnt,"—was the bearer of the doleful tidings.

It was some time before the loudness of her grief permitted her to hear lord A.'s assurance that she had no occasion to grieve at all—and still longer before he could persuade her to remain at home, whilst he should go, in search of her lost spouse, who he had no doubt had found his way to Fitzroy-square.

There, indeed, Deputy Simpkins safely arrived.

After the usual preliminary thunderings on the knocker,

'Startling the silent Midnight on her throne;'

the carriage door was opened, the steps let down, and for a few seconds the footman waited patiently the egress of his master, but no master appeared. A light was procured, and there they saw—not lord Ashley—but poor Simpkins, snugly asleep in one corner, his head sunk on his breast and snoring most profoundly.

Did you ever, gentle reader, receive and pay for a package by coach, supposed by you to contain a pig, or a fine fat goose or turkey,—an affectionate remembrance from some country cousin, but which, on opening, proved to be nothing but stone or brick, or even worse a dead cat or dog? Were you ever the victim of this abominable species of waggery? If not, you can form no correct idea of the utter astonishment of lord A.'s servants, on discovering that instead of their master, they had brought home a little, fat old man—dead drunk.

Their surprise was only equalled by their fears and their vexation. What had become of their master? and what should they do with the sot—some mechanic in his Sunday clothes—who had played this trick upon them? The latter question was sooner settled than the former. "In less than no time at all," as an Irishman would say, Deputy Simpkins, Ironmonger, of Gutter-lane, was out of the carriage, and under a pump which stood hard by.

Roused from his slumbers by their rough usage, yet scarcely sufficient himself to know what they were about, it was not till the first deluging gush of cold water poured on him that he became thoroughly awake. It was in vain he endeavored to call for assistance, or for mercy, or to explain who he was.—"Simpkins," and "Gutter-lane," was all he could get out—and that only a syllable at a time,—for the coldness of the water took away his breath.

Whilst the footman, with a giant's grasp held him under the pump, the coachman plied the pump handle with all the zeal of a New York fireman; nothing short of drowning the poor Deputy, it appeared, would satisfy their revenge; when, luckily, at this junction, lord A., in the Deputies own carriage, came up, and rescued him from the merciless grasp of the domestics,—who slunk back in horror, on learning they had completed their chapter of accidents, by pumping on a great and wealthy citizen.

"Where am I?" enquired Simpkins.

"In Fitzroy-square," was the reply of his own coachman, who had now hastened to his assistance.

"How far from Gutter lane?"

"Three miles."

"To Gutter-lane, then, William," said the Deputy, as, drenched with water, and nearly sobered by the unceremonious baptismal rite performed on him by lord A.'s servants,—he once more stepped into his own carriage. It was in vain lord A. pressed him to pass the night at his house; declaring he would discharge his servants for the violence they had used. The first act of kindness Mr. Simpkins declined,—and the last he begged his lordship would not do; as he alone was to blame in having got into the *wrong coach.*

It was not long before the affair got pretty widely circulated, which will sufficiently account for the involuntary laughter of the *merry mourners*, at Ironmonger's Hall, when his panegyrist declared that "whilst a pump should stand, Deputy Simpkins would not be forgot." W.

From a London Paper.

A CHAPTER ON OLD COATS.

I Love an old coat. By old coat, I mean not one of last summer's growth, on which the gloss yet lingers, shadowy, and intermittent, like a faint ray of sunlight on the counting-house desk of a clothier's warehouse in Eastcheap, but a real unquestionable antique, which for some five or six years has withstood the combined assaults of sun, dust, and rain, has lost all pretensions to starch, unsocial formality and gives the shoulders assurance of ease, and the waist of a holiday.

Old coats are indexes by which a man's peculiar turn of mind may be pointed out.—So tenaciously do I hold this opinion, that in passing down a crowded thoroughfare, the Strand, for instance, I wager odds, that, in seven out of ten cases, I would tell a stranger's character and calling by the mere cut of his every day coat. Who can mistake the staid, formal gravity of the orthodox divine, in the corresponding weight, fullness and healthy condition of his familiar, easy-natured flaps? Who sees not the necessities: the habitual eccentricities of the poet, significantly developed in his two haggard, shapeless old apologies for skirts, original in their genius as Christable, uncouth in their build as the New Palace at Pimlico? Who can misapprehend the motions of the spirit, as it slily flutters beneath the Quaker's drab? Thus, too, the sable hue of the lawyer's working coat corresponds most convincingly with the color of his conscience while his thrift, dandyism, and close attention to appearances, tell their own tale in the half-pay officer's smart, but somewhat faded exterior.

No lover of independence ventures voluntarily on a new coat. This is an axiom not to be overturned, unlike the safe stage-coaches. The man who piques himself on the newness of such an habiliment, is—till time hath "mouldered it into beauty"—its slave. Wheresoever he goes, he is harrassed by an apprehension of demaging it. Hence, he loses his independence and becomes—a Serf? How degrading! to succumb to one's superiors is bad enough, but to be the martyr of a few yards of cloth; to be the Helot of a tight fit; to be shackled by the ninth fraction of a man; to be made submissive to the sun, the dust, the rain, and the snow; to be panic-struck by the chimney-sweep; to be scared by the dustman; to shudder at the advent of the baker; to give precedence to the scavenger; to concede the wall to a peripatetic conveyancer of eggs; to palpitate at the irregular sallies of a mercurial cart-horse, to look on with awe at the apparition of a giggling servant girl, with a slop pail thrust half way out of a garret window; to coast a gutter with a horrible anticipation of consequences; to faint at the visitation of a shower of soot down the chimney; to be compelled to be at the mercy of each and all of these vile contingencies—can any thing in human nature be so preposterous, so effeminate, so disgraceful? A truly great mind spurns the bare idea of such slavery; hence, according to the "Subaltern," Wellington liberated Spain in a red coat extravagantly over-estimated at six pence, and Napoleon entered Moscow in a green one out at the elbows.

An old coat is the aptest possible symbol of sociality. An old shoe is not to be despised; an old hat, provided it have a crown, is not amiss, none but a synic would speak irreverently of an old slipper, but were I called upon to put forward the most unique impersonation of comfort, I should give a plumper in favor of an old coat. The very mention of this luxury conjures up a thousand images of enjoyment. It speaks of warm fire-sides—long flowing curtains—a downy arm chair—a nicely trimmed lamp—a black cat fast asleep on the hearth-rug—a bottle of old Port (vintage 1812)—a snuff box—a cigar—a Scotch novel—and above all, a social, independent, unembarrassed attitude. With a new coat this last blessing is unattainable. Imprisoned in this detestable tunic—Oh, how unlike the flowing toga of the ancients!—we are perpetually haunted with a consciousness of the necessity of our condition. A sudden pinch in the waist dispels a philosophic reverie; another in the elbow withdraws us from the contemplation of the poet to the recollection of the tailor; Snips' goose vanquishes Anacreon's dove; while, as regards our position, to lean forward is inconvenient; to lean backward, extravagant; to lean sideways, impossible. The great secret of happiness is to merge self in the contemplation of nobler objects. This a new coat, as I have now hinted, forbids. It keeps incessantly intruding itself on our attention. While it flatters our sense of the becoming, it compromises our freedom of thought. While it insinuates that we are the idle of a ball-room, it neutralizes the compliment by a high pressure power on the short ribs. It bids us be easy, at the expense of respiration; comfortable, with elbows on the rack.

There is yet another light in which old coats may be viewed; I mean as chroniclers of the past, as vouchers to particular events. Agesilaus king of Sparta, always dated from his last new dress. Following in the wake of so illustrious a precedent, I date from my last, (save one) new coat, which was first ushered into being during the memorable period of the Queen's trial. Do I remember that epoch from the agitation it called forth? From the loyality, the radicalism, the wisdom and the folly it quickened into life?—Assuredly not. I gained nothing by the wisdom. I lost as much by the folly. I was neither the better nor the worse for the agitation. Why then do I still remember that period? Simply and selfishly from the circumstance of its having occasioned the dismemberment—most calamitous to a poor annuitant!—of the very coat in which, I have the honor of addressing this essay to the public. In an olfactory crowd, whom majesty's "wrongs" had congregated at Hammersmith, my now invalid habiliment was transformed after the fashion of an Ovidian metamorphosis, where the change is usually from the better to the worse, from a coat into a spencer. In a word, some adroit conveyancer eloped with the hinder flaps and by so doing secured a snuff-box which played two waltz tunes.

The same coat, on which subsequently, by a sort of Tiliacotian process, a pair of artificial skirts were grafted, accompanied me through Wales, among mountains where the eagle dwells in his supremacy. It was the sole adjunct who was with me, when I rambled along the banks of the Swathy, while the lark was abroad and singing in the sky, or the shy nightingale flung her songs to the winds from among hushed dells of the Kaven-gornuth. It was at my back when I climbed the loftiest peak of Cader-Idris, and when with feelings not to be described I looked down upon saphire clouds floating in quaint hug masses at an immense distance below me, and saw through their fleecy chinks the glittering of thirty lakes, the faint undulating line of a thousand billowy ridges, or the blue expanse of the downy ocean, dotted here and there with a passing sail, and bordered far away on the horizon by the dim boundaries of the Irish coast. Moreover, it was at my back when I plunged chin-deep into the isle of Ely bogs, in which picturesque condition I was shot at, (and of course missed) by a Cockney sportsman, who had mistaken me for a rare and handsome wild duck.

From the New-England Weekly Review.

FROM ISABELLA FLITTS,

ASKING CONSENT.

I told you, Dear Pa, in my last—
 Oh no, I believe I did not—
The thing which one sits down to write
 Is the very thing always forgot—
But now I will *tell*, and perhaps
 That I did not before is as well,
For until we decided you know
 There was nothing especial to tell.

And 'tis only a month or six weeks—
 'Twas the night which I wrote you about,
When we walked by the silvery beach,—
 Was that walk from my letter left out?
Oh then I have got to go back—
 You'll excuse me, I hope, for the slips
Of my pen—when a body's confused
 The pen stammers just like the lips.—

Well, the party that went out with us,
 Had left us alone on the shore—
I wonder they were in such haste,
 'Twas a trick never play'd us before—
And we stood on the bank and look'd down,
 In silence, long—long on the sea—
I mean that I did—*his* dear eyes
 Were fixed all the while upon me.

Oh! I thrilled with a feeling all new,
 For the beam of the look which he gave,
Sunk deep in my soul, as the glance
 Of the moon, through the luminous wave;
And he vowed by the stars that have shown
 On the sky from the hour of their birth,
By the sea that's so true to the moon,
 And the moon that's so true to the earth

He—ador'd and he said 'twas all false
 The story of Clarissa Lee—
I knew so before, though I'd wept—
 How mischievous people could be;
Your money, he said, was to him,
 As the dew to the fathomless tide—
I've heard his *own* went like the dew,
 But the tattlers undoubtedly lied:

For he spoke of his owning a Mill,
 Connected with which is a Bank;
The one manufacturing cash,
 The other for issuing plank;
And he spoke of the "Buggy" he keeps,
 And his farm where he frequently calls,
Somewhere out in the State of New York,
 On his route to Niagara Falls.

I knew this would gratify you,
 And so I consented—or rather
I promised to write for consent—
Which you *wont* refuse, *will* you dear Father?
They'd fill your head full of their tales.
 But he swears they are false of his name—
What a beautiful name for a man—
 Is Augustus Frederick Græme.

The school is most out, and I'm sure
 I'm old enough now to engage;
You'd hate an Old Maid; and he says,
 Sixteen is the prettiest age.
So you wont be vex'd, will you?—now dont—
 I wish you could come to our—when—
But I'll bring him home soon from the jaunt,
 And I know you'll be satisfied then.

And now, while I think, *Dearest Pa*,
 Please send by the very first mail—
He's momently looking for funds,
 But says they may possibly fail—
Some five hundred dollars—you must,
 I need it for trinkets and things—
And your letter to *Isabella Græme*,
 Will find us at Lebanon Springs.

Contents of the American Farmer Of May 14, 1830.

On the Cultivation and Management of Rich or Feeding Pastures, the Application of Manure, Teathing or Stacking in the Field, &c.—On the Culture of Rape—On the Value of the Blood Horse for Farm use Rare Plants received by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society from Paris—Report of the Visiting Committee of the New York Horticultural Society for 1829—The Keens' Seedling Strawberry, a new and valuable variety—Method of Forcing Fruit Trees to Blossom and Bear Fruit—To Prevent the Destructiveness of Caterpillars—To Prevent Excessive Fermentation of Cider—On the Rearing of Poultry—Infancy, the spring time of life—Beauty, on the Clothing of Children—Anecdote of Madame de Genlis—Useful inventions—Coal—Natural History of the American Badger, with a cut—Items from late English papers—Recipes—Editorial, The Season, &c. &c.—Prices in the Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Markets—Advertisements—

Village Herald.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOL. IV. PRINCESS-ANNE, MD. TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1830. NO. 10.

From the Maryland Gazette.

Sir—By inserting the following extract from the N. York Post in your paper, you will be contributing to the cause of humanity. Of the great benefit resulting from the practice of pressing the stomach and sides (particularly the right side below the ribs) in dyspeptic cases, the writer can speak with confidence; and this confidence does not spring from his own experience only, but from information derived from others of their experience. A gentleman of the Eastern Shore of this State, a few days since, stated in conversation, that he had been completely relieved of Dyspepsia by the daily use, (for a short time,) of a very small quantity of Magnesia and Rhubard, and the constant practice of pressing his sides as above mentioned.—When I saw him he was quite embonpoint—his color was fresh, he had recovered his appetite, flesh and strength, and bore every mark indicative of a restoration to perfect health. D.

A. A. County, May 14.

DYSPEPSIA.

The New Haven City Gazette states that the secret cure for the Dyspepsia, discovered by a gentleman of that city, (concerning the efficacy of which we made some remarks a short time ago) has leaked out, and consists in simply kneading the stomach with the hands; thereby restoring the peristaltic motion in cases where the digestive organs have become diseased and torpid. Whether this is the secret remedy or not there can be no doubt that it would be attended with very excellent effects in cases of indigestion; and instances are within our positive knowledge of persons who, by resorting to this mode of renewing the peristaltic action of the intestines, have derived very important assistance. We know of one individual, in particular, who was thus in the space of less than 3 weeks, restored to comparative health, after having languished in a most miserable condition for many months in consequence of Dyspepsia.

CURE FOR FELONS.

We have been assured by a gentleman who has recently had an opportunity of satisfactorily testing the fact, that a plaister made of soft soap, and the strongest lime that can be procured in equal portions, is a certain remedy for those disagreeable and painful diseases called felons. *Lynchburg Virginian.*

Dye from Potato-Flowers.

Sir J. Sinclair has ascertained, by a series of experiments conducted under his superintendence by G. Page & Co., dyers, Princes st. that permanent and beautiful colors in silk, cotton and woollen goods may be produced from the flower of the potato. Sir John says that these colors are equal to the finest tints procured from the most valuable foreign materials, and in richness of shade they are likely, in some cases, to be even superior; and he adds, that it is a peculiar advantage attending this discovery that the cutting of the flowers of the potato is not prejudicial to the plant; on the contrary, by prevent[ing] the formation of the seed or apple, there is reason to believe that it will add to the weight and improve the quality of the root. *Caledonian Mercury.*

From a New-England Paper.

TURNIPS AMONGST CORN.

Sow about one pint of turnip seed to the acre, on or about the 21st July, either before or after the last harrowing; top the corn as soon as ripe enough, and husk it as soon as the corn will admit; cut down and bear off the stalks to let the sun upon the turnips, and the sweetness of the fodder will compensate for the labor. Take in the turnips about the middle of December. By pursuing these directions corn of 40 bushels to the acre will produce 80 or 100 bushels of turnips at the same time; these, for milch cows and sheep will be of particular importance.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 00 *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months.

☞Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance.*

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year.*

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage, to be paid by the subscribers.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

☞Persons advertising must limit the time of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

☞All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

[Corrected Weekly.]

BANKS	pr. ct. dis.
U. States Bank	par
Do Branches	par
MASSACHUSETTS	
Boston banks	1
Other Mass. notes	2
RHODE-ISLAND	
Providence banks	3
Other R. Island notes	4
CONNECTICUT	
Middletown bank	1
Phœnix bank at Hartford	1
Bridgeport bank	1
Eagle bank of New Haven	no sale
Hartford bank	1
NEW-YORK	
N Y city banks (except Lombard)	par
Albany	½
Other N York notes	1
NEW-JERSEY	
Jersey bank	no sale
Bank in Newark	1
Bank of N Brunswick	1
Trenton Ins. Co	1
Farmers bank at Mount Holly	1
Cumberland bk	1
State bk Camden	1
At Elizabethtown	1
At N Brunswick	1
At Patterson	susp.
At Trenton	no sale
At Morristown	1
Sussex bank	1
PENNSYLVANIA	
Philadelphia banks	par
Easton	½
Germantown	do
Montgomery county	do
Chester "	do
Delaware "	do
Lancaster bank	do
Farmers bk of Lan'r	½
Harrisburg	½
Northampton	½
Farmers bank of Bucks c'y	1
York bank	½
Chambersburg	½
Farmers bank at Reading	½
Gettysburg	do
Carlisle bk	½
Swatara at Harrisb'g	1
Pittsburg	2
Greensburg	75
Brownsville	4
DELAWARE	
Bank of Delaware	½

BANKS	pr. ct. dis.
Farmers bank and branches	1
Wilmington and Brandywine	½
Commercial bank	10
Branch of do. at Milford	10
Bank of Smyrna	1
MARYLAND	
Frederick c'y bank	½
Havre-de-Grace	½
Farmers bank at Annapolis	½
Branches at Frederick & Easton	do
Hagerstown	do
Westminster	½
Elkton	50
DISTRICT OF COL.	
Bk of Washington	½
Bk of the Metrop.	do
Patriotic bank	do
Central bank	do
Bk of Columbia	nom
Union bk Georget'n	½
Farmers & Mechanics bank	do
Bk of Alexandria	do
Bk of Potomac	do
Farmers bk of Alexandria	1
Union bk of Alex'a	do
Mechanics bk of Alexandria	do
VIRGINIA	
Richmond & bran's	½
Bk of the Valley	do
Br at Leesburg	do
Br at Charlestown	do
Br at Romney	1
N W bank of Vir at Wheeling	3
N. CAROLINA	
State bk at Raleigh and branches	4
Cape Fear	4
Newbern	4
S. CAROLINA	
State banks generally	2
GEORGIA	
State bank	2
Planters	2
Augusta	2
Darien	3
Augusta br Co	no sale
KENTUCKY	
Bank of Kentucky & branches	no sale
OHIO	
Specie banks	3
LOUISIANA	
Banks at N Orleans	1

BLANKS,

Of the following descriptions, printed on excellent paper, constantly on hand and for sale, at low prices for cash, at the Office of the Village Herald:

Warrants,
Fieri Fa.'s before supersedeas
 Do. after do.
Ca. Sa.'s before do.
 Do. after do.
Narrations,
Appeal Bonds,
Blanks for Insolvent Debtors.

THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND

HAS commenced the Season, and will pursue her Routes in the following manner: Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening.

☞Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, and thence to Cambridge, if there should be any person on board for that place, and thence to Easton; or directly to Easton, if no passenger for Cambridge.

She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock for Chestertown, calling at the Company's wharf on Corsica Creek; and return from Chestertown to Baltimore the same day calling at the wharf on Corsica Creek.

All baggage and Packages to be at the risk of the owners.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Commander.

Easton March 20—30, 1830.

Sheriffalty.

☞We are authorized to announce HENRY LANKFORD, Esq. as a Candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
July 7, 1829. wf?

☞We are authorized to announce Gen. MATTHIAS DASHIELL, as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
March 30, 1830.

☞We are authorized to announce SAMUEL G. HOLBROOK, Esq. as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
June, 1829. fll

☞We are authorized to announce JAMES GOSLEE, Esq. as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
Jan. 19, 1830. wfi

☞We are authorized to announce JOHN P. LANGFORD, Esq. as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
March 2, 1830.

☞We are authorized to announce Dr. JAMES STEWART as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
Dec. 15, 1829. w?

Coach, Gig and Harness Making,

IN ALL THEIR VARIOUS BRANCHES

By Quinn & Townsend,

WHO, in addition to their original stock, have just received from Philadelphia, a large supply of *first rate* materials in their line of business. Having taken particular pains to procure workmen well acquainted with the several departments attached to the above avocations, and having in addition to their usual number of hands, engaged in their employ a first rate coach painter, formerly in the employ of the well known Mr. Ogle of Philadelphia; they now flatter themselves, that they are prepared to finish work in as neat, faithful, and fashionable style, and on as moderate terms, as can be done in Philadelphia or elsewhere.

Cash, country produce, or good guaranteed paper will be received in payment, and a liberal credit will be given to punctual customers.

They now invite the attention of the public to their concern, and at the same time renew their assurances that the strictest attention shall be given to business and every effort made to please. All new work warranted for 12 months.

Princess-Anne, May 18th, 1830.

N. B. A liberal price will be given for a boy, of 14 to 17 years of age, to put to the blacksmith business. Any person having one to dispose of and not wishing to sell him out of the State, may find sale for him by calling on the subscriber.

TEAGLE TOWNSEND.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of PETER DASHIELL, deceased, are hereby notified that the dividend on the estate of said deceased, is now struck, and that the subscriber will attend the Tavern of George Dashiell, in Princess-Anne, on Wednesday the 9th of June next, and in Salisbury every day, (Sunday excepted) before and after that time, for the purpose of paying them their due proportion of the estate of the said deceased.

ELIJAH PARSONS, Adm. of Peter Dashiell, dec'd.

May 18, 1830.

Tailoring and Habit Making.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have commenced the above business in the town of Salisbury, where they intend to carry it on in all its branches and fashions.—Having just received the fashions and obtained Ward's patent rule for cutting, they hope by strict attention to business and superior style of workmanship to receive a share of public patronage.

TOWNSEND & PATRICK.

May 25, 1830.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans Court,

May 4th, 1830.

On application of GEORGE M. WILLING, Administrator of GEO. BROWN, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed in the City of Washington, and in one printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test, JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset County, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of GEORGE BROWN, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the thirtieth of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 4th day of May, A. D. 1830.

GEORGE M. WILLING, Adm. of George Brown, dec'd.

May 18, 1830. wm

The Philadelphian,

A Weekly Religious Newspaper, printed on an imperial sheet, is published every Friday, by *Wm. F. Geddes*, No. 59, Locust-st., Philadelphia; and is edited by the Rev. *Ezra Stiles Ely*, D. D. The work is designed to diffuse all the current religious intelligence which is of importance, and to defend particularly the doctrines and usages of the *Presbyterian Church* in the United States.

It will exhibit the benevolent efforts of the Christians of every denomination, so far as may be compatible with a useful variety of religious essays on the most important topics, the discussion of controverted points of theology and morality, a brief summary of political news, and secular affairs; biographical sketches of pious persons, the refutation of Universalism, Socinianism, & Infidelity; religious anecdotes, and such brief extracts as are judged suitable to promote the reasonable gratification and edification of all who may subscribe to the paper.

The work is offered to those who pay in advance, or within one month after subscription, without any expense to the proprietor, at *two dollars* for 52 numbers; at $2.50, if paid within six months; and at $3.00 if payment is delayed to the end of the year.

Any person who will procure five new subscribers and remit to the proprietor ten dollars, shall receive a sixth copy gratis, so long as he continues that annual payment according to the terms in advance.

These terms will be strictly adhered to; and we trust induce our patrons to be punctual in remittances; which when *post paid*, shall be at our risk.

Communications to the editor, who conducts this work gratuitously, will be thankfully received, if forwarded without expense to him; and used in such a manner as he may judge most conducive to the public good.

Bank notes received at par in the residences of our subscribers, are considered as lawful tender.

WM. F. GEDDES, Proprietor.

May 11, 1830.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Somerset county on the 19th day of April last, a negro woman who calls herself ROSETTA, is five feet three inches high, had on when committed a red striped calico frock, is of a yellow complexion, and has with her 2 children—the elder one is about 20 months of age, and called Elizabeth; the other is about a month old, and called Henrietta. She says she belongs to James H. Picken, of N. Orleans. The owner, if any, is hereby requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and remove the negroes, they will otherwise be discharged according to law.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff. of Somerset county, Md.

May 11, 1830.

☞The Balt. Rep. and the U. S. Tel. will each pub. 1awf3w & fwd. acts. to this office.

PORTRAIT

Of the late Luther Martin, Esq.

(To be Published by his Grandson.)

AT the earnest solicitation of many gentlemen of the Bar, and other friends of that distinguished Jurist (the late JUDGE MARTIN,) the Publisher is induced to offer to the citizens of Maryland and the public generally, his *Portrait*, now in his possession, taken from a likeness, said to be strikingly correct by the intimate friends and acquaintances of the deceased. It will be executed on a quarto medium sheet, of a similar size of that of the late *William Pinkney*, Esq. and be delivered to subscribers at $1.25, one fifth payable in advance to enable the publisher to proceed in the execution of the intended work. It will be furnished as soon as possible if sufficient encouragement should be offered. The citizens will be waited on in a few days for their subscriptions.

Baltimore, May 11, 1830.

NOTICE.

The Commissioners of the Tax for Somerset county have appointed the 21st day of June next for the Assessors of the real and personal property in said county, to bring in writing their valuation of the property of said county, in pursuance of an act of Assembly passed at Dec. Session, 1829.

Per order of the Commissioners,

HENRY K. LONG, Clk. Com. Tax pro tem.

April 27, 1830.

FOR RENT,

For the ensuing year, the HOUSE and LOT, in Princess-Anne, on the corner opposite the store of T. Jones & Co. For terms apply to Isaac F. Williams, of Dorchester, or the subscriber.

JAMES POLK.

Princess-Anne, July 21. w?

To the Citizens of Somerset C'y.

It is now more than a year that I have attended as a

COMMISSION *Merchant*,

IN BALTIMORE,

to the transaction of such business as my friends and acquaintance generally have been pleased to confide to my care; and I am happy in the belief that I have so far given satisfaction to all who have kindly patronized my humble efforts to be useful to them. Being now determined, and at liberty to devote my whole time, *exclusively*, to the transaction of Commission Business, I offer my services in that line to your acceptance, under an assurance that I will use my utmost exertions to promote your interest by a zealous attention to such affairs as you may commit to my management. And I will thankfully acknowledge, and faithfully strive to merit any patronage that may be bestowed on

Your most ob't. serv't.

WM. R. STUART, No. 14, Bowley's wharf

Baltimore, April 6, 1830.

Was Taken Up,

IN Chesapeake Bay, near Bodkin Island, on the 6th instant, by Capt. Peter T. Carver, A BLACK ROW-BOAT, about 13 feet long. The owner can have her by proving property and paying charges. Apply to Capt. P. T. CARVER, lower part of Annamessex, or to

WILLIAM ROACH, Sen. Somerset county, Md.

May 18.

COACH, GIG AND *Harness Making*,

AT QUANTICO.

PURNELL B. CAREY respectfully returns thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage he has received at this place, and wishes to acquaint them that, having associated in a co-partnership with Mr. CYRUS NICHOLS, the above business, in all its various branches, is now carried on by them, at the village of Quantico, under the firm of

CAREY & NICHOLS.

Having in their possession a stock of first rate materials, admirably adapted for making new work, as well as for repairing Coaches, Gigs, &c. and having obtained the very best of workmen from different parts of the Union, they hesitate not to say that they are completely prepared to despatch every work in their line, in a most neat and durable manner.

They are also aware of the pressure of the times, and will reduce their prices accordingly.

From these considerations, and the present run of custom, they incline to hope that the expectations of those who patronize this establishment have been, and for the future can be, well met, particularly as no exertion shall be wanting on the part of the firm, to merit the support of a generous public.

☞All kinds of country produce, at market price, will be received in payment for any kind of work in their line.

Quantico, Jan. 19, 1830.

Contents of the American Farmer Of May 14, 1830.

On the Cultivation and Management of Rich or Feeding Pastures, the Application of Manure, Teathing or Stacking in the Field, &c.—On the Culture of Rape—On the Value of the Blood Horse for Farm use Rare Plants received by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society from Paris—Report of the Visiting Committee of the New York Horticultural Society for 1829—The Keens' Seeding Strawberry, a new and valuable variety—Method of Forcing Fruit Trees to Blossom and Bear Fruit—To Prevent the Destructiveness of Caterpillars—To Prevent Excessive Fermentation of Cider—On the Rearing of Poultry—Infancy, the spring time of life—Beauty, on the Clothing of Children—Anecdote of Madame de Genlis—Useful inventions—Coal—Natural History of the American Badger, with a cut—Items from late English papers—Recipes—Editorial, The Season, &c. &c.—Prices in the Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Markets—Advertisements—

PRO PATRIÆ LIBERTATIS.

VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1830.

CANDIDATES for the Legislature.

☞ We are authorized to announce JOHN J. DAVIS, Esq. as a Candidate to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

June 1, 1830.

☞ We are authorized to announce JAMES HOOPER, 3d, Esq. as a Candidate to represent this county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

☞ We are authorized to announce Maj. WILLIAM DONE, as a candidate to represent this county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

June 1, 1830.

For Dorchester County.

In addition to the candidates named in our last paper we find that *Matthew Hardcastle* and *James A. Stewart*, Esqrs. are announced in last Saturday's Chronicle.

For Kent County

The following gentlemen have been nominated, viz. Wm. W. Brown, Hugh Wallis, Joseph Moffett, Bartis Pinter.

The Harrisburg, Pa. Intelligencer states that the National Anti-Masonic Convention to be held in Philadelphia on the 11th Sept. will nominate an anti-masonic candidate for the Presidency, and plainly intimates that Richard Rush, of Penn. late Secretary of the Treasury, will be that candidate.

CONNECTICUT.

A postscript to the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, contains intelligence of the election of Gideon Tomlinson, Esq. the present Governor of Connecticut, to the Senate of the United States in the place of Calvin Wiley, whose term expires on the 4th of March next.

Mr. Tomlinson is understood to be favorably disposed towards the present administration, and was nominated to his present office by a Jackson Convention.

We are informed that the Bill providing for the removal of the Indians was finally passed by the House of Representatives on Wednesday, by a vote of 102 to 97, both the members from Baltimore voting in its favor. It was returned to the Senate on the same day when the amendment of the House was concurred in. There is no doubt of its approval, *it is said*, by the President.

SINGULAR EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.

From the Baltimore American.

A singular instance of the effects of lightning, which lately occurred in Columbia county, Geo. is thus described in the Augusta Courier: As a Miss Smith was riding on horseback, with a small negro behind her, and in company with another female on horse-back, they were overtaken by a storm, in which the lightning struck her on the forehead, above the temple, cutting a terrible gash completely to the bone. The fluid then passed on to her shoulder and down her side, to the horse on which she rode, which was killed instantaneously. She was struck down, together with the negro who rode behind her, and so were the other female and horse. All, excepting Miss Smith and her horse, soon rose, perfectly recovered; but she continued in a state of insensibility for two or three days, and it was considered doubtful that she would recover, or retain her senses if she did. The instance of lightning cutting the flesh is quite novel, and it is not a little remarkable, that she, who was struck first, should have survived at all, while the horse to which the fluid afterwards passed wakkil ed instantly. Much of her bonnet and clothes were torn up into the very finest kind of lint.

FRESH WATER FROM SALT.

Josiah Foster of Brewster, Mass. has invented and made a Distillometer, for the purpose of extracting fresh water from sea-water, and brought it to such perfection, that by a very simple process and trifling expense good water, is palatable and soft as spring water, can be procured. Vessels with the use of the Distillometer, can obtain about two quarts of good fresh water per hour with but little more trouble than to draw it from their water casks. The apparatus is compressed into a small compass, which renders it portable, and but little in the way when in use. Pure water can be obtained by this instrument from almost any liquid.

From the Harrodsburg, (Ky.) Watchtower.

A CURIOSITY.

A gentleman informed us a few days since that a day or two previous, while in pursuit of wild turkeys in Hart county, Ky. he came upon a place, where they discovered the

summit of a hill, or elevation of a large hollow that would admit a man's body, with much difficulty. Curiously wrought by the hand of the aborigines, and hitherto undiscovered by the white inhabitants, and hitherto undiscovered by the white inhabitants and other company, they had descend, and at the depth of about ... feet, entered a cavity or room apparently cut out of solid rock (through which they had passed for many feet,) which appeared to be 16 or 18 feet square.

Our informant was the first person who entered the subterraneous room and he said he was not a little surprised, that the first object which met his eyes was a human skull with the teeth and all in it. Upon further examination it was found that the whole place was filled with human skeletons of men, women and children. Except immediately under the small aperture through which they descended, the place was perfectly dry, and the bones, in a state of great preservation. An entire skeleton of a human body was obtained. They concluded to examine how deep the bones laid, and penetrated through them in one place between 4 and 7 feet, but found them just as plenty as on the top, but there seemed to rise no offensive effluvia, as they began to come to where it was a little damp.

There was no outlet to the room, and a large snake which they found there, and which appeared to be entirely docile, passed around the room several times while they were in it. It is a subject for the speculation of wise men and philosophers, as those who visited it have no conjecture as to the cause of this singular habitation or charnel-house of human remains.

Latest from Europe.

The packet ship Canada, Graham, has arrived at New York from Liverpool whence she sailed on the 22d ult. The following extracts among others are given in the New York papers.

The most interesting circumstance is the indisposition of the king of Great Britain. His complaint is supposed to be dropsy, in the chest; and that, at his age (sixty eight years,) and with his reputed habits, is a very formidable malady.

The Liverpool Mercury of April 23d says, in addition to the forgoing accounts—"A gentleman of our acquaintance, who has more than ordinary opportunities of obtaining correct information upon subjects connected with politics and the Court, has favoured us with the following information on the subject of the king's health, in a letter of the 21st, London—

"I have private information respecting the health of the king, which convinces me that there is but little chance of his recovery—The king has been cupped once a month until lately, but that operation cannot now be continued.

On the 8th of April the, Parliament adjourned over to the 26th.

The motion of Mr. R. Grant, for removing the civil disabilities of the Jews, was brought up in the House of Commons on the 5th of April. After a long debate it was carried against the Ministry, by a vote of 115 to 97. The announcement was received with cheers, and a bill was immediately introduced.

Prince Leopold has formally accepted the province of Greece, in a communication addressed by him to the ministers plenipotentiary of the three powers that signed the treaty of London.

We have a letter from an intelligent source, dated London, April 6th, which we infer that there was nothing new to communicate.

The London World of the 21st April, says, "Thousands of the most industrious, upright and skilful men of this country, are emigrating to America." These are the very men we want.

The Paris papers have found a new topic of alarm in letters from Madeira indicative of a conspiracy in that island in favor of the young queen. According to these journalists, the dread of an attack from Brazil is so strong at Lisbon, that defensive fortifications are erecting on the banks of the Tagus.

London, Wednesday Evening, 21st April.

A good deal of excitement prevails in consequence of the rumoured capture of two British vessels in an attempt to enter the harbor of Algiers. We believe the fact of the capture and detention of the two English vessels to be quite true; and we admit at once that, under ordinary circumstances, these measures on the part of the blockading squadron were perfectly justifiable.

Globe.

The entire number of Jews paying taxes in the Russian Empire, according to official accounts by the Minister of the interior, amounts to 492,440.

France.—The French papers generally agreed in regarding the dissolution of the Chambers as near at hand, and both parties were preparing for the event.

Spain.—By a royal decree the Salic law has been abolished in Spain, the king has resolved to settle the succession of his issue by his present wife, whether male or female. This has created much excitement and given occasion for much reproach, as the crown may pass from the Bourbon line.

A Paris papers of the 11th, contains a rumor, that, in consequence of a letter from the Duke of Wellington to the King of Spain, the council of that kingdom has determined to continue to the expulsion of the Moriscos.

Morocco.—Accounts from Tangier to the 5th of March, give the following short sketch of affairs in Morocco having been received, and the Emperor of Morocco having consented to give the satisfaction required by the French, a Extraordinary Embassy is shortly to be sent from Vienna, to that court, and preparations are already making to get ready the presents usual on such occasions. Our funds continue to rise, which is partly owing to the influence of the high prices of the French Funds, and the confidence which is placed in the present French Ministry."

On the representation of the Booksellers, the Austrian Government has issued a decree against literary piracy.

Constantinople.—Advices from Constantinople are to the 12th of March. Thirty boxes laden with money, left that place on the 10th, for Bourgas, carrying 400,000 ducats, as the second instalment of the sum stipulated by the Treaty of Adrianople, for the indemnity of the Russian subjects. Many of the exiled Armenian families have returned thither, but have reason to regret their haste, as provisions are very dear, and their property is great. Even during the blockade of the Dardanelles, it is said, provisions (of except bread) were never so dear as at this moment, so that even families in good circumstances are embarrassed. To this is to be added, that a new tax is in contemplation, by which some thousand piasters are to be paid monthly on every oven for permission to bake and sell bread.

Frankfort papers of the 19th April contain an article under the Dutchman's head, stating that by the last advices from Constantinople, date not mentioned, great discontent pervaded all the provinces of the empire; one of the alleged causes of which was the removal of the Reis Effendi. Little dependence was placed on this intelligence.

The Austrian Observer announces, after intelligence of March 10, from Constantinople, that in consequence of the first instalment of the indemnity to Russian Merchants having been paid, the 8th article of the treaty relative to Servia executed, and Giurgevo evacuated, by the Turks, the Russian army have left Adrianople, Kirklisse, Lule Burgas, Midia, Iniada, and other places, and delivered them up to the Turks. It further adds, that the Turkish Government are prepared to pay the second instalment according to the treaty; the Russian troops, are making preparations to evacuate the whole country, from the Balkan to the sea, as far as the gulf of Bourgas, and to withdraw into Bulgaria and Gebrudscha. Part of the Russian squadron have sailed for Malta.

From the Delaware Gazette.

POST OFFICE ADVERTISEMENTS.

The last number of the Delaware Journal contains a complaint against the present administration, on account of the amount of money paid during the last year for the publication of the advertisements of the Post Office Department, and a pretended comparison is drawn between the course pursued under the late coalition and the present rulers of the country on this subject. It is certainly an evidence of great presumption on the part of lawyer Brobson to touch upon this cause, when the facts are so strong against his position, and against his party. By a reference to the official documents published in the Globe of the 3d instant, it will be seen by our readers and had been seen by our neighbor, that for the performance of much less service there was paid, in 1828 $6,295 37, which during the last year, cost the public $2,623 50. The advertisements alluded to had been published but weekly in 1828, while in 1829, they were published daily for nine weeks, and tri-weekly for four weeks. There is no other conclusion to be drawn from the fact of the complaint in question being made, than that our neighbor supposed his readers too ignorant to know, and indolent to enquire into the facts of the case.

The following extract from the report of the Post Master General, made in obedience to a call upon him by Congress, shows the whole state of the case. From this statement it will be seen that for several years the amount expended for the service in question, had been gradually increasing, until it reached the sum of $6,295 37, in 1828, and the last year it sunk into $2,623 50. This increase is to be attributed to the increase of the length of the advertisements, owing to the increased transportation of the mails to be provided for.

4. "*Resolved*, That the Postmaster General be directed to inform the Senate in what newspapers he has published, and in what newspapers his predecessor in office has published the advertisements for contracts to carry the mails; how long those publications have continued; whether they have been made, in daily, tri-weekly, or bi-weekly papers; at what price; and what is the expense of such publications."

In answer to the resolution I observe, that the law requires the Postmaster General to give public notice in one newspaper published at the seat of Government of the United States, and in one or more of the newspapers published in the State or States of territory, where the contract is to be performed; or at least, twelve weeks before the expiration of the existing contract, to give notice that such contract is intended to be made; the advertisement for proposals, accordingly, has been published in the Globe, and in such other papers as the Postmaster General has directed, for the space of eleven weeks, and the contracts have been made with the lowest bidders, these advertisements have been published in the several States, but as the Department is kept at the seat of General Government, the following is a statement of the newspapers in which they have been published here, and the expense of such publication, both by my predecessor and by myself.

In 1828, National Intelligencer, Gales and Seaton,	$1,711 48
Washington Gazette, Jonathan Elliot,	169 38
Washington Republican, Richard Haughton, & Co.	905 50
Expenses in 1828,	$3,786 88
In 1824, National Intelligencer, weekly, Gales & Seaton,	$1,019 00
National Journal, weekly, Peter Force,	1,001 87
Expenses in 1824,	$2,018 87
In 1825, National Intelligencer, weekly, Gales & Seaton,	$800 25
National Journal, weekly, Peter Force,	714 00
Expenses in 1825,	$1,514 25
In 1826, National Intelligencer, weekly, Gales & Seaton,	$1,499 74
National Journal, weekly, Peter Force,	1,445 62
Expenses in 1826,	$2,945 36
In 1827, National Intelligencer, weekly, Gales & Seaton,	$3,781 25
National Journal, weekly, Peter Force,	2,781 25
Expenses in 1827,	$5,462 50
In 1828, National Intelligencer, weekly, Gales & Seaton,	$3,167 37
National Journal, weekly Peter Force,	3,127 50
Expenses in 1828,	$6,295 37
In 1829, United States' Telegraph, daily, for nine weeks, tri-weekly, for four weeks, and weekly,	
Duff Green,	$2,623 50
Expenses in 1829,	$2,623 50

The last of these, viz: in 1829, was by myself; all the others were by my predecessor.

THE U. STATES & GREAT BRITAIN.

The following Message was submitted to both Houses of Congress on Wednesday, and in each House referred to the Committee on Commerce:

It is probable that the answer of the British Government alluded to in the Message, was received by the packet ship Canada, whose advices reached Washington on Thursday.—*E. Gaz.*

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. S.

Gentlemen: I think it my duty to inform you that I am daily expecting the definitive answer of the British Government to a proposition which has been submitted to it by this, upon the subject of the Colonial Trade.

This communication has been delayed by a confident belief that the answer referred to would have been received early enough to have admitted of its submission to you in sufficient season for the final action of Congress at its present session; and is now induced by an apprehension that, although the packet by which it was intended to be sent is hourly expected, its arrival may nevertheless be delayed until after your adjournment.

Should this branch of the negotiation committed to our minister be successful, the present interdict would nevertheless, be necessarily continued until the next session of Congress, as the President has, in no event, authority to remove it.

Although no decision had been made at the date of our last advices from Mr. McLane, yet, from the general character of the intercourse between him and those of his Majesty's ministers, whose particular duty it was to confer with him on the subject, there is sufficient reason to expect a favorable result, to justify me in submitting to you the propriety of providing for a decision in the recess.

This may be done by authorizing the President, in case an arrangement can be effected upon such terms as Congress would approve, to carry the same into effect on our part, by proclamation, or if it should be thought advisable to execute the views of Congress by like means, in the event of an unfavorable decision.

Any information in the possession of the Executive, which you may deem necessary to guide your deliberations, and which it may, under existing circumstances, be proper to communicate, shall be promptly laid before you, if required.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, 26th May, 1830.

On Wednesday the Senate confirmed the appointment of John Randolph of Va. to be Minister to Russia; of John Hamm, of Ohio, to be Charge to Chili, and of P. A. Brown, of Ohio to be Charge to Brazil.

The National Journal states that a Mr. Townsend, and the Alexandria Gazette that Virgil Maxcy, has been nominated by the President to the Senate, as second Comptroler, in the place of Isaac Hendrick, as Attorney of the United States for the District of Ohio which was rejected some time ago, was reconsidered on Wednesday and confirmed.

The re-nomination of Mr. Nash, to be surveyor of the port of New York, has not yet been acted upon.

A lady in the state of Connecticut, who was in the habit of attending church at a time in the society of her neighbors, happened one day to be taken suddenly ill, and laid down behind a great hoade for her accoutrements. When every one was gone, she rose up, and proceeded to her home. When Charles established the Phenix, in this city, I shall inform him, that Carriers has accused him of being a Deist, and that his signature is spurious. Hide your face, man of truth, and blush not at the right; nor will I ask you to avenge my injuries, for I am above revenge. My injuries, I repeat, are of a nature which I will bear, make false charges, or utter sentiments, and maintain principles, I would think, to own, under the sanction of his real name.

Charles says, in substance, that I caution Lewis against making "*groundless*" charges of Infidelity against our representative in Congress. This is absolutely *false*—My caution was against "vague, and indefinite" charges, &c.—if he is so stupidly ignorant as not to know the difference, between "vague and indefinite," and "groundless," he had better read more, and write less.

He says next, I styled "the language of the reports *infidel slang*." This is also false. The only place where I used the word "slang" occurs in my essay, is this: "He knew that it he began with anathemas against treasons and" and "religious fears and dangers" *Lewis* asst, what, is a majority of intoxicated soldiers and paleyr? In vague or indefinite expressions, the phrase "infidel slang" is a misnomer, or a misstatement overdone? Intemperance. Who, in the community, is capable to accuse a fellow-citizen and neighbor? The intemperate, is, in this Zion of Saints, that reign in many livers so much Whiskey to be One half, any three fourths of the excuses of gout, rheumatism and drop-sy owing to the same causes. Then could what be intemperate man is jerk, intemp, instead of being left without text for proclaiming his riot beyond the fourth day, obtains a comfortable place of as many weeks; and, in the jest, in surgical practice, we require not to tell that fractures are generally attended speedily or slowly, according to a patient has been temperate or otherwise. Charles! Charles! Charles! it is to be forgotten that those, who from lands, often transmit to their children, which require medical repairs so easily that the physician or surgeon is in no sort of attendance on their family only so, but even the proprietor of liquor, which, in the parent, may arise from a neglect of the admonitions of conscience; appears sometimes in one, as a matter, of inheritance, and in such a family, while it exists, is a valuable tenant decreasing in our profession age to age.

Do you not, dear doctor, forget the sweets of regular attendance upon a nervous or psychological debauchee, with a well paid purse? Can you be so lost to your own interest as to deny you this fertilizing stream? Do you no *expiral de compit*. Why, this all seem to be a case in which our College of Physicians, in their capacity of guardians of the interests of the medical profession, might with propriety interfere, and to stop, your rash proceedings.

And lawyers are interested in this matter ple as professionally as the Doctors. Charles! Charles! Charles!

THE CORNUCOPIÆ.

"Blending the useful with the sweet."

Moore's Byron.

We have copied below several extracts from an excellent and spirited article in Blackwood's Magazine, upon Moore's Life of Byron, which will be found exceedingly interesting.—*B. Statesman.*

COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE.

Byron had never been free from debt, since he knew what money meant; and these embarrassments, which must have been often most distressful, became at last the cause, we verily believe, of the "separation," which drove him to death. He had sold Newstead Abbey, which must have cost him many pangs, and had afterwards to take it back again from the insolvent purchaser. He made as light of this misery as he could—just as he tried to do all his miseries—but it gnawed at his heart, and embittered every day of his life. He thus writes to Mr. Moore in his peculiar vein: "This day have I received information from my man of law, of the *non* ——, and never likely to be, performance of purchase by Mr. Claughton, of *impecuniary* memory. He don't know what to do, or when to pay; and so all my hopes and worldly projects and prospects are gone to the devil. He (the purchaser, and the devil too for aught I care) and I, and my legal advisers, are to meet to-morrow; the said purchaser first having taken special care to enquire 'whether I would meet him with temper.'—Certainly the question is this—I shall either have the estate back, which is as good as ruin, or I shall go on with him dawdling, which is rather worse. I have brought my pigs to a Mussulman market. If I had but a wife now, and children of whose paternity I entertained doubts, I should be happy, or rather fortunate as Candide or Scarmentado. In the meantime, if you don't come and see me, I shall think Mr. Sam's bank is broke too, and that you, having assets there, are despairing of more than a piastre in the pound of your dividend."

Byron about this time, had jotted down in one of his journals, that "marriage might be the saving of him," and the deep interest which Mr. Moore and other friends felt in his well-being, induced them to lean to the same opinion. Mr. Moore's hopes, indeed, had, in imagination, turned towards one bright object, "The cynosure of neighboring eyes;" and in May, 1814, Byron writes to him, "I believe you think I have not been quite fair with that Alpha and Omega of beauty, &c. with whom you would willingly have united me. But if you consider what her sister said on the subject, you will less wonder that my pride should have taken the alarm; particularly as nothing but the every-day flirtation, of every day people ever occurred between our heroine and myself.—Had Lady * * appeared to wish it, or even *not* to oppose, I would have gone on, and very possibly married, (that is, if the other had been equally accordant) with the same indifference which has frozen over the 'Black Sea' of almost all my passions. It is that indifference which makes me so uncertain and apparently capricious. It is not eagerness of new pursuits, but that nothing impresses me sufficiently to *fix;* neither do I feel disgusted, but simply indifferent to almost all excitements. The proof of this is, that obstacles, the slightest even, *stop* me. This can hardly be *timidity;* for I have done some imprudent things, too, in my time; and in almost all cases opposition is a stimulus. In mine it is not; if a straw were in my way, I could not stop to pick it up. I have sent this long tirade, because I would not have you suppose that I have been *trifling* designedly with you or others. If you think so, in the name of St. Hubert, (the patron of antlers and hunters) let me be married out of hand, I don't care to whom, so that it amuses any body else, and don't interfere with me much in the day-time." In explanation of this, Mr. Moore says:

"That I, more than once, expressed some such feeling, is undoubtedly true. Fully concurring with the opinion, not only of himself, but of others of his friends, that in marrying lay his only chance of salvation from the sort of perplexing attachments into which he was constantly tempted. I saw in none of those whom he admired more legitimate views, so many requisites for the difficult task of winning him into fidelity and happiness as in the lady in question.—Combining beauty of the highest order with a mind intelligent and ingenious—having just learning enough to give refinement to her taste, and far too much taste to make pretensions to learning—with a patrician spirit proud as his own, but shewing it only in a delicate generosity of spirit—a feminine highmindedness, which would have led her to tolerate his defects in consideration of his noble qualities and his glory; and even to sacrifice silently, some of her own happiness, rather than violate the responsibility in which she stood pledged to the world for his. Such was, from long experience, my impression of the character of this lady; and perceiving Lord Byron to be attracted by her more obvious claims of admiration, I felt a pleasure no less in rendering justice to the still rare qualities which she possessed, than in endeavoring to raise my noble friend's mind to the contemplation of a higher model of female character than he had, unluckily for himself, been much in the habit of studying.

"To this extent do I confess myself to have been influenced by the sort of feeling which he attributes to me. But in taking for granted, (as it will appear he did from one of his letters) that I entertained any very decided or indefinite wishes on the subject, he gave me more credit for seriousness in my suggestions than I deserved. If even the lady herself, the unconscious object of these speculations, by whom he was regarded in no other light than that of a distinguished acquaintance, could have consented to undertake the perilous, but still possible and glorious, achievement of attaching Byron to virtue, I own that, sanguinely as in theory I might have looked to the result, I should have seen, not without trembling, the happiness of one, whom I had known and valued from her childhood, risked in the experiment."

A few months after, Byron again writes to Mr. Moore about marriage. "I have been listening to my friend Hodgson's raptures about a pretty wife-elect of his, and I met a son of Lord Erskine, who says he has been married a year, and is the happiest of men; and I have met the aforesaid H.—who is also the 'happiest of men'—so it is worth while being here, if only to witness the superlative felicity of these foxes who have cut off their tails, and who would persuade the rest of the world to part with their brushes to keep them in countenance." About a month after this, he proposed to Miss Milbanke—who had formerly declined the honor—and was accepted. The circumstances attending the proposal are curious.

"A person who had for some time, stood high in his affection and confidence, observing how cheerless and unsettled, was the state both of his mind and prospects, advised him strenuously to marry, and after much discussion, he consented. The next point for consideration was—who was to be the object of his choice; and while his friend mentioned one lady, he himself named Miss Milbanke. To this, however, his adviser strongly objected; remarking to him, that Miss Milbanke had at present no fortune, and that his embarrassed affairs would not allow him to marry without one; that she was, moreover, a learned lady, which would not at all suit him. In consequence of these representations, he agreed that his friend should write a proposal for him to the other lady named; which was accordingly done,—and an answer containing a refusal, arrived as they were one morning sitting together. 'You see,' said Lord Byron, 'that after all, Miss Milbanke is to be the person—I will write to her.' He accordingly wrote on the moment; and as soon as he had finished, his friend remonstrating still strongly against his choice, took up the letter; but, on reading it over, observed, 'Well, really, this is a very pretty letter; it is a pity it should not go. I never read a prettier one.' 'Then it shall go,' said Lord Byron—and in so saying, sealed and sent off on the instant, this fiat of his fate."

This recital will amuse some and shock others; as it both amuses and shocks; and we presume it presents a fair specimen of the thoughts and feelings of that high life into which all men must be admitted, as Byron was by birth, and Moore by genius, (so said his lordship) ere they can hope to become poets! Nothing in the lowest farce was ever lower—yet it may be said to have been the prologue to a tragedy which had a grievous catastrophe. It may not be always much amiss to employ a friend to buy one a shandryden or a trotting pony, though even then a man had far better go about the bargain himself in a business-like way; but when the transaction regards a wife, pray keep the pen in your own hand, fold and seal with your own hand, read the answer with your own eyes, and, beg your pardon begin from the beginning, with consulting your own seven senses, and your seven thousand fancies, and the innumerable thoughts and feelings resident all the year through, in your brain and your heart—begin with liking, loving, longing, desiring, burning for one object, to you incomprehensibly different from all objects of the same name and nature—Woman—and end with suddenly pressing her, by moon-light, gas-light, or candle-light, or even sun-light, to your bosom, and beseeching her, by the pity in the heaven of her eyes, to promise, in due season, to become your wife. In all probability, you will thus be happy in wedlock, and cut a respectable, or even shining figure in life, not only as a husband, but absolutely as a father. Your children will be all like you as so many peas, and your funeral will be attended by Heaven knows how many scores of posterity, all legitimately descended from your honorable loins. But if you employ an emanuensis—a secretary—a clerk, not only to write your proposal of marriage to your intended, but commission him to put his finger on the object proper for your choice—you have only to look along the 'vista of your future years,' and 'tis shut up by that impressive temple—Doctors Commons.

Byron, harrassed at all hands, was in a reckless mood the morning of this disgraceful and fatal scene; indeed, he played the part of a passive madman. But who was the "person who for some time stood high in his affection and confidence," the poor wretch that dared thus, in stinking sycophancy, to sport with the most sacred rights of woman? He could not have been a man. The act betrays emasculation. The Lady who escaped will now sicken with disgust, and be revived by indignation, on reading this expose of the slavish scribe's insolent insult to her and to her sex; while the Lady who unfortunately fell into the toil thus spread for her by a man not at the time entirely in his right senses—and scarcely, we think, a moral agent, so utter was his temporary want of all due reflection,—and by a eunuch, who lisped out in the imprudence of all his natural and acquired ignorance of the subject in all its bearings to which it referred—"Well, really this is a very pretty letter—it is a pity it should not go—I never read a prettier one,"—that Lady will blush as she weeps—and her tears never can be dried—to think the story of her wooing, & of her being won, should have been familiar as coffee-house words—to one of the meanest of the outcasts of humanity. That Byron was in a very disturbed state of mind when he "sealed and sent off on the instant that fiat of his fate," appears from a passage of a letter written—perhaps the day, or the day after—to Mr. Moore. "My head is at this moment in a state of confusion from various causes, which I can neither describe nor explain—but let that pass. My employments have been rural—fishing, shooting, bathing and boating. Books I have but a few here; and those I have read ten times over, till sick of them. So I have taken to breaking soda-water bottles with my pistols, and jumping into the water, and rowing over it, and firing at the fowls of the air. But why should I 'monster my nothings' to you, who are well employed, and happily too I should hope? For my part, *I am happy too,* in my way, but as usual have contrived to get into three or four perplexities, which I do not see my way through. But a few days, *perhaps a day, will determine one of them.*"

A few days after he writes,

"Here's to her who long
Hath waked the poet's sigh!
The girl who gave to song
What gold could never buy."

"My dear Moore—I am going to be married, that is, I am accepted, and one usually hopes the rest will follow. My mother of the Gracchi (that *are* to be) *you* think too strait-laced for me, although the paragon of only children, and invested with 'golden opinions of all sorts of men,' and full of 'most blest conditions' as Desdemona herself.—Miss Milbanke is the lady, and I have her father's invitation to proceed there in my elect capacity, which, however, I cannot do, till I have settled some business in London, *and got a blue coat.*" "If this had not happened, I should have gone to Italy. I must of course reform thoroughly; and seriously, if I can contribute to her happiness, I shall recover my own. She is so good a person, that—in short, I wish I was better." In a letter written about this time to the Countess of ***, he says of Miss Milbanke, after many compliments, "She has employed the interval (since refusing him two years before) in refusing about half a dozen of my particular friends, and has taken me at last, *for which I am very much obliged to her.* I wish it was well over, for I do hate bustle, and there is no marrying without some; and then I must not *marry in a black coat they tell me,* and *I can't bear a blue one.* You know I must be serious all the rest of my life—and this is a parting piece of buffoonery, which I write with tears in my eyes, expecting to be agitated." In a letter to Henry Drury, a few days after, he indulges himself in the same joke. "They say one should'nt *be married in a black coat. I won't have a blue one—that's flat. I hate it.*" All this, from beginning to end is painful—puerile, we had almost said—unmanly; and, certes, without one redeeming tinge of genius.

On his arrival in town he had, upon enquiring into the state of his affairs, found them in so utterly embarrassed a condition, as to fill him with some alarm, and even to suggest to his mind the prudence of deferring his marriage. The die was now cast, Mr. Moore adds, and he had *now no alternative but to proceed!* So, on the 2nd of January, 1815, he was married to Miss Milbanke. He has given in his Memoranda a prose account of the wedding, closely agreeing in many of its circumstances, with the touching picture of the same scene in his poem "The Drama." He described himself, in that Memoir, as waking on the morning of his marriage with the most melancholy reflections, on seeing his wedding-suit spread out before him. In the same mood, he wandered about the grounds alone, till he was summoned for the ceremony, and joined for the first time on that day, his bride and her family. He knelt down, he repeated the words after the clergyman—but a mist was before his eyes—his thoughts were elsewhere, and he was but awakened by the congratulations of the by-standers, to find that he was—married! The same morning the wedded pair left Seaham for Halnaby, another seat of Sir Ralph Milbanke's, in the same county. When about to depart, Lord Byron said to his bride "*Miss Milbanke,* are you ready?" a mistake which the lady's confidential attendant pronounced to be "a bad omen!" Such was the courtship, and such the marriage in High Life, the only sphere of song; and we leave you to compare them, and from the comparison to draw the proper reflections, with the courtship and marriage in low life, where poetry cannot be, of Colin Clout and "Cicely with her pail," or of Ploughman Humphry "with his flail," "for one day laid aside, with glowing bright in *green grogram,* "Dorothy Draggletail."

SEPARATION.

The following will give the reader some idea of the eagerness with which the envious and malicious seized upon the domestic difficulties of his lordship, in order, if possible, to ruin him forever.

In London—and London had been too much his world—such an outcry was raised and continued against Lord Byron, as never before perhaps, was witnessed in private life. "The whole amount of fame which he had gathered, in the course of the last four years," says Mr. Moore, "did not much exceed in proportion the reproach and obloquy that were now, within the space of a few weeks showered upon him. There were actively on the alert that large class of persons, who seem to hold violence against the vices of others to be equivalent to virtue in themselves, together with all those natural haters of success, who having long writhed under the splendors of the *Poet* were now able in the guise of champions for innocence to wreak their spite on the *Man.* In every various form of paragraph, pamphlet and circiature, both his character and his person were held up to odium; hardly a voice was raised, or at least listened to, in his behalf; and though a few faithful friends remained unshaken by his side, the utter helplessness of stemming the torrent was felt as well by them as by himself; and after an effort or two to gain a fair hearing, they submitted in silence," which they ought not to have done, but fought with tongue and pen to the last. There is something very affectionate in the following appeal to Mr. Rogers: "You are one of the few persons with whom I have lived in what is called intimacy, and have heard me at different times, conversing on the untoward topic of my recent family disquietudes—Will you have the goodness to say, whether you ever heard me speak of her with disrespect, with unkindness, or defending myself at *her* expense by any serious imputation against her? did you ever hear me say, 'that when there was a right or a wrong, she had the right?' The reason I put these questions to you, or others of my friends, is, because I am said by her and hers to have resorted to such means of exculpation." In those memoirs of Byron which it was thought right to destroy, he gave a detailed account of the circumstances connected with his marriage, from his first proposal to the lady, till his own departure after the breach, from England. And Mr. Moore says, "frank, as usual, throughout, in his avowal of his own errors, and generously just towards her who was his fellow sufferer in the strife, the impression his recital left on the minds of all who perused it, was, to say the least, favorable to him; though upon the whole leading to a persuasion that neither in kind or degree, did the cause of disunion between the parties much differ from those that loosen the links of most such marriages."

London—the Pure—the Immaculate—the Vestal London—recoiled from the pollution of Byron's touch, as from that of a lewd and loathsome Lazar. There was then on the stage a beautiful actress of the name of Mardyn, with whom Byron, it was said, had had an intrigue. This amour struck all London with horror—till she groaned so loud that you might have heard her groans at night above the hundred thousand prostitutes that people her public streets. The charge was false: a mere foundationess lie: and when the beautiful actress advanced to the lamps, and appealed for protection to her character to the manliness of English men—Ye gods! how Old Drury thundered through her highest heaven! But, though these manly Englishmen and Englishwomen pronounced "The Mardyn" pure, they still held Byron fouler than ever. Had he not fired off pistols over his wife's head, as it lay on the pillow of their post nuptial morn—and as the smoke broke away, had he not with the face of a fiend, whispered into her ear, delicately veiled in a lace night cap, that he had married her for revenge, and would break her heart? "To so very low an ebb had the industry of his assailants now succeeded in reducing his private character, that it required no small degree of courage even among the class who are supposed to be the most tolerant of domestic regularity to invite him to their society!" And these were the *Miserables* who, a year before, had all gathered round him, wherever he shewed his "fulgent head"—by gape or gambol, had striven, pig, or ape like, to attract one look of his proud condescending eye—had been fain to sweep the floor with their foreheads before his feet—and who lived as Literary Men on the Town, on the amous of one single oral or written word from lip or pen of the glorious Childe, who always pitied and relieved poverty, without heeding whether it had been brought upon its victim by mis fortune or guilt.

BYRON AND ROUSSEAU.

Some dozen years ago, a parallel between Byron and Rousseau, was drawn in the Edinburgh Review, in an article on the 4th Canto of Childe Harold, by professor Wilson. We have no very distinct recollections of it—how should we?—but there can be no doubt that in not a few points—and these distinctive—there is a resemblance—strange and also deep—between their characters.—Byron denied it—but what signified his denial? Did he prove it was a mere dream? No. He liked boxing—Rousseau did not—*argal,* he was not like Rousseau! This is his strongest argument. But Jack Scroggins is fonder of boxing—and better at it too, than ever Byron was—therefore liker Byron than Jean Jacques! Byron's mother thought him like Rousseau. What her idea of Rousseau was God knows; yet she was much su[illegible] other woman as Rouseau's wife. But others have seen the dim analogy—the[illegible] sees it—and will continue to see it till do[illegible] day. And Mr. Moore must acknowled[illegible] strongly subsists, if he will put his ha[illegible] his forehead, and think over some sa[illegible] and doings, especially the 'Fare Thee W[ell' ...] of his poor friend—aye, poor as any be[illegible] that ever lived on alms, though richer [than] either Crœsus or Rothschild.

For the Lovers of Silly Stuff.

Miss Arabella Scinderilla Georgietta G[illegible] elmina Clishmaclaver Petweet, was the daughter of fond parents; she was in the [illegible]ly bloom and gay promise of sixteen. [She] was beautiful beyond the fairest of her s[ex], beyond all parallel of earthly perfectio[n]. Her radiant eyes were like two rival st[ars in] the arch of heaven's firmament; her f[ore]head was smooth and fair as the seven fi[illegible] polished alabaster; her maidenly cheeks like two luscious peaches, glowing wi[th] gentle red, inviting and yet shrinking f[rom] the kisses of the breeze; her lips were [an] exact copy and sweet semblance of two [del]icate slices of ripe water-melon, so red [and] so inviting; her teeth were not like thos[e of] mortal mouths, so fair, so white—they w[ere] evidently made to set off her heavenly co[un]tenance, rather than for the gross purp[ose] of mastication; her neck was graceful [as] the swan's, and smooth, and white, and cl[ear] as the fairest spermaceti candle. But w[ere] we to attempt to describe each of her ind[es]cribable perfections, we should never b[e] done—suffice it to say, in all personal [love]liness she was perfection itself doubly [per]fected; and her mind was every way fitted [to] adorn so fair a person. Such was Miss A[ra]bella Scinderilla Georgietta Gulielmina Cl[ish]maclaver Petweet; and yet she was mor[tal] yes, she was mortal as the mortalest! [illegible] shall we relate the heartrending tale—[we] won't try.—*N. Y. Constel.*

Noble Revenge.—During Gen. Burgoyne's destructive campaign in New York, he ordered his troops to burn the beautiful mansion of the American General Schuyler, and to destroy all the property they could find. Not long after, Gen. Burgoyne was obliged to surrender himself and his army, as prisoners of war to the Americans. The celebrated Lady Ackland, who followed the fortunes of her husband with such remarkable constancy and fortitude, was then in the British camp. "I went," says she, as nearly as I can recollect the words, "over to the American camp soon after our surrender, taking my children with me in my favorite calash. I acknowledge I felt timid as I passed through the enemy's camp; but no insult was offered, and I saw no symptoms of any thing but respect and compassion for my misfortunes. I arrived at Gen. Gates' tent, a gentleman came forward to hand me from my calash, and in a soothing tone, "you tremble, madam, do not be alarmed;" and when he took my children from the carriage, he clasped the youngest to his bosom and kissed it tenderly. The tears came to my eyes, as I said, "Surely, sir, you are a husband and a father." It was Gen. Schuyler! whose property had so recently been destroyed by our army. He afterwards invited Gen. Burgoyne and other officers to visit his house for several days. "You treat me with great kindness and hospitality," said the British General, "though I have done you so much injury." "That was the fortune of war," replied Gen. Schuyler, "let us think no more of it."

Political Pismires.—A Frenchman, who spent some time in the United States, lately travelling in one of the Western stages, and undertook to describe to a fellow passenger, an Englishman who had just arrived in the country, the name and character of different political parties. After running over the old list of Democrats, Federalists, Republicans, Quids, Bucktails, &c. with a proper explanation to each. "T[illegible] dare is de—de—vat you call-em—vat [in] England you call de leetle red Pismire." "The little red Pismire?" replied the Englishman, "why, we call them *ants.*" "Be[illegible] dat is it,—*antis—de antis party—de Pismire party.*" This significant description [in the] manner of refreshing his memory, exc[ited] the risibility of all the passengers but [illegible] the honest Frenchman, who was un[con]scious of having said any thing to laugh [at], and a renouncing anti-mason who thoug[ht it] a personal allusion.—*Ithica Journal.*

"How many boarders have you Mad[am]," said a militia officer, recently, to the ke[eper] of a respectable boarding house in W[ash]ington street. "Why," said the good [illegible] "I have a number in the city and se[veral] who make short visits from the country." "But how many steady boarders have y[ou]?" "Why, out of ten now in the house [there] are not more than three I can call stea[dy]."

The honorable Mr. ——, being at [vari]ance with his father, sometimes speaks [free]ly in reprehension of his conduct, but p[rides] himself on allowing no one else to do [so. A] sprig of fashion conversing with him o[n his] sire's undutiful conduct, broke out with "[illegible] fool of a father!"—"Hold!" cried filial [illegible] I will allow no man to call lord —— a [fool of] a father."—"It was a mere slip of the to[ngue]," replied the other, 'I only meant to sa[y] *father of a fool.*'

Village Herald.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOL. IV. PRINCESS-ANNE, MD., TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1830. NO. 11.

MR. HAYNE'S SPEECH.

Debate in the Senate, on Mr. Foot's Resolution, Thursday, January 21.

Mr. Foot's resolution being under consideration:

[When Mr. *Webster* concluded his first speech on Wednesday, the 20th, Mr. *Benton* followed with some remarks in reply to Mr. W., but as they were principally embodied in his more extended speech some days after, those remarks are omitted. On the following day Mr. *Hayne* took the floor in the following rejoinder to Mr. *Webster:*]

Mr. HAYNE said, when he took occasion, two days ago, to throw out some ideas with respect to the policy of the Government, in relation to the public lands, nothing certainly could have been further from his thoughts, that he should be compelled again to throw himself upon the indulgence of the Senate. Little did I expect, said Mr. Hayne, to be called upon to meet such an argument as was yesterday urged by the gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. Webster.] Sir, I questioned no man's opinions; I impeached no man's motives; I charged no party, or State, or section of country with hostility to any other, but ventured, I tho't, in a becoming spirit, to put forth my own sentiments in relation to a great national question of public policy. * * * * *

The gentleman from Massachusetts, in reply to my remarks on the injurious operation of our land system, on the prosperity of the West, pronounced an extravagant eulogium on the paternal care which the Government had extended to the West, to which he attributed all that was great and excellent in the present condition of the New States. The language of the gentleman upon this topic, fell upon my ears like the almost forgotten tones of the tory leaders of the British Parliament, at the commencement of the American revolution. They, too, discovered, that the Colonies had grown great under the fostering care of the Mother Country; and I must confess, while listening to the gentleman, I thought the appropriate reply to his argument, was to be found in the remarks of a celebrated orator, made on that occasion: "They have grown great in spite of your protection."

The gentleman, in commenting on the policy of the Government, in relation to the New States, has introduced to our notice a certain *Nathan Dane,* of Massachusetts, to whom he attributes the celebrated ordinance of '87, by which he tells us, "*slavery* was forever excluded from the New States north of the Ohio." After eulogizing the wisdom of this provision, in terms of the most extravagant praise, he breaks forth in admiration of the greatness of Nathan Dane—and great indeed he must be, if it be true as stated by the Senator from Mass. that "he was greater than Solon and Lycurgus, Minos, Numa Pompilius, and all the legislators and philosophers of the world," ancient and modern. Sir, to high authority it is certainly my duty in a becoming spirit of humility, to submit. And yet, the gentleman will pardon me, when I say, that it is a little unfortunate for the fame of this great legislator, that the gentleman from Missouri should have proved, that he was not the author of the ordinance of '87, on which the Senator from Massachusetts has reared so glorious a monument to his name. Sir, I doubt not the Senator will feel some compassion for our ignorance, when I tell him, that so little are we acquainted with the modern great men of New England, that until he informed us yesterday that we possessed a Solon & a Lycurgus, in the person of Nathan Dane, he was only known to the South as a member of a celebrated assembly, called and known by the name of "the Hartford Convention." In the proceedings of that assembly, which I hold in my hand, (at page 19,) will be found in a few lines, the history of Nathan Dane; and a little farther on, there is conclusive evidence of that ardent devotion to the interests of the New States, which it seems has given him a just claim to the title of "Father to the West." By the 2d resolution of the "Hartford Convention," it is declared, "that it is expedient to attempt to make provision *for restraining Congress in the exercise of an unlimited power to make New States,* and admitting them into the Union." So much for Nathan Dane, of Beverly, Massachusetts.

In commenting upon my views in relation to the public lands, the gentleman insists, that it being one conditions of the grants that these lands should be applied to "the common benefit of all the States, they must always remain *a fund for revenue;*" and adds, "they must be *treated as so much treasure.*" Sir, the gentleman could hardly find language strong enough, to convey his disapprobation of the policy which I had ventured to recommend to the favorable consideration of the country. And what, sir, was that policy, and what is the difference between that gentleman and myself, on this subject? I threw out the idea that the public lands ought not to be reserved forever, as "a great fund for revenue;" that they ought not to be "treated as a great treasure;" but, that the course of our policy should rather be directed towards the creation of New States, and building up great and flourishing communities.

Now, sir, will it be believed by those who now hear me—& who listened to the gentleman's denunciation of my doctrines, yesterday—that a book then lay open before him—nay, that he held in his hand, and read from it certain pages of his own speech, delivered to the House of Representatives in 1825, in which speech he himself contended for the very doctrines I have advocated, and almost in the same terms. Here is the speech of the Hon. Daniel Webster, contained in the 1st volume of Gales & Seaton's Register of Debates, (p. 251) delivered in the House of Representatives on the 18th January, 1825, in a debate on the *Cumberland Road*—the very debate from which the Senator read yesterday. I shall read from this celebrated speech two passages, from which it will appear that both as to *the past,* and the *future policy* of the Government in relation to the public lands, the gentleman from Massachusetts maintained, in 1825, substantially, the same opinion which I have advanced; but, which he now so strongly reprobates. I said, Sir, that the system of *credit sales* by which the West had been kept constantly in debt to the United States, and by which their wealth was drained off, to be expended elsewhere, had operated injuriously on their prosperity. On this point, the gentleman from Massachusetts, in January, 1825, expressed himself thus: "There could be no doubt if gentlemen looked at the money received into the Treasury from the sale of the public lands to the West, & then looked to the whole amount expended by Government, (even including the whole amount of what was laid out for the Army)—the latter must be allowed to be very inconsiderable, and *there must be a constant drain of money from the West to pay for the public lands.* It might indeed be said that this was no more than the refluence of capital which had previously gone over the mountains. Be it so. Still its practical effect was to produce inconvenience, *if not distress, by absorbing the money of the people.*"

I contended that the public lands ought not to be treated merely as "a fund for revenue"—that they ought not to be hoarded "as a great treasure." On this point the Senator expressed himself thus: "Government, he believed, had received eighteen or twenty millions of dollars from the public lands, and it was with the greatest satisfaction he adverted to the change which had been introduced in the mode of paying for them; *yet he could never think the national domain was to be regarded as any great source of revenue.* The great object of the Government in respect to these lands, was not so much *the money derived from the sale,* as it was *the getting them settled.* What he meant to say was, *he did not think they ought to hug that domain as a great treasure, which was to enrich the Exchequer.*"

Now, Mr. President, it will be seen that the very doctrines which the gentleman so indignantly abandons were urged by him in 1825; and if I had actually borrowed my sentiments, from those which he then avowed, I could not have followed more closely in his footsteps. Sir, it is only since the gentleman quoted this book yesterday, that my attention has been turned to the sentiments he expressed in 1825, and, if I had remembered them, I might possibly have been deterred from uttering sentiments here which it might well be supposed I had borrowed from that gentleman.

In 1825 the gentleman told the world, that the public lands "ought not to be treated as a treasure." He now tells us, that "they must be treated as so much treasure." What the deliberate opinion of the gentleman on this subject may be, belongs not to me to determine: but I do not think he can, with the shadow of justice or propriety impugn my sentiments, while his own recorded opinions are identically with my own. When the gentleman refers to the conditions of the grants under which the U. States have acquired these lands, and insists that, as they are declared to be "for the common benefit of all the States," they can only be treated as so much treasure, I think he has applied a rule of construction too narrow for the case. If in the deeds of cession it has been declared that the grants were intended for "the common benefit of all the States," it is clear, from other provisions, that they were not intended merely as *so much property;* for it is expressly declared, that the object of the grants is the erection of New States; and the United States, in accepting this trust, bind themselves to facilitate the foundation of these States, to be admitted into the Union with all the rights and privileges of the original States. This, sir, was the great end to which all parties looked, and it is by the fulfilment of this high trust, that "the common benefit of all the States," is to be best promoted. Sir, let me tell the gentleman, that in the part of the country in which I live, we do not measure political benefits by the *money standard.* We consider as more valuable than gold, liberty, principle, and justice. But, sir, if we are bound to act on the narrow principles contended for by the gentleman, I am wholly at a loss to conceive how he can reconcile his principles with his own practice. The lands are, it seems, to be treated "as so much treasure," and must be applied to the "common benefit of all the States." Now, if this be so, whence does he derive the right to appropriate them for partial and local objects? How can the gentleman consent to vote away immense bodies of these lands; for canals in Indiana and Illinois, to the Louisville and Portland Canal, to Kenyon College in Ohio, to Schools for the Deaf and Dumb, and other objects of a similar description? If grants of this character can fairly be considered as made "for the common benefit of all the States," it can only be, because all the States are interested in the welfare of each—a principle which carried to the full extent, destroys all distinction between local and national objects; and it is certainly broad enough to embrace the principles for which I have ventured to contend. Sir, the true difference between us, I take to be this: the gentlemen wishes to treat the public lands as a great treasure, just as so much money in the Treasury, to be applied to all objects constitutional and unconstitutional, to which the public money is now constantly applied. I consider it as a sacred trust, which we ought to fulfil, on the principles for which I have contended.

The Senator from Massachusetts has tho't proper to present in strong contrast the friendly feelings of the east towards the west, with sentiments of an opposite character displayed by the south in relation to appropriations for *Internal Improvement.* Now, sir, let it be recollected that the south have made no professions; I have certainly made none in their behalf, of regard for the west. It has been reserved to the gentleman from Massachusetts, while he vaunts his own personal devotion to western interests, to claim for the entire section of country to which he belongs, an ardent friendship for the west, as manifested by their support of the system of Internal Improvement, while he casts in our teeth the reproach that the south has manifested hostility to western interests in opposing appropriations for such objects.—That gentleman at the same time, acknowledged that the south entertains *constitutional scruples* on this subject. Are we then, sir, to understand, that the gentleman considers it a just subject of reproach, that we respect our oaths, by which we are bound "to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States?" Would the gentleman have us manifest our love to the west, by trampling under foot our constitutional scruples? Does he not perceive, if the south is to *be reproached* with unkindness to the west, in voting against appropriations, which the gentleman admits they could not vote for without doing violence to their constitutional opinions, that he exposes himself to the question: whether, if he was in our situation, he could vote for these appropriations regardless of his scruples? No, sir, I will not do the gentleman so great injustice.—He has fallen into this error from not having duly weighed the force and effects of the reproach which he was endeavoring to cast upon the south. In relation to the other point, the friendship manifested by New England towards the west, in their support of the system of Internal Improvement, the gentleman will pardon me for saying, that I think he is equally unfortunate in having introduced that topic. As that gentleman has forced it upon us, however, I cannot suffer it to pass unnoticed. When the gentleman tells us that the appropriations for Internal Improvement in the west, would in almost every instance, have failed, but for New England votes, he has forgotten to tell us the *when,* the *how* and the *wherefore*—this new born zeal for the west sprung up in the bosom of New England. If we look back only a few years, we will find, in both Houses of Congress, an uniform and steady opposition, on the part of the members from the eastern states, generally, to all appropriations of this character. At the time I became a member of this House, and for sometime afterwards, a decided majority of the New England Senators were opposed to the very measures which the Senator from Massachusetts tells us they now cordially support. Sir, the Journals are before me; and an examination of them will satisfy every gentleman of that fact.

It must be well known to every one whose experience dates back as far as 1825, that, up to *a certain period* New England was generally opposed to appropriations for internal improvements in the West. The gentleman from Massachusetts may be himself an exception; but, if he went for the system before 1825, it is certain that his colleagues did not go with him in the session of 1824 and '25, however, (a memorable era in the history of this country) a wonderful change took place in New England, in relation to Western interests. Sir, an extraordinary union of sympathies, and of interests was then effected, which brought the East and the West into close alliance. The book from which I have before read contains the first public annunciation of that happy reconciliation of conflicting interests, personal and political, which brought the East and West together, and locked in a fraternal embrace the two great orators of the East and West. Sir, it was on the 18th of January, 1825, while the result of the Presidential election in the House of Representatives was still doubtful; while the whole country was looking with intense anxiety to that legislative hall, where the mighty drama was soon to be acted, that we saw the leaders of two great parties in the House and in the Nation, "taking sweet counsel together," and in a celebrated debate on the *Cumberland Road, fighting side by side for Western Interests.* It was on that memorable occasion that the Senator from Massachusetts *held out the white flag to the West,* and uttered those liberal sentiments, which he, yesterday, so indignantly repudiated. Then it was that that happy union between the members of the celebrated *coalition* was consummated, whose immediate issue was a President from *one quarter of the Union,* with the succession (as it was supposed) *secured to another.* The "American System," before a rude, disjointed, and misshapen mass, now assumed form and consistency. Then it was that it became "the settled policy of the Government" that this system should be so administered as to create a reciprocity of interests, and a reciprocal distribution of Governmental favors—East and West—(the Tariff and Internal Improvement) while the South—yes, sir, the impracticable South, was to be "out of your protection." The gentleman may boast as much as he pleases of the friendship of New England for the West, as displayed in their support of internal improvement, but, when he next introduces that topic, I trust he will tell us when that friendship commenced; how it was brought about, and why it was established. Before I leave this topic, I must be permitted to say, that the true character of the policy now pursued by the gentleman from Massachusetts, and his friends, in relation to appropriations of land and money for the benefit of the West, is, in my estimation, very similar to that pursued by Jacob of old towards his brother Esau—"it robs them of their birthright for a mess of pottage."

The gentleman from Massachusetts, in alluding to a remark of mine, that, before any disposition could be made of the public lands, the *national debt* (for which they stand pledged) must be first paid, took occasion to intimate, "that the *extraordinary fervor* which seems to exist in *a certain quarter* [meaning the South, sir] for the payment of the debt, arises from a disposition *to weaken the ties which bind the people to the Union.*" While the gentleman deals us this blow, he professes an ardent desire to see the debt speedily extinguished. He must excuse me, however, for feeling some distrust on that subject, until I find this disposition manifested by something stronger than professions. I shall look for acts—decided and unequivocal acts; for the performance of which an opportunity will very soon (if I am not greatly mistaken) be afforded. Sir, if I were at liberty to judge of the course which that gentleman would pursue, from the principles he has laid down in relation to this matter, I should be bound to conclude that he will be found acting with those with whom it is a darling object to prevent the payment of the public debt. He tells us he is desirous of paying the public debt, "because we are under *an obligation* to discharge it." Now, sir, suppose it should happen that the public creditors, with whom we have contracted the obligation, should release us from it, so far as to declare their willingness to wait for payment for fifty years to come, provided, only, that the interest shall be punctually discharged—the gentleman from Massachusetts will then be released from the obligation which now makes him desirous of paying the debt: and, let me tell the gentleman, the holders of the stock will not only release us from this obligation, but they will implore, nay, they will even *pay* us not to pay them. "But," adds the gentleman, "so far as the debt may have an effect in binding the debtors to the country and thereby serving as a link to hold the States together, he would be glad that it should exist forever." Surely then, sir, on the gentleman's own principles he must be opposed to the payment of the debt. Sir, let me tell that gentleman, that the south repudiates the idea that a *pecuniary dependence* on the Federal Government is one of the legitimate means of holding the States together. A monied interest in the Government is essentially a *base interest;* and just so far as it operates to bind the feelings of those who are subjected to it to the Government, just so far as it operates in creating sympathies and interests that would not otherwise exist; it is opposed to all the principles of free government, and at war with virtue and patriotism. Sir, the link which binds the public creditors, *as such,* to their country, binds them equally to all governments, whether arbitrary or free. In a free government this principle of abject dependence, if extended through all the ramifications of society, must be fatal to liberty. Already have we made alarming strides in that direction.—The entire class of manufacturers the holders of stocks, with their hundreds of millions of capital, are held to the Government by the strong link of *Pecuniary interests.*—Millions of people, entire sections of country, interested, or believing themselves to be so, in the public lands, and the treasure, are bound to the Government by the expectation of *pecuniary favors.* If this system is carried much farther, no man can fail to see that every generous motive of attachment to the country will be destroyed, and in its place will spring up those low, grovelling, base, and selfish feelings, which bind men to the footstool of a despot by bonds as strong and as enduring as those which attach them to free institutions. Sir, I would lay the foundation of this Government in the affections of the people. I would teach them to cling to it by dispensing equal justice, and above all, by securing the "blessings of liberty to themselves and to their posterity."

[We here omit, with the exception of one paragraph, the remarks of Mr. Hayne concerning slavery.]

It is a popular error to suppose that, in any possible state of things, the people of a country could ever be called out *en masse,* or that a half or a third, or even a fifth part of the physical force of any country could ever be brought into the field. The difficulty is not to procure men, but to provide *the means of maintaining them;* and, in this view of the subject, it may be asked whether the Southern States are not a source of *strength* and *power,* and not of *weakness* to the country?—Whether they have not contributed, and are not now contributing largely to the wealth and prosperity of every State in the Union? From a statement which I hold in my hand, it appears that in 10 years, from 1818 to 1827, inclusive, the whole amount of the domestic exports of the United States was $521,811,045; of which, three articles, (*the produce of slave labor,*) viz: cotton, rice, and tobacco, amounted to $339,203,232; equal *to about two-thirds of the whole.* It is not true, as has been supposed, that the advantages of this labour are confined almost exclusively to the Southern States. Sir, I am thoroughly convinced that, at this time, *the States North of the Potomac actually derive greater profits from the labor of our slaves than we do ourselves.* It appears from our public documents, that, in seven years, from 1821 to 1827 inclusive, the six Southern States *exported* $190,337,281 and *imported,* only $55,646,301. Now the difference between these two sums, (near $140,000,000,) *passed thro' the hands of the Northern merchants,* and enabled them to carry on their commercial operations with all the world. Such part of those goods as found its way back to our hands came charged with the duties as well as the profits of the merchant, the ship owner, and a host of others who found employment in carrying on these immense exchanges; and for such part as was consumed at the North, we received in exchange *Northern manufactures,* charged with an increased price, to cover all the taxes which the Northern consumer has been compelled to pay on the imported article. It will be seen, therefore, at a glance, how much slave labor has contributed to the wealth and prosperity of the U. S., and how largely our Northern brethren have participated in the profits of that labor. Sir, on this subject I will quote an authority which will, I doubt not, be considered by the Senator from Massachusetts as entitled to high respect. It is from the great Father of the "American System," *honest Matthew Carey;* no great friend, it is true, at this time to Southern rights and Southern interests, but not the worst authority on that account, *on the point in question.*

* * * * * * * *

In the course of my former remarks, Mr. President, I took occasion to deprecate, as one of the greatest evils, *the consolidation of this Government.* The gentleman takes alarm at the sound. "*Consolidation* like the *tariff,*" grates upon his ear. He tells us "we have heard much of late about consolidation; that it is the rallying word for all who are endeavoring *to weaken the Union,* by adding to the power of the States." But consolidation (says the gentleman) was the very object for which the Union was formed; and, in support of that opinion, he read a passage from the address of the President of the Convention to Congress, which he assumes to be authority on his side of the question. But, sir, the gentleman is mistaken. The object of the framers of the constitution, as disclosed in that address, was not the *consolidation of the Government,* but "the consolidation of the Union." It was not to draw power from the States, in order to transfer it to a great National Government, but in the language of the Constitution itself, "to form a *more perfect Union,*"—and by what means? By "establishing justice, promoting domestic tranquility, and securing the blessing of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." This is the true reading of the Constitution. But, according to the gentleman's reading, the object of the Constitution was to *consolidate the Government,* and the means would seem to be, the promotion of *injustice,* causing domestic *discord,* and depriving the States and the people "of the blessings of liberty" forever.

The gentleman boasts of belonging to the party of NATIONAL REPUBLICANS. National Republicans!—a new name, sir, for a very old thing. The national republicans of the present day were the *federalists* of '98, who became *federal republicans* during the war of 1812, and were *manufactured* into *national republicans* somewhere about the year 1825. *As a party,* (by whatever name distinguished,) they have always been animated by the same principles, and have kept steadily in view a common object, *the consolidation of the Government.* Sir, the party to which I am proud of having belonged, from the very commencement of my political life to the present day, were the *Democrats of '98,* (*Anarchists, Anti-Federalists, Revolutionists,* I think they were sometimes called.) They assumed the name of *Democratic Republicans,* in 1822, and have retained their name and principles up to the present hour. True to their political faith, they have always, *as a party,* been in favor of *limitations of power;* they have insisted that all powers not delegated to the Federal Government are reserved, and have been constantly struggling, as they now are, to preserve the rights of the States, and to prevent them from being drawn into the vortex, and swallowed up by one great consolidated government.

Sir, any one acquainted with the history of parties in this country, will recognize in the points now in dispute between the Senator from Massachusetts and myself the very grounds which have, from the beginning, divided the two great parties in this country, and which (call these parties by what names you will, and *amalgamate* them as you may) will divide them forever. The true distinction between those parties is laid down in a celebrated manifesto issued by the Convention of the Federalists of Massachusetts, assembled in Boston, in February 1824, on the occasion of organizing a party opposition to the re-election of Governor Eustis. The gentleman will recognize this as "the canonical book of political scripture;" and it instructs us that, "when the American Colonies redeemed themselves from British bondage, and became so many *independent nations,* they proposed *to form a* NATIONAL UNION—[not a *federal* Union, sir, but a Nation Union.] Those who were in favor of a *union of the States in this form* became known by the name of *Federalists;* those who wanted no union of the States, or disliked the proposed form of union, became known by the name of *anti-federalists.* By means which need not be enumerated, the anti-federalists became [after the expiration of 12 years] our national rulers, and, for a period of 16 years, until the close of Mr. Madison's administration in 1817, continued to exercise the exclusive direction of our public affairs." Here, sir, is the true history of the origin, rise, and progress of the party of *national republicans,* who date back to the very origin of the Government, and who then, as now, choose to consider the Constitution as having created not a *federal,* but a *national union;* who regarded "consolidation" as no evil, and who doubtless consider it "a consummation devoutly to be wished" to build up a great "central government," "one and indivisible." Sir, there have existed, in every age and every country, two distinct orders of men—*the lovers of freedom* and the devoted *advocates of power.*

The same great leading principles, modified only by peculiarities of manners, habits and institutions, divided parties in the ancient republics, animated the *whigs* and *tories* of Great Britain, distinguished in our own times the *liberals* and *ultras* of France, and may be traced in the bloody struggles of unhappy Spain. Sir, when the gallant Riego, who devoted himself and all that he possessed to the liberties of his country, was dragged to the scaffold, followed by the tears and lamentations of every lover of freedom

throughout the world, he perished amid the deafening cries of "long live the absolute king!"—The people whom I represent, Mr. President, are the descendants of those who brought with them to this country, as the most precious of their possessions, "an ardent love of liberty" and while that shall be preserved, they will always be found manfully struggling against the *consolidation of the Government*—as the worst of evils.

The Senator from Massachusetts, in alluding to the Tariff, becomes quite factious. He tells us that "we have of nothing but *Tariff, Tariff, Tariff;* and if a word could be found *to rhyme with it*, he presumes it would be celebrated in verse and set to music." Sir, perhaps the gentleman, in *mockery of our complaints*, may be himself disposed to sing the praises of the Tariff in doggrel verse, to the tune of "Old Hundred." I am not shy, surprised, however, at the aversion of the gentleman to the very name of *Tariff*. I doubt not that it must always bring up some very unpleasant recollections to his mind. If I am not greatly mistaken, the Senator from Massachusetts was a leading actor of a great meeting got up in Boston, in 1820, *against the Tariff*. It has generally been supposed that he drew up the resolutions adopted by that meeting, denouncing the Tariff system as unequal, oppressive, and unjust; and if I am not much mistaken, *denying its constitutionality*. Certain it is, that the gentleman made a speech on that occasion in support of those resolutions, denouncing the system in no very measured terms; and, if my memory serves me, *calling its constitutionality in question*. I regret that I have not been able to lay my hands on those proceedings; but I have seen them, and cannot be mistaken in their character. At that time, sir, the Senator from Massachusetts entertained the very sentiments in relation to the Tariff which the South now entertains. We next find the Senator from Massachusetts expressing his opinion on the Tariff as a member of the House of Representatives from the city of Boston, in 1824. On that occasion, sir, the gentleman assumed a position which commanded the respect and admiration of his country. He stood forth the powerful and fearless champion of *free trade*. Honest in that conflict, the advocates of restriction and monopoly, and they "sifted from before his face." With a profound sagacity, a fulness of knowledge, and richness of illustration that has never been surpassed, he maintained and established the principles of commercial freedom on a foundation never to be shaken. Great, indeed, was the victory achieved by the gentleman on that occasion; most striking the contrast between the clear, forcible, and convincing arguments by which he carried away the understandings of his hearers, and the narrow views and the wretched sophistry of *another distinguished orator*, who may be truly said to have "held up his farthing candle to the sun."

Sir, the Senator from Massachusetts, on that, the proudest day of his life, like a mighty giant, bore away upon his shoulders the pillars of the temple of error and delusion, escaping himself unhurt, and leaving his adversaries overwhelmed in its ruins. Then it was that he erected to free trade a beautiful and enduring monument, as transcendent as the marble with his name." Mr. President, it is with pain and regret that I now go forward to the next great crisis in the political life of that gentleman, when he was found on this floor, supporting, advocating, and finally voting for the Tariff of 1828—that "hill of abominations." By that act, sir, the Senator from Massachusetts has destroyed the labors of his whole life, and given a mortal wound to the cause of free trade, never to be healed. Sir, when I recollect the position that gentleman once occupied, and that which he now holds in public estimation, in relation to this subject, it is not at all surprising that the Tariff should be hateful to his ears. Sir, if I had erected to my own fame so proud a monument as that which the gentleman built up in 1824, and I could have my tongue so far cleaved to the roof of my mouth, I doubt that the voice that should sing "the accursed Tariff" in my ears. I doubt not the gentleman feels very much, in relation to the Tariff, as a certain knight did to "instinct," and wish him would be disposed to exclaim—

"All no more of that Hal, an' thou lovest me."

But, Mr. President, to be serious, what are we of the South to think of what we have heard this day? The Senator from Massachusetts tells us that the Tariff is not an Eastern measure, and treats it as if the East had no interest in it. The Senator from Missouri insists it is not a Western measure, and that it has done no good to the West. The South comes on, and, in the most earnest manner, represents to you, that this measure, which we are told "is of no value to the East or the West," is "utterly destructive of *our interests*." We represent to you that it has ruined and devastated through the land, and prostrated our hopes in the dust. We solemnly declare that we believe the system to be wholly unconstitutional, and a violation of the compact between the States and the Union; and our brethren *turn a deaf ear to our complaints*, and refuse to *relieve us* by a system which "enriches them, but makes us poor indeed." Good God! Mr President, *how it came to this!* Do gentlemen hold the feelings and wishes of the brethren at so cheap a rate, that they refuse to gratify them at so small a price? Do gentlemen value so lightly the peace and harmony of the country, that they will not yield a measure of this description to the affectionate entreaties and earnest remonstrances of their friends? Do gentlemen estimate the value of the Union at so low a price, that they will not even make one effort to bind the States together with the cords of affection? And has it come to this? Is this the spirit in which this Government is to be administered? If so, let me tell gentlemen, the seeds of dissolution are already sown, and our children will reap the bitter fruit.

The honorable gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Webster) while he exonerates me personally, from the charge, intimates that there is a party in the country who are looking to disunion. Sir, if the gentleman had stopped there, the accusation would have "passed by me as the wind which I regard not." But when he goes on to give to his accusation a local habitation and a name, by quoting the expression of a distinguished citizen of South Carolina, (Dr. Cooper) "that it was time for the South to calculate the value of the Union," in the language of the last expression, add, "which then the Union cannot last longer than July, 1831,"—it is impossible to mistake either the allusion, or the object of the gentleman. Now Mr. President, I call upon every one who hears me to bear witness, that this controversy is not of my seeking. The Senator will do me the justice to remember that at the time this unprovoked and uncalled for attack was made upon the South, not one word had been uttered by me, in disparagement of New England, nor had I made the most distant allusion either to the Senator from Massachusetts, or the state he represents. But, Sir, that gentleman has thought proper, for purposes best known to himself, to strike the South, through me, the most unworthy of her servants. He has crossed and recrossed the Rubicon, has invaded the South Carolina, is making war upon her citizens, and endeavoring to overthrow her principles and her institutions. Sir, when the gentleman provokes me to such a conflict, I meet him at the threshold—I will struggle while I have life, for our altars and our firesides—and, if God gives me strength, I will drive back the invader discomfited—Not shall I stop there. If the gentleman provokes war, he shall have war. Sir, I will not stop at the border—I will carry the war into the enemy's territory, and not consent to lay down my arms, until I shall have obtained "indemnity for the past, and security for the future." It is with unfeigned reluctance, Mr. President, that I enter upon the performance of this part of my duty—I shrink almost instinctively from a course, however necessary, which may have a tendency to excite sectional feelings, and sectional jealousies. But, Sir, the task has been forced upon me; and I proceed right on to the performance of my duty. Be the consequences what they may, the responsibility is with those who have imposed upon me this necessity. The Senator from Massachusetts, has thought proper to cast the first stone; and if he shall find, according to a homely adage, "that he lives in a glass house"—on his head be the consequences. The gentleman has made a great flourish about his fidelity for Massachusetts—I shall make no professions of zeal for the interest and honor of South Carolina—of that my constituents shall judge. If there be one State in the Union, Mr. President, (and I say it not in a boasting spirit) that may challenge comparisons with any other for an uniform, zealous, ardent, and uncalculating devotion to the Union, that state is South Carolina. Sir, from the very commencement of the Revolution up to this hour, there is no sacrifice, however great, she has not cheerfully made; no service she has ever hesitated to perform. She has adhered to you in your prosperity, but in your adversity she has clung to you with more than filial affection. No matter what was the condition of her domestic affairs, though deprived of her resources, divided by parties, or surrounded with difficulties, the call of the country has been to her as the voice of God. Domestic discord ceased at the sound—every man became at once reconciled to his brethren, and the sons of Carolina were all seen crowding together to the temple, bringing their gifts to the altar of their common country.

What, sir, was the conduct of the South during the Revolution? Sir, I honor New England for her conduct in that glorious struggle. But great as is the praise which belongs to her, I think at least equal honor is due to the South. They espoused the quarrel of their brethren with a generous zeal, which did not suffer them to stop to raise late their interest in the dispute. Favorites of the mother country, possessed of neither ships nor seamen, to create commercial rivalship, they might have found in their situation a guarantee that their trade would be forever fostered and protected by Great Britain. But trampling on all considerations, either of interest or of safety, they rushed into the conflict, and *fighting for principle*, fearless of the issue, they contributed largely in the success of freedom. Never was there exhibited in the history of the world higher examples of noble daring, dreadful suffering, and heroic endurance, than by the Whigs of Carolina, during that Revolution. The whole State, from the mountain to the sea, was overrunn by an overwhelming force of the enemy. The fruits of industry perished on the spot where they were produced, or were conveyed by the foe. The "plains of Carolina" drank up the most precious blood of her citizens!—Black and smoking ruins marked the places which had been the habitations of her children!—Driven from their homes into the gloomy & almost impenetrable swamps, even then the spirit of liberty survived, and S. Carolina (sustained by the example of her Sumpters and her Marions) proved by her conduct, that, though her soil might be overrun, the spirit of her people was invincible.

But, sir, our country was soon called upon to engage in another revolutionary struggle *for principle*. I mean the political revolution which dates back to '98, and which, if it had not been successfully achieved, would have left us none of the fruits of the revolution of '76. The revolution of '98 restored the constitution, rescued the liberties of the citizen from the grasp of those who were aiming at its life, and in the emphatic language of Mr. Jefferson, "saved the Union *without a shot in its last gasp*." And by whom was it achieved? By the South, sir, aided only by the democracy of the North and West.

I come now to the war of 1812, a war which I will remember was called, in derision, (while its event was doubtful,) "the Southern war, but which is now universally acknowledged to have done more for the honor and prosperity of the country than all other events in our history put together. What, Sir, were the objects of that war? "Free trade and sailors' rights." It was for the protection of Northern shipping and New England seamen, that the country flew to arms. What interest had the South in that contest? Sir, they had sat down coldly *to calculate* the value of their interest involved in it, they would have found, said they feel very little to lose and nothing to gain. But, sir, with that generous devotion to country, so characteristic of the South, they one voice asserted the rights of any portion of their fellow citizens had been invaded; and when told that Northern ships and New England seamen had been arrested on the common highway of nations, they felt that the honor of their country was assailed; and, acting on that chivalrous sentiment, "which feels a stain like a wound," they resolved to seek proper way for a redress of those injuries which it did not become freemen to endure. Sir, the whole South, animated as by a common impulse, cordially united in declaring and prosecuting that war. South Carolina sent to your councils, as the *eloquent* and *zealous* advocate of that war, the noblest of her sons. How they fulfilled that trust, let a grateful country tell. Not a measure was adopted—not a battle fought—not a victory won—which contributed, in any degree to the success of that war, to which Southern counsels and Southern valor did largely contribute. Sir, since South Carolina is assailed, I must be suffered to speak it to her praise, that, at the very moment when, in *one quarter* we heard it solemnly proclaimed, "that it will not become a religious and moral people to rejoice at the victories of our army or our navy," her legislature unanimously *resolved*, that we will cordially *support the Government* in the vigorous prosecution of the war, until a peace can be obtained on honorable terms, and we will pledge our lives and our property *to that* may be required of us by the government for the accomplishment of this object."

South Carolina redeemed that pledge.—She threw open her treasury to the government—she put at the absolute disposal of the officers of the United States all that she possessed—her men, her money, and her arms. She appropriated half a million of dollars on her own account in defence of her maritime frontier, ordered a brigade of State troops to be raised, and when left to protect herself by her own means, never suffered the *enemy* to touch her soil without being *instantly driven off or captured*.

Such, sir, was the conduct of the South—such the conduct of my own State, in that dark hour "which tried men's souls."

When I look back and contemplate the spectacle exhibited at that time to *another quarter* of the Union—when I think of the conduct of certain portions of New England, and remember the part which she acted on that memorable occasion by the political associates of the gentleman from Mass. —nay, when I follow the gentleman into the councils of the nation and listen to his voice during the darkest period of the war—I am indeed astonished that he should venture to touch upon the topics which he has introduced into this debate. South Carolina is represented in Massachusetts! And from whom does the accusation come? Not from the Democracy of New England, for they have been in times past as they are now, the friends and allies of the South. Sir, sir, the accusation comes from that party, whose acts, during the most trying and eventful period our of National history, were of such a character that their own legislature, but a few years ago, actually blotted them out from their records as a stain upon the honor of the country. But how can they be blotted out from the recollection of any one who had a heart to feel, a tongue to remember? Such a memory to retain the events of that day? Sir, I shall not attempt to write the history of the party to which I allude—a party in peace, and the *peace party in war*. That task I shall leave to some future biographer of Nathan Dane; and I doubt not, it will be found quite easy to prove that the peace party of Massachusetts were the only defenders of their country during the war, and actually achieved all our victories by land and sea. In the mean time, sir, and until that history shall be written, I propose, with my feeble and glimmering lights which I possess, to review the conduct of this party, in connection with the war, and the events which immediately preceded it.

(Here Mr. H. gave some account of the causes of our quarrel with G. Britain—spoke of the petitions, memorials and remonstrances, from all parts of New England setting forth the injustice, the oppressions, and depredations, the insultand the outrages committed by G. Britain against the commerce and seamen of N. England, and calling upon Congress *for redress—for war*, &c. &c.)

Well, sir, the war at length came, and what did we behold? The very men who had been for six years clamorous for war, and for whose protection it was waged, became the most bitter and inveterate opposers. They had received a miraculous visitation; a new light suddenly beamed upon their minds; the scales fell from their eyes, and they discovered that the war was declared from "subservience to France" and that Congress and the President "had sold themselves to Napoleon;" that Great Britain had in fact, "done us no essential injury;" that "she was the bulwark of our religion;" that "she took one of our ships, she protected twenty;" and that, if G. Britain had "impressed a few of our seamen, it was because she could not distinguish them from her own." And so far did this spirit extend that a committee of the Massachusetts Legislature actually *fell in* with the sentiment, and echoed to their infinite satisfaction, but to the astonishment of all the world beside, that assertion that "the British seamen had never been impressed. Never shall I forget the appeals which it has been made to the patriotism of the South, to call at the "thousands of impressed Americans" who have been torn from their families and friends, and compelled to fight the battles of a tyrant, "Britain." The most touching picture were drawn of the hard condition of the American sailor, groaning in a slave, "yeoman's service" to fight the battles of his enemy, "chained to the mast to be shot at like a dog." But, Sir, the thought is too recent to be not fresh in our recollection, it was discovered that all these were mere "fictions of the brain,"—and that the whole number in the State of Massachusetts, "impressed seamen, and even these had been taken by mistake." Wonderful discovery! The Secretary of State had collected authentic proofs of the fact! Six thousand impressed Americans. Lord Castlereagh himself acknowledged sixteen hundred. Calculations made on the spot, by the officers of the Guerriere, the Macedonian, the Java and other British ships, captured by the shall would have found, said they feel very little to lose and nothing to gain. But, sir, with that generous devotion to country, so characteristic of the South, they one voice asserted the rights of any portion of their fellow citizens had been invaded; and when told that Northern ships and New England seamen had been arrested on the common highway of nations, they felt that the honor of their country was assailed; and acting on that chivalrous sentiment, "which feels a stain like a wound," they resolved to seek proper way for a redress of those injuries which it did not become freemen to endure. Sir, the whole South, animated as by a common impulse, cordially united in declaring and prosecuting that war. South Carolina sent to your councils, as the *eloquent* and *zealous* advocate of that war, the noblest of her sons. How they fulfilled that trust, let a grateful country tell. Not a measure was adopted—not a battle fought—not a victory won—which contributed, in any degree to the success of that war, to which Southern counsels and Southern valor did largely contribute. Sir, since South Carolina is assailed, I must be suffered to speak it to her praise, that, at the very moment when, in *one quarter* we heard it solemnly proclaimed, "that it will not become a religious and moral people to rejoice at the victories of our army or our navy," her legislature unanimously *resolved*, that we will cordially *support the Government* in the vigorous prosecution of the war, until a peace can be obtained on honorable terms, and we will pledge our lives and our property *to that* may be required of us by the government for the accomplishment of this object."

South Carolina redeemed that pledge.—She threw open her treasury to the government—she put at the absolute disposal of the officers of the United States all that she possessed—her men, her money, and her arms. She appropriated half a million of dollars on her own account in defence of her maritime frontier, ordered a brigade of State troops to be raised, and when left to protect herself by her own means, never suffered the *enemy* to touch her soil without being *instantly driven off or captured*.

Such, sir, was the conduct of the South—such the conduct of my own State, in that dark hour "which tried men's souls."

When I look back and contemplate the spectacle exhibited at that time to *another quarter* of the Union—when I think of the conduct of certain portions of New England, and remember the part which she acted on that memorable occasion by the political associates of the gentleman from Mass. —nay, when I follow the gentleman into the councils of the nation and listen to his voice during the darkest period of the war—I am indeed astonished that he should venture to touch upon the topics which he has introduced into this debate. South Carolina represented in Massachusetts! And from whom does the accusation come? Not from the Democracy of New England, for they have been in times past as they are now, the friends and allies of the South. Sir, sir, the accusation comes from that party, whose acts, during the most trying and eventful period our of National history, were of such a character that their own legislature, but a few years ago, actually blotted them out from their records as a stain upon the honor of the country. But how can they be blotted out from the recollection of any one who had a heart to feel, a tongue to remember? Such a memory to retain the events of that day? Sir, I shall not attempt to write the history of the party to which I allude—a party in peace, and the *peace party in war*. That task I shall leave to some future biographer of Nathan Dane; and I doubt not, it will be found quite easy to prove that the peace party of Massachusetts were the only defenders of their country during the war, and actually achieved all our victories by land and sea. In the mean time, sir, and until that history shall be written, I propose, with our

Village Herald.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JOHN S. KIEBER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOL. V. PRINCESS-ANNE, MD., TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1830. NO. —.

THE CORNUCOPIÆ.

"Blending the useful with the sweet."

[From Blackwood's Magazine for April.

THE FORSAKEN TO THE FALSE ONE.

By Thomas Haynes Bayly.

I dare thee to forget me! go wander where thou will,
Thy hand upon the vessel's helm, or on the sabre's hilt;
Away! thou'rt free! over land and sea, go rush to danger's brink!
But oh, thou can't not fly from thought thy curse will be—*to think!*

Remember me! remember all—my lone endearing love,
That linked itself to perfidy; the vulture and the dove!
Remember in thy utmost need, I never once did shrink,
But clung to thee confidingly; thy curse shall be—*to think!*

Then get *that* thought! will render thee a dastard in the fight,
That thought, when thou art tempest-tost, will fill thee with affright
In some wild dungeon may'st thou lie, and counting each cold link
That binds thee to captivity, thy curse shall be—*to think!*

Go seek the merry banquet-hall, where young and maidens bloom;
The thought of me, shall make thee *there* an outcast gloomy
That thought shall turn the festive cup to poison while you drink,
And while false smiles are on thy cheeks thy curse will be—*to think!*

Forget me! false one, *hope it not!* When minstrels touch the string,
The memory of other days will gall thee while they sing;
The sins I used to love will make thy conscience shrink,
Aye, ev'ry note will have its sting—thy curse will be—*to think!*

Forget me! No, that shall not be! I'll haunt thee in thy sleep,
In dreams thou'lt cling to slimy rocks that overhang the deep;
Thou'lt shriek for aid my feeble arm shall hurl thee from the brink,
And when thou wak'st in wild dismay, thy curse will be—*to think!*

STANZAS.

By the author of Richelieu.

Pre sat and seen one bright wave chase
Its fellow on the strand,
Then fall away, one brave a trace
Upon the pristless sand—
Though scarce the pebbles felt the shock,
The waves have worn the solid rock.

I've sat and seen the evening sun
Sink from the golden sky,
His long bright race at glory run,
And close his golden eye;
So slow he passed, scarce changed the light,
And yet he left the world in night.

And like you see in human life,
Events like billows roll,
Moment on moment, strife on strife,
That change us, to the soul;
And joys, like autumn leaves, fall fast—
Hope sets—and being's light is past.

I've stood on earth's most daring height,
And seen day's ruler rise,
In his magnificence of light,
To triumph through the skies,
And all the darkness of the world,
Far from his shining presence hurled.

All, too, that fades upon the earth,
Too weak to linger here,
Re-blossoms with a second birth,
To deck the coming year—
Shall hope, then, man's eternal dower,
Be frailer than a falling flower?

Ah no! like autumn leaves that die,
That bloom again in spring,
Fresh joys shall rise from those gone by,
And pure incense bring,
And when, like suns, hope sets in night,
Shall she not beam from worlds more bright?

Dr. Johnson's Pudding.

Last summer I made an excursion to Scotland, with the intention of completing my series of views, and wound over the same ground described by the learned tourists, Dr. Johnson and Boswell. I am in the habit of taking very long walks on these occasions and perceiving a storm threaten, I made the best of my way to a small building. I arrived in time at a neat little inn, and was received by a respectable looking man and his wife, who did all in their power to make me comfortable. After eating some excellent fried mutton chops, and drinking a quart of ale, I asked the landlord to sit down and partake of a bowl of whiskey punch. I found him as the Scotch generally are, very intelligent and full of anecdote, of which the following may serve as a specimen:—

"Sir," said the landlord, "this inn was formerly kept by Andrew Macgregor, a relation of mine; and these hard bottom chairs, (in which we are now sitting) were, years ago, filled with the great tourists Doctor Johnson and Boswell, travelling like the lion and the jackal, Boswell generally preceded the Doctor in search of food, and being much pleased with the look of the house, followed his nose into the larder, where he saw a fine leg of mutton. He ordered it to be roasted with the greatest expedition, and ordered a nice pudding. 'Now,' says he 'make the best of all puddings.' Elated with his good luck, he immediately went out in search of his friend, and saw the giant of learning slowly advancing on a pony.

'My dear sir,' said Boswell, out of breath with joy, 'good news! I have just bespoke at a comfortable clean inn here, a delicious leg of mutton; it is now getting ready, and I flatter myself that we shall make an excellent meal.'—Johnson looked pleased—and I hope,' said he 'you have bespoke a pudding.' 'Sir, you will have your favorite pudding,' replied the other.

'Johnson got off the pony, and the poor animal relieved from the giant, smelt his way into the stable. Boswell ushered the Doctor into the house, and left him to prepare for his delicious feast. Johnson feeling his coat rather damp, from the mist of the mountains, went into the kitchen, and threw his upper garment on a chair before the fire; he sat on the hob, near a little boy, who was very busy attending the meat. Johnson occasionally peeped from behind his coat, while the boy kept basting the mutton, Johnson did not like the appearance of his head; when he shifted the basting ladle from one *hand*, the other *hand* was never idle, and the Doctor thought at the same time he saw something fall upon the meat, upon which he determined to eat no mutton that day. The dinner announced, Boswell exclaimed, 'My dear Doctor, here comes the mutton, what a picture! done to a turn, and looks so beautifully brown!' The Doctor tittered After a short grace Boswell said—

'I suppose I must carve as usual; what part shall I help you to doctor?' The doctor replied—

'My dear Bozzy, I did not like to tell you before, but I am determined to abstain from meat to day.'

'O dear! this is a great disappointment, said Bozzy.

'Say no more I shall make myself ample amends with the pudding.'

Boswell commenced the attack, and made the first cut at the mutton. 'How the devil,' mus, what fine flavoured fat, so nice and brown too. Oh, sir, you would have relished this prime piece of mutton.'

The meat being removed, in came the long wished for pudding. The doctor looking joyous, fell eagerly to, and in a few minutes nearly finished all the pudding! The table was cleared, and Boswell said:—

'Doctor, while I was eating the mutton, you seemed frequently to be inclined to laugh; pray tell me what tickled your fancy?'

'The doctor then literally told him all that had passed at the kitchen fire, about the basting. Boswell turned pale as a parsnip, and sick of himself and the company, darted out of the room. Somewhat recovered on returning, he insisted upon seeing the dirty little rascally boy, whom he severely reprimanded before Johnson. The poor boy cried, the doctor laughed.

'You little filthy, snivelling hound,' said Boswell, 'when you *basted* the meat, why did you not put on the cap I saw you in this morning?'

'I could'nt, sir,' said the boy.

'And why could'nt you?' said Boswell.

'Because my mammy took it to boil the pudding in!'

The doctor gathered up his herculean frame, stood erect, touched the ceiling with his wig, stared or squinted—indeed, looked any way but the right way. At last with mouth wide open, (none of the smallest,) and stomach heaving, he with some difficulty recovered his breath, and looked at Boswell with dignified contempt, he roared out; with the lungs of a Stentor—

'Mr. Boswell, sir, leave off laughing, and under pain of my eternal displeasure, never utter a single syllable of this abominable adventure to any soul living while you breathe. And so, sir,' said some bald, 'you have the fact from the simple mouth of your humble servant.' —*Angelo's Reminiscences.*

What Foutenelle said of cockaloom might more truly be said of fame; it is nothing if you do not know it and very little if you do. Nor does the similarity end here; for in both cases, the principals from whom it proceed are usually the very parties that are last informed.

Contents of the American Farmer

Of May 21, 1830.

An Address, delivered before Hampshire, Franklin, and Hampden Agricultural Society at Northampton, Mass. Oct. 29, 1829, by Festus Foster—On the Culture of Rape, the season of Sowing, of Transplanting, the After Culture, Harvesting, &c.—The Patent Cotton Cleaner—The Season—On the Price of Mutton and Wool—Product of Newport Almshouse Farm, for 1829—Sales at Brighton Market—Sea-Kale Cultivated by Thomas Smith of Philadelphia—Blanched Sea-Kale, its mode of culture—Public opinion of a Liverpool Silk Broker on the value of American Silk—Engraling Grape Vines—The Trellaige Cradle—Practical Rules for Brewing Ales—Dye from Potato Flowers—How to Preserve the Complexion—Poetry—Items from late English papers—Editorial—Prices—Almanac.

Of May 28, 1830.

The Hop Plant, its several varieties; soil most favorable to its growth, preparing the soil; mode of planting; the after-culture; yearly dressing; stacking, &c.—The North Carolina Farmer, No. II. on Obtaining Land—Habits of Sheep—The Crops—Locomotive Steam Thrashing Machine—Fruit Trees—Ripening of Wine—Gallon Pippin—Landreth's Nurseries—On preserving Butter—Big Head in Horses, Symptoms and Cure—Supply of Lumber on the Susquehanna River—Inland Trade—Mauch Chunk Coal Mines, &c.—Address to the Ladies who propose to establish a House of Industry in New York—Editorial; The Jackson Bridge; Key West Cotton; Agricultural Institute—Latest Foreign Intelligence—Prices in the Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Markets—Advertisements—Almanac for the week

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 00 *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months.

☞ Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance.*

No subscription will be taken for less than one year.

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, will be considered a renewal of the term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞ Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage, to be paid by the subscribers.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

☞ Persons advertising must limit the time of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

☞ All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

[Corrected Weekly.]

BANKS	pr. ct. dis.	BANKS	pr. ct. dis.
U. States Bank	par	*Farmers bank and branches*	1
Do Branches	1	*Wilmington and Brandywine*	1½
MASSACHUSETTS		*Commercial bank*	2
Boston banks	par	*Branch of do. at Milford*	10
Other Mass. notes	1	*Bank of Smyrna*	10
RHODE-ISLAND		MARYLAND	
Providence banks.	1	*Frederick cy bank*	1
Other R. Island notes	2	*Havre de Grace*	1
CONNECTICUT		*Farmers bank at Annapolis*	1
Middletown bank	par	*Branches of Frederick & Easton*	do
Phœnix bank at Hartford	1	*Hagerstown*	do
Bridgeport bank	par	*Westminster*	4
Eagle bank of New Haven	no sale	*Elkton*	50
Hartford bank	par	DISTRICT OF COL.	
NEW-YORK		*Bk of Washington*	1
N Y city banks (except Lombard)	par	*Bk of the Metrop.*	do
Lombard	par	*Patriotic bank*	do
Other N York notes	1	*Central bank*	do
NEW-JERSEY		*Bk of Columbia*	par
Jersey bank	no sale	*Union bk George'n*	1
Bank in Newark	par	*Farmers & Mechanics bank*	do
Bank of N Brunswick	par	*Bk of Alexandria*	do
PENNSYLVANIA		*Bk of Potomac*	do
Philadelphia banks	par	*Farmers bk of Alexandria*	do
Easton	par	*Union bk of Alex'n*	do
Germantown	par	*Mechanics bk of Alexandria*	do
Montgomery county	par	VIRGINIA	
Chester	par	*Richmond & bran's*	1
Delaware	par	*Bk of the Valley*	do
Lancaster bank	par	*Bk at Lexsburg*	do
Farmers' & Mech'ns Harrisburg	par	*Bk at Petersburg*	do
Northampton	par	*Bk at Romney*	1
Farmers' bank of Bucks cy	par	*N W bank of Virginia*	8
York bank	par	N. CAROLINA	
Chambersburg	par	*State bk at Raleigh*	par
Farmers bank at Reading	par	*Other branches*	4
Gettysburg	par	*Cape Fear*	4
Carlisle bk	par	*Newbern*	4
Sunbury & Pittsburg	75	S. CAROLINA	
Greensburg	par	*State banks generally*	2
Brownsville	par	GEORGIA	
DELAWARE		*State bank*	2
Bank of Delaware	1	*Planters'*	2
		Augusta	2
		Darien	2
		Augusta by Co no sale	
		KENTUCKY	
		Bank of Kentucky & branches	no sale
		OHIO	
		Specie banks	3
		LOUISIANA	
		Banks at N Orleans	1

THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND

HAS commenced the Season, and will pursue her Routes in the following manner: Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, for Annapolis, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening.

Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, and thence to Cambridge, if there should be any passengers on board for that place, and thence to Easton; or directly to Easton, if no passenger for Cambridge.

She will leave Baltimore every Saturday morning at 6 o'clock for Chestertown, calling at the Company's wharf on Corsica Creek; and return from Chestertown to Baltimore the same day calling at the wharf on Corsica Creek.

All bargains and Packages to be at the risk of the owners.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Commander.

Easton March 29—30, 1830.

MATTHIAS DASHIELL, as candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county. March 30, 1830. 8

☞ We are authorized to announce JOHN P. LANGFORD, Esq. as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county. June, 1829. fil

☞ We are authorized to announce JAMES GOSLEE, Esq. as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county. Jan. 19, 1830. wh

☞ We are authorized to announce JOHN P. LANGFORD, Esq. as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county. March 2, 1830.

☞ We are authorized to announce Dr. JAMES STEWART as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county. Dec. 15, 1829. w?

NOTICE.

The Commissioners of the Tax for Somerset county have appointed the 21st day of June next for the Assessors of the Tax and persons property in said county, to bring in writing their valuation of the property of said county, in pursuance of an act of Assembly passed at Dec. Session, 1829.

Per order of the Commissioners.

HENRY K. LONG, Clk.

April 27, 1830. Com. Tax pro tem.

FOR RENT,

For the ensuing year, the HOUSE and LOT, in Princess-Anne, on the corner opposite the store of Thomas Jones & Co. For terms apply to Isaac F. Williams, of Dorchester, or the subscriber.

JAMES POLK.

Princess-Anne, July 21. w?

Coach, Gig and Harness Making,

IN ALL THEIR VARIOUS BRANCHES

By Quinn & Townsend,

WHO, in addition to their original stock, have just received from Philadelphia, a large supply of *first rate* materials in their line of business. Having taken particular pains to procure workmen well acquainted with the several departments attached to the above avocations, and bringing addition to their usual number of hands, engaged in their employ a first rate coach painter, formerly in the employ of the well known Mr. Ogle of Philadelphia; they now flatter themselves, that they are prepared to finish work in as neat, faithful, and fashionable style, and on as moderate terms, as can be done in Philadelphia or elsewhere.

Cash, country produce, or good guaranteed paper will be received in payment, and a liberal credit will be given to punctual customers.

They now invite the attention of the public to their manufactory, and at the same time to new their assurances that the strictest attention shall be given to business and every effort made to please. All new work warranted for 12 months.

Princess-Anne, May 18th, 1830.

N. B. A liberal price will be given for a boy, of 14 to 17 years of age, to put to the blacksmith business. Any person having one to dispose of and not wishing to sell him out of the State, may find such a boy by calling on the subscriber.

TEAGLE TOWNSEND.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Somerset County Orphans Court,

May 4th, 1830.

On application of JOHN M. WILLING, Administrator of GEO. BROWN, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered that the sale of the personal estate of GEORGE BROWN, late of said county, deceased,—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the thirtieth of December next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 4th day of May, A. D. 1830.

GEORGE M. WILLING, Adm. of George Brown, dec'd.

May 18, 1830. wm

NOTICE.

THE creditors of PETER DASHIELL, deceased, are hereby notified that the dividend on the estate of said deceased, is now struck, and that the same is ready for delivery to the creditors of said deceased.

ELIJAH PERSONS, Adm.
of Peter Dashiell, dec'd.

May 18, 1830.

Tailoring and Habit Making.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have commenced the above business in the town of Salisbury, where they intend to carry it on in all its branches and fashions.—Having just received the fashions and destinied Ward's patent rule for cutting, they hope by strict attention to business and superior style of workmanship to receive a share of public patronage.

TOWNSEND & PATRICK.

May 25, 1830.

PORTRAIT

Of the late Luther Martin, Esq.

(To be Published by his Grandson.)

AT the earnest solicitation of many gentlemen of the Bar, and other friends of that distinguished Jurist (the late JUDGE MARTIN,) the Publisher is induced to offer to the citizens of Maryland and the public generally, his *Portrait*, now in his possession taken from a likeness, said to be strikingly correct by the intimate friends and acquaintances of the deceased. It will be executed on a quarto medium sheet, of a similar size of that of the late *William Pinkney*, Esq. and be delivered to subscribers at $1.25, one fifth payable in advance to enable the publisher to proceed in the execution of the intended work. It will be furnished as soon as possible if sufficient encouragement should be offered. The citizens will be waited on in a few days for their subscriptions.

Baltimore, May 11, 1830.

BLANKS,

Of the following descriptions, printed on excellent paper, constantly on hand and for sale, at low prices for cash, at the Office of the Village Herald:

Warrants,
Fieri Fa.'s before sues.
Do. after do.
Ca. Sa.'s before do.
Do. after do.
Narrations,
Appeal Bonds,
Blanks for Insolvent Debtors.

☞ *To the People of Somerset County.*

On the first Monday of October we are to make selection of a of our fellow citizens to represent you in the House of Delegates of the State of Maryland. The men assembled with the other delegates of the State is,

1st. To represent your grievances, and remedy for it, and if found just and practicable, the last to be enacted in the Book Law of the Land;

2nd. To see that the same right which we and which we claim, is not violated by the other section of the State, and the Government;

3d. To put in mind that they are according to the instruction of the people of their constituents;

4th. When any matter comes to a vote in the House, (which it will be) to be mindful to not give it contrary to principles by which we owe our happiness and

5th. To recapitulate, what has been our prosperity in time past, what are our interests for it, and what in future, the best principles and system to be adopted to lay the foundation, of just and equal laws.

The task is a serious one, and which offers to discharge it, must put in mind, it is only power entrusted to them and delegated according to your instructions, for their view of the duties of a representative, I will with the utmost of my ability to you in the next Assembly, I will honor me with your confidence.

P. GULL

May 18, 1830.

The Philadelphia

A Weekly Religious Newspaper, on an imperial sheet, is published every day, by *Wm. F. Geddes*, No. 59, Lombard-Street, and is edited by the Rev. *Ira Stiles Ely*, D. D. The work is designed to diffuse all the current religious news which is of importance, and to discuss particularly the doctrines and usages of the Episcopal Church in the United States.

It will exhibit the benevolent plan of Christian of every denomination, so as may be compatible with a useful religious essays on the most important pics, the discussion of controversies of theology and morality, a brief view of political news, and secular affairs, biblical sketches of pious persons, relation of Universalism, Socinianism, Infidelity; religious anecdotes, and extracts as may be judged suitable to the reasonable gratification and edification of all who may subscribe to the paper.

The work is offered to those who advance, or within one month after notice, without any expense to the price of two dollars for 52 numbers; "if paid within six months, and at $2 50 if ment is delayed to the end of the year.

Any person who will procure five subscribers and remit to the proprietor dollars, shall receive a sixth copy gratis, as he continues that annual payment to the terms in advance.

These terms will be strictly adhered and we trust induce our patrons to be in transmitting; which when paid shall be at our risk.

Communications to the editor, addressed to the proprietor, will be duly fully received, if forwarded without expense to him; and used in such a manner may judge most conducive to the good.

Bank notes received at par in the of our subscribers, are considered lawful tender.

WM. F. GEDDES, Proprietor.

May 11, 1830.

NOTICE

WAS committed to the jail of Somerset county on the 19th inst. a large negro woman who calls herself ROSE; five feet three inches high, had on a coarse tow shift, and a striped calico of a yellow complexion, and has six children—the elder one is about 20 years of age, and called Elizabeth; the second a month old, and called Hesterina; she says she belongs to James H. Picket, Orleans. The owner, if any, is hereby requested to come forward, prove property charges and remove the negro, will otherwise be discharged according law.

JOSHUA BRATTAN
of Somerset county.

May 11, 1830.

☞ The Balt. Rep. and the U. S. Gaz. each pub. 1aw3w & fwd. nets to this office.

To the Citizens of Somerset

It is now more than a year that I intended as a

COMMISSION *Merchant,*

IN BALTIMORE,

to the transaction of such business as may be entrusted to me, I have been pleased to confide to my care, am happy in the belief that I have given satisfaction to all who have dealt before me the proceedings of the Union, which I referred, and will read them, that there may be no mistake on the subject. In the resolutions reported by a committee, (of which Mr. W. was a member,) it was among other things.

1. *"Resolved,* That no objection ought ever to be made to any amount of taxes equally apportioned, and imposed for the purpose of raising revenue, necessary for the support of government, but that taxes imposed on the people, for the benefit of any one class of men, (the manufacturers,) are equally inconsistent with *the principles of the Constitution,* and with sound policy."

2. *"Resolved,* That, in our opinion, the proposed Tariff, and the principles on which it is avowedly founded, would, if adopted, have a tendency, however different may be the motives of those who recommend them, to diminish the industry, impede the prosperity, and corrupt the morals of the people.

In support of these anti-tariff resolutions, (which were unanimously adopted,) Mr. Webster said:—

"There is a power in Congress, and those who had pressed the Tariff on Congress, and on the country, had represented it as immediately, and almost exclusively connected with *domestic industry,* and national independence. In his opinion no measure could prove more injurious to the industry of the country, and nothing was more fanciful than the opinion, that national independence rendered such a measure necessary. He certainly thought it might be doubtful, whether Congress would not be acting somewhat against *the spirit and intention of the Constitution,* in exercising the power to control essentially the pursuits and occupations of individuals, not as incidental to the exercise of any other power, but as a substantial and direct power. If such changes were wrought incidentally only, and were the necessary consequence of such impost as Congress, for the leading purpose of revenue, should exact, there would not be complained of. But he doubted whether Congress fairly possessed the power of turning the industry into a particular path, instead of leaving manufactures to the protection of such laws as should be passed with a primary regard to revenue, and enacting laws, with the avowed object of giving a preference to particular manufacturers, &c."

"Sir, these are good sound "South Carolina doctrines," and the gentleman finds reason to abandon them now,—we cannot consent to go with him.

We have been often reproached, sir, with lending our aid to some of the most obnoxious provisions of the 1828. Was this charge in the fact? Not an amendment was put into that bill here, which did not go to reduce the duties. The bill was brought in, in the form in which it was known that it could not pass. Gentlemen who would not vote for it, in that form, voted to amend it, in the called upon us to aid them in amending it, to suit their own purposes. Sir, if we had lent our last aid to the bill, we should have deserved any fate that could have befallen us. We proceeded throughout on the open and avowed ground of hostility to the whole system, and acted accordingly.

To disprove my observations, that the New England members generally did not support *internal improvements* in the west, before that memorable year,—the winter of 1825, the gentleman quoted two votes in 1820, and 1821; reducing the price, or extending the time of payment for the *Public Lands.* Now, Sir, the only objection to his authority, is, that it has no manner of relation to the point in dispute. I stated that New England did not support internal improvements, as a branch of the American system, before 1825. The gentleman proves, that on two occasions, they voted for certain measures in relation to the Public Lands—measures which I had always supposed had been forced upon Congress by motives of interest,—but which, whatever may be the true character, do not touch the point in dispute in the smallest degree. I think this mode of meeting my argument, somewhat resembling the gentleman's ingenuity, amounts to an acknowledgment that it is unanswerable.

The gentleman complains of his arguments being treated as recommendations to consolidation. He thinks my misapprehension almost miraculous in treating his as an argument in favor of the consolidation of the Government." Now, Sir, what was the point in dispute between us? I had decreased the revenue, and he had increased it. I said not one word against "the consolidation of the Union." I went further, and proposed and supported reduction by the means, by which this consolidation was to be brought about. The gentleman gets up and attributes to my argument a very different object, ridicules our fears of "consolidation," and finally reads a passage from a letter of Gen. Washington's, stating that one of the objects of the Constitution was "the consolidation of the Union." Surely, Sir, under these circumstances, I was not misstated in saying, that the gentleman had not apply to the case, as the point in dispute, was the "consolidation of the government," and not of the Union. Surely, Sir, the gentleman has relieved me from all embarrassments on this point, by going fully into the examination of the Virginia doctrines of '98, and while he denounces them, giving us his own views of the powers of the Federal Government, "views which, in my humble judgment, are fitted to lead to the final consolidation of all power, in the hands of the Federal Government. Sir, when I last touched this topic, I did little think that I should, in the high authorities, on which our doctrines rest, but after the elaborate argument which we have just heard from the gentleman from Massachusetts, it cannot be supposed, that I can suffer them to go to the world unanswered. I cannot, Sir, I cannot, I dare not bear with me, while I go over as briefly as possible *the most prominent arguments of the gentleman.*

The proposition which I laid down, and from which the gentleman dissents, taken from the Virginia resolutions of '98, and in the case of a delegated, or federal, government, is, that "powers not granted by the compact, ought to be exercised by the Federal Government *if powers not granted by the compact* by the States, or prohibited by the States, are necessary for the support of its own powers; and that in case of a violation of the constitution, however deliberate, palpable and dangerous," a State has its constitutional redress, except where the matter can be brought before the Supreme Court, whose decision must be final and conclusive on the subject. Having cited the point in dispute, I stated that New England did not support internal improvements, as a branch of the American system, before 1825, and I cited the votes of 1820, and 1821, reducing the price, or extending the time of payment for the *Public Lands.* Now, Sir, the only objection to his authority, is, that it has no manner of relation to the point in dispute. I stated that New England did not support internal improvements, as a branch of the American system, before 1825. The gentleman proves, that on two occasions, they voted for certain measures in relation to the Public Lands—measures which I had always supposed had been forced upon Congress by motives of interest,—but which, whatever may be the true character, do not touch the point in dispute in the smallest degree. Think this mode of meeting my argument, somewhat resembling the gentleman's ingenuity, amounts to an acknowledgment that it is unanswerable.

The gentleman complains of his arguments being treated as recommendations to consolidation. He thinks my misapprehension almost miraculous in treating his as an argument in favor of the consolidation of the Government." Now, Sir, what was the point in dispute between us? I had decreased the revenue, and he had increased it. I said not one word against "the consolidation of the Union." I went further, and proposed and supported reduction by the means, by which this consolidation was to be brought about. The gentleman gets up and attributes to my argument a very different object, ridicules

PRO PATRIA! LIBERTATIS.

VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1830.

☞The Editor's absence during the past week will account for our being but half a sheet to day, which our advertising customers readily perceive.

☞The Orphans Court of Somerset county will sit on Tuesday the 22nd instant.

☞We are authorized to announce DANIEL BALLARD, Esq. as a Candidate for the next House of Delegates.

☞We are authorized to announce LITTLETON DENNIS TEACKLE, Esq. as a Candidate for the House of Delegates. June 1, 1830.

☞We are authorized to announce Col ARNOLD E. JONES, as a Candidate to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

☞We are authorized to announce JOHN C. WILSON, Jr. Esq. as a candidate to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates of Md.
May 25, 1830.

☞We are authorized to announce JOHN J. DAVIS, Esq. as a Candidate to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.
June 1, 1830.

☞We are authorized to announce JAMES HOOPER, Jd. Esq. as a Candidate to represent this county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

☞We are authorized to announce Maj. WILLIAM DONE, as a candidate to represent this county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.
June 1, 1830.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

WILL be given for the apprehension of the following negro, who absconded in the town of Georgetown, in the county of Kent, on the 5th of the present month. George, now calls himself Geo. Washington, is of a dark chocolate color, about 25 years of age, is 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has a good countenance and very seldom looks when spoken to, is very industrious and can use tools well, has with him a variety of good clothing such as of ordinary quality. Nothing else, is a dark and thick set man, of no great size, rather slender made, has a few hairs in his face. She has been hired by me in Annapolis and is unknown out of the neighbourhood of Annapolis. She also took with her a quantity of good clothing. Her first name is Rebecca, Charles is grown old, and Henry is gone, the old, both very lively. They will, no doubt, endeavour to get to Philadelphia, or Georgetown, to a brother living there, he was raised about Snow Hill, Md. and has a brother living there. I will give sixty dollars for George and forty dollars for Nancy and her children, delivered to me either in Salisbury or Princess Anne.

ROBERT STEWART.

June 15th, 1830. near White Haven, Md.

☞The Philadelphia Daily Chronicle will please insert the above once a week for three weeks and send his bill to this office for payment.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that persons who are disposed to take STOCK in the Salisbury Bank, can do so by purchasing one of the Directors shares, viz. $2 50 for each share subscribed.

Negroes Wanted.

I will give liberal prices for 35 or 40 slaves, from 14 to 25 years old and of good character, for my own use. I want a carpenter, a blacksmith, and a weaver. Any letters directed to me will be strictly attended to.

JAMES G. CORDOY.

Princess Ann June 8, 1830.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of JOHN FOWLER are hereby notified to attend in Somerset County Court, on the 1st Saturday in November Term next, to show cause, if any they have, why the benefits of the Insolvent Laws of Maryland shall not extend to the said petitioner.

June 8, 1830.

Cash for Negroes.

We wish to purchase **200** Negroes for the New Orleans Market, and will give more than any purchaser that is now or may hereafter come in the market, for such as may suit us.

One of the firm wishes to buy families for his own use, and will give for them the highest prices.—Letters addressed to us at Princess Anne, will be attended to.

Woolfolks, Sanders & Overley.

June 15, 1830.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
Valuable Property.

IN pursuance of a Decree of Somerset County Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, the subscribers will sell at public auction, at the Court House door, in Princess-Anne, on TUESDAY the 22nd day of JUNE next, at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M. a valuable Farm, lying on Little Monie Creek, now held by Mr. Elisha E. Whitelock, being part of the real estate of the late William Waller, sen. deceased, and the late John Dashiell, sen. deceased, which was purchased by William Waller, jun. and transferred by him to Mr. sen. Matthias Dashiell and Charles Jones, on the 2nd of March 1824, as by deed recorded among the records of Somerset county will appear—containing two hundred and ninety-two acres of land, more or less.

☞The improvements consist of a comfortable dwelling house, sufficient out-houses, an orchard, &c.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser, or purchasers, shall pay one third part of the purchase money on the day of sale, or on the ratification of the sale by the Court, and shall give his, her or their bond, with approved security for the balance, payable in twelve months from the day of sale—And upon the ratification of the sale and the payment of the whole purchase money, (and not before) the subscribers will convey the said land to the purchaser, or purchasers, by a good and sufficient deed in fee simple, the right, title and interest of all the parties to this suit or any claiming under them.

EPHRAIM K. WILSON.
WM. DONE.
Trustees.

May 25, 1830.

☞The S. Mess. will insert the abv. law 3t

Littleton Long,

Has just received from BALTIMORE, a
FASHIONABLE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
SHOES,

Ladies' Prunella, Leather and Morocco Shoes.
Children's do.
Men's Leather and Morocco do.
Men's copper fastened Boots and Bootees.

ALSO,
A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

SADDLES, Bridles, Martingales, Girths, Stirrups, Stirrup Leathers, and other articles in the above line, all of which he will sell low for cash.

Princess-Anne, May 18

TO RENT

The subscriber has for sale a second-hand Close Carriage, which has been used but very little. The terms will be flattering. Apply to

PERNELL B. CARDY.

Quantico, Somerset co. Md.

May 21, 1830

Public Notice.

BY an Act as was passed in 1817, the Levy Court of Somerset County were directed to levy a sum of money for the purpose of building Offices for the Clerk and Register of Wills—The money was levied in 1818, and Tobacco subscription was made to the purpose for which it was intended, but the law was repealed.

The Levy Court thought suit against William S. Handy, and his sureties, to recover back the money levied, and obtained judgment against them. But all of these, except Dr. John King, having become insolvent, the whole judgment has devolved on him to pay, and he is responsible for the same. A large number of the property holders in the County having generously offered to relinquish all their interest in the subscriber, an Act was passed by the Legislature in 1829, authorizing the Levy Court to deduct from the debt any amount that might be thus relinquished. A great number have already released their claims, and it is presumed that others will do the same if called on.

The Levy Court, in the discharge of their duty to the public, have taken the necessary steps to secure the interest of the money, and it only requires that they should know who among the citizens of the County intend to claim their proportion of it, to enable them to collect it and to close the business.

As the only means of acquiring the necessary information, the Levy Court have resolved to give this public notice to all persons who intend claiming their respective proportions, of the condition of the fund and their desire to settle the concern—They therefore hereby notify all such persons who have any claims against the Levy Court for County Levy, paid by them respectively, in the assessment of the year 1817, to leave their names either with Genl. Littleton Eq. Clerk of the Levy Court, or with William Done, their Attorney, on or before the FIRST day of JULY next, otherwise they will be considered, by the Levy Court, as having relinquished all right and claim thereto.

April 6, 1829.

Blank Narrations
AND
Appeal Bonds
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Sale of Real Estate.

Thomas Gibson
vs.
Esther Broughton, John of Josiah Broughton, Robert I. Waters and Matilda his wife, Elisha E. Whitelock, Eleanor Whitelock, Josiah N. Jones, John C. Wilson, Jun. & Sally his wife, & Elizabeth, A. H. Wilson.

In Chancery in Somerset County Court.

BY virtue of a decree of Somerset County Court in Chancery sitting, in the above cause passed at May Term 1830, the subscriber as Trustee will, on WEDNESDAY the 23d of JUNE (instant,) at the Court House door in Princess-Anne, Md., expose to public sale to the highest and best bidder all the real estate whereof Josiah Broughton late of Somerset county, deceased, died seized and possessed, consisting of the following lands, viz. a tract, or part of tracts, or parcels, of land lying and being near Dennis's Creek, being part of Broughton's Purchase, part of Addition, part of Timber Tract, part of Exchange, part of Bought Purchase, part of Chappelear, part of Newton and part of Chesnut Ridge, supposed to contain 1 acre and 1 rood, more or less, and the whole adjoining lands of Levin Dennis, deceased. Also a tract or parcel of land, containing 1 acre and 1 rood more or less, being the whole which was sold by Levin Dennis, late of Somerset County, deceased, to Thomas Jones by deed bearing date 7th August 1820.

The terms of sale will be a credit of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond or bonds to the trustee with approved security for the purchase money, the day of sale. Upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money, and the ratification of the sale by the Court the trustee is authorized, by bond, to execute to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs, a deed for the property so him, her or their sold, free, clear, and discharged of all claim of the complainant or defendants in the premises. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

The creditors of Josiah Broughton, deceased, are hereby notified to lodge their claims with the vouchers thereof, with the Clerk of Somerset Court, within six months from the day of sale.

EPHRAIM K. WILSON,
Trustee.

Princess Anne, June 1, 1830.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of the powers vested in the subscriber, by a decree of Somerset county court, at the General Assembly of Md. entitled "An act for the benefit of the devisees of Mary Mitchener, late of Somerset county, deceased," it is ordered by the said court, that the subscriber as trustee expose to public sale at the Court House door in Princess Anne, on Tuesday the 22nd inst. the following property, to wit: one House and lot in the town of "Princess Anne, being the residence of said Mary—There is also a small house on said lot occupied by an old black woman as a tenement—The terms of sale are as follows the purchaser or purchasers to give bond with approved security for the purchase money, payable one half on the 1st July 1831, and the other half on the 1st of January 1832, with interest to accrue from the time of delivery.

JEREMIAH GILDART, Trustee.

June 1, 1830.

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers on account, are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same, by paying the cash or giving note.

ALSO, all persons indebted to the subscribers, for work done the years 1828, 1829, are hereby notified to come forward and settle in the manner above named.

MARCELLUS JONES.

May 25, 1830.

Steam Boat Notice.

THE proprietors of the elegant Steam Boat

PATUXENT,

Capt. Geo. Weems, have resumed, and continue her on the route from Baltimore to Salisbury, on the Wicomico River. She will leave Baltimore for Salisbury at 6 o'clock P. M. every Monday, returning thence on Saturday at White Haven, and land and take off passengers at the intermediate points where signals will be made. She will leave Salisbury on Tuesday morning at an early hour—Returning she will leave Salisbury at 1 o'clock P. M. every Tuesday, and return to Baltimore on Wednesday morning.

Passengers will have a choice of going up the river Wicomico, or from any place on the Wicomico to Baltimore, &c.

Passengers can be landed from White-Haven to Salisbury and returned for 50 cents.

June 1, 1830.

THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND

HAS commenced the Season, and will pursue her Routes in the following manner: Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning, and the same day arrive in Baltimore; leave Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock for Cheseltown, call at Georgetown, Worton Landing, Chestertown, Crooked Creek, and return to Baltimore the same day calling at the wharf on Corsica Creek.

All baggage and Packages to be at the risk of the owners.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR,
Commander.

Easton March 20—30, 1830.

Sheriffalty.

☞We are authorized to announce HENRY LANGFORD, Esq. as a Candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
July 7, 1829. w3t

☞We are authorized to announce Gen. MATTHIAS DASHIELL, as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
March 30, 1830.

☞We are authorized to announce SAMUEL G. HOLBROOK, Esq. as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
June 1, 1830.

☞We are authorized to announce JAMES GOSLEE, Esq. as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
Dec. 15, 1829. w3

☞We are authorized to announce ARMWELL BOZMAN as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
March 1, 1830. w3

☞We are authorized to announce JAMES POLK, Esq. as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
Dec. 15, 1829. w3

NOTICE.

☞The Commissioners of the Tax for Somerset county have appointed the 2d day of August for the Assessors of the real and personal property in said county, to meet in Princess Anne, for the purpose of valuing their valuation of the property of said county, in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of Md. at Dec. Session, 1829.

HENRY K. LEGG, Clk.
Com. Tax'n for S'm

TO RENT,

Some time during next year, the HOUSE now occupied by the subscriber, in Princess Anne, on which he is now erecting a store. Inquire of Williams, of Dorchester, or the subscriber.

JAMES POLK.

Princess-Anne, April 6, 1830. w3

Public Notice.

All persons in arrears for County Levy for the year 1829, are requested to make immediate payment, otherwise they will find their property exposed to sale for the payment of the same.

JOHN LEITHPREURY,
Collector S. C.

June 1, 1830.

☞*To the People of Somerset County.*

On the first Monday of October next you are to make selection of 4 of our fellow citizens to represent you in the Strictly Aulical Legislature of Maryland. These should be men possessed with the other delegates of Somerset.

Let the important question be put to every candidate, if found just and equitable, that the same rights which are secured to the Turkey Cock, and the same right which secures the Turkey Hen, should not be violated by the laws of the State, and General Government.

Let it be put to all they are to act with, that the restriction of the majority of the minority, is a violation of rights. We are not instructed to call upon the House, each in your county, to give a pledge, or to make an oath, to support such measures as may happily tend to the good of the State.

To be acceptable, what less boon for our prosperity in time past, what actually expected for ought what in future will be the best our country, can do for us, is to lay the foundation of just and equitable laws.

The task is a wide one, and tolerance is a virtue indispensable to our union, to act and decide upon every question, with a poise in reflection. With such a view of the subject, I respectfully offer myself for your consideration, and solicit your votes.

May 25, 1830. w3t

P. GILLET

EDUCATION.

THE undersigned intends opening a School near Princess Anne, on the first Monday in July next, for the reception of a few young gentlemen, who may be desirous of receiving a good Education.

TERMS

1. The price of qualifying a young man is $20 per year. One half payable at the commencement of the year and the other at the expiration of the year. Board can be obtained in Mr. Dashiell's family, at the rate of $50 per year, including washing, &c. Board, lodging and washing can be had in other families, at from $60 to $70 per year.

2. Each student must supply himself with Books, Bed and Bedding.

3. No Tuition Money will be made in indigent circumstances.

☞We have the pleasure to inform our School-fellows, of Philadelphia, of our successful method of effecting a cure in every section of the States, for those educated in his Practice.

Those wishing further information by addressing a letter, post paid, to the subscriber, will receive a prompt answer, of the rise, progress, and state of the above institution.

W. BEN

New-York Medical Institution, June

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the Levy Court of Somerset County will meet on Monday the 21st of June next for the purpose of appointing Constables and Judges of Elections, of Somerset county.

Per Order,
GEORGE HANDY, Clk.

New-York Medical Academy.

CIRCULAR.

THE happy effects of the Botanical System of Practice, more especially when employed in the cure of Diseases, are so manifest as to make it rank among the improvements. The opinion long entertained in its favor, by many of the judicious, though expensive has now demonstrated to be well-founded; and with the ease and variety of its salutary achievements, its reputation is increasing.

It must be evident to every disinterested mind, that the present prevailing practice, which perfects this Botanical System, is at variance with our nature and our rights.

MERCURY, the LANCET, and ESNEE, are chiefly relied upon, in practicing of the present day, for the vast multitude of diseases which attend the human body, notwithstanding the effects those deleterious agents are evidently fraught with. Deeply impressed with these facts, and with a view of reforming the practice and practice of medicine, and, in the last twenty, in the year 1827, possessing the ground, and erected a boarding, and convenient edifice for an institution designed for the United States Infirmary, supplying the place of the mercurial system of practice in the treatment of diseases, which have long chiefly derived their support from our own country. The mode of treatment adopted by this institution, is principally the result of near forty years experience, and proved to a demonstration, that, without Mercury, it is based on all of the Materia Medica, or other, medicines, which are used, or, recommended by those more skilful and scientific, which the Good of Nature has so liberally provided us with.

Associated for the past seasons, and the hope of benefiting future generations, the Institution has been in operation, under the direction of Dr. Leake, Dr. Angell, Philadelphia, and is entitled to the Rev. Dr. Hall, D.D. The work is designed to be a well conducted religious intelligencer, which is to inculcate, and enforce, the principles of the Gospel of Christ, as revealed in the Holy Bible.

It will be delivered to the Subscribers of the Christian, of every denomination, and it will be completed in one hundred numbers, each of sixteen pages, octavo, and at a price of twenty cents, payable on the delivery of the last number.

Each number will be stitched, and put up in a neat wrapper, and will be sent to the subscribers, or left at their dwellings, free of expense, if they reside within the city of New-York, or at the office of publication, if they reside out of the city.

The publication will commence on the first Monday in October next, and will be sent to the subscribers, in the order in which their names are received, and entered in the book of publication.

The following branches are taught by lectures, Recitations, Examinations, and the Text books:

1. *Anatomy.*
2. *Surgery.*
3. *Theory and Practice of Physic.*
4. *Chemistry and Pharmacy.*
5. *Midwifery, and the diseases of the Children.*
6. *Obstetric Medicine and Practice.*
7. *Chemistry and Pharmacy.*

☞The Institution is to be divided into three Departments, which are completely organized by three other Professors, viz. Dr. Hall, Dr. Angell, and Dr. Leake, Jun. Dr. Leake is a practitioner of the first reputation, and is a man of great talent, and of a most amiable character.

☞The Institution is to be conducted on the principles of the Christian Religion, and the Sabbath is to be observed by the Students, as a day of rest, and of Christian worship.

☞The Institution is to be governed by the Rules and Regulations, which are now in force in the Institution, which are to be printed, and put into the hands of the Students, on their arrival, and which are to be binding on them, while they are members of the Institution.

☞The Institution is to be governed by a Board of Trustees, consisting of the Professors, and Students, who are to be elected annually, by the Students, and Professors, and Trustees, and

ing it to be unconstitutional. Can Congress, after such a nullification, proceed to enforce the law, even if they should differ in opinion from the Court? What then would be the effect of such a decision? And what would be the remedy in such a case? Congress would be *arrested in the exercise of the disputed power*, and an only remedy would be *an appeal to the creating power*, three-fourths of the States, for an amendment of the Constitution. And by whom must such an appeal be made? It must be made by the party proposing to exercise the disputed power. Now I will ask, whether a sovereign State may not be safely entrusted with the exercise of a power, operating merely as a check, which is admitted to belong to the Supreme Court, and which may be exercised every day, by any three of its members? Sir, no ideas that can be formed of arbitrary power on the one hand, and abject dependence on the other, can be carried further than to suppose, that three individuals, mere men, "subject to like passions with ourselves," may be safely entrusted with the power to nullify an act of Congress, because they conceive it to be unconstitutional; but that a sovereign and independent State, even the great State of New York, is bound, implicitly, to submit to its operation, even where it violates, in the grossest manner, her own rights, or the liberties of her citizens. But we do not contend that a common cause would justify the interposition.

This is "the extreme medicine of the States," and cannot become our daily bread.

Mr. Madison, in his report says, "It does not follow, however, that because the States, as sovereign parties to their constitutional compact, must ultimately decide whether it has been violated, that such a decision ought to be interposed, either in a hasty manner, or on doubtful and inferior occasions. Even in the case of ordinary conventions between different nations, where, by the strict rule of interpretation, a breach of a part may be deemed a breach of the whole, every part being deemed a condition of every other part, and of the whole, it is always laid down the breach must be both wilful and material to justify an application of the rule. But in the case of an intimate and Constitutional Union, like that of the United States, it is evident, that the interposition of the parties, in their sovereign capacity, can be called for by occasions only, deeply and essentially affecting the vital principles of their political system."

"The resolution has, accordingly, guarded against any misapprehension of its object, by expressly requiring, for such an interposition, "the case of a deliberate, palpable, and dangerous breach of the Constitution, by the exercise of powers not granted by it." "It must be a case, not of a light and transcient nature, but of a nature dangerous to the great purposes for which the Constitution was established. It must be a case, moreover, not obscure or doubtful in its construction, but plain and palpable. Lastly, it must be a case, not resulting from a partial consideration, or hasty determination; but a case stamped with a final consideration, and deliberate adherence. It is not necessary, because the resolution does not require that the question should be discussed, how far the exercise of any particular power, ungranted by the Constitution, would justify the interposition of the parties to it. As cases might easily be stated, which none would contend ought to fall within that description; and cases, on the other hand, might with equal ease, be stated so flagrant and so fatal, as to unite every opinion in placing them within the description."

"But the resolution has done more than guard against misconstruction, by expressly referring to cases of a deliberate, palpable, and dangerous nature. It specifies *the object of the interposition* which it contemplates to be solely that of *arresting the progress of the evil of usurpation*, and of maintaining the authorities, rights and liberties appertaining to the States, as parties to the Constitution."

No one can read this, without perceiving that Mr. Madison goes the whole length, in support of the principles for which I have been contending.

The gentleman called upon us to carry out our scheme *practically*. Now, Sir, if I am correct in my view of this matter, then it follows, of course, that the right of a State being established, the Federal Government is *bound to acquiesce* in a solemn decision of a State, acting in its sovereign capacity, at least so far as to make an appeal to the People, for an amendment of the Constitution. This solemn decision of a State, (made either through its Legislature or a Convention, as may be supposed to be the proper organ of its sovereign will—a point I do not propose now to discuss) binds the Federal Government under the highest constitutional obligation, not to resort to any means of coercion against the citizens of the dissenting State. How then can any collision ensue between the Federal and State Governments, unless indeed, the former should determine to enforce the law by unconstitutional means? What could the Federal Government do in such a case?—Resort, says the gentleman to the courts of justice. Now, can any man believe that in the face of a solemn decision of a State, that an act of Congress is "a gross, palpable, and deliberate violation of the Constitution," and the interposition of its sovereign authority, to protect the citizens from the usurpation, that juries could be found ready, merely to register the decrees of the Congress, wholly regardless of the unconstitutional character of their acts? Will the gentleman contend that juries are to be coerced to find verdicts at the point of the bayonet? And, if not, how are the United States to enforce an act, solemnly pronounced to be unconstitutional? But if the attempt should be made to carry such a law into effect, by force, in what would the case differ, from an attempt to carry into effect an act nullified by the Courts, or to do any other unlawful and unwarrantable acts? Suppose Congress should pass an agrarian law, or a law emancipating our slaves, or should commit any other gross violation of our constitutional rights, will any gentleman contend that, the decision of every branch of the Federal Government [illegible] could prevent the [illegible] reason?

Sir, if Congress should ever attempt to enforce any such laws, they would put themselves so clearly in the wrong, no one could doubt the right of the State to exert its protecting power.

Sir, the gentleman has alluded to that portion of the Militia of South Carolina with which I have the honor to be connected; and asked how they would act in the event of the nullification of the Tariff law, by the State of South Carolina? The tone of the gentleman on this subject did not seem to me as respectful as I could have desired. I hope, Sir, no imputation was intended.

[Mr. WEBSTER—"Not at all; just the reverse."]

Well, Sir, the gentleman asks what their leaders would be able to read to them out of Coke upon Littleton, or any other law book, to justify their enterprise? Sir, let me assure the gentleman, that when any attempt shall be made from any quarter, to enforce *unconstitutional laws*, clearly violating our essential rights, our leaders, (whoever they may be) will not be found reading black letter from the musty pages of old law books.—They will look to the Constitution, and when called upon by the sovereign authority of the State, to preserve and protect the rights secured to them by the character of their liberties, they will succeed in defending them, or "perish in the last ditch." Sir, I will put the case home to the gentleman. Is there any violation of the constitutional rights of the States, and the liberties of the citizen, (sanctioned by Congress and the Supreme Court,) which he would believe it to be the right and duty of a State to resist? Does he contend for the doctrine "of passive obedience and non-resistance? Would he justify an open resistance to an act of Congress sanctioned by the Courts, which should abolish the trial by jury, or destroy the freedom of religion, or the freedom of the press? Yes, Sir, he would advocate resistance in such cases; and so would I, and so would all of us. But such resistance would, according to his doctrine, be *revolution*; it would be *rebellion*.—According to my opinion it would be just, legal, and *constitutional resistance*. The whole difference between us, then, consists in this: The gentleman would make force the only arbiter in all cases of collision between the States and the Federal Government. I would resort to a peaceful remedy—the interposition of the State to "arrest the progress of the evil," until such times as "a Convention, (assembled at the call of Congress or two-thirds of the States,) shall decide to which they mean to give an authority claimed by two of their organs." Sir, I say with Mr. Jefferson, (whose words I have here borrowed) that "it is the peculiar wisdom and felicity of our Constitution, to have provided this *peaceable appeal*, where that of other nations," (and I may add that of the gentleman) "is at once *to force*."

The gentleman has made an eloquent appeal to our hearts in favor of union. Sir, I cordially respond to that appeal. I will yield to no gentleman here in sincere attachment to the Union,—but it is a Union *founded on the Constitution*, and not such a Union as that gentleman would give us, that is dear to my heart. If this is to become one great "consolidated government," swallowing up the rights of the States, and the liberties of the citizen, "riding and ruling over the plundered ploughman, and beggared yeomanry," the Union will not be worth preserving.—Sir, it is because South Carolina loves the Union, and would preserve it forever, that she is opposing now, while there is hope, those usurpations of the Federal Government, which, once established, will, sooner or later, tear this Union into fragments. The gentleman is for marching under a banner studded all over with stars, and bearing the inscription of *Liberty* and *Union*. I had tho't, Sir, the gentleman would have borne a standard, displaying in its ample folds a brilliant sun, extending its golden rays from the centre to the extremities, in the brightness of whose beams, the "little stars hide their diminished heads." Our's, sir, is the banner of the Constitution, the twenty-four stars are there in all their undiminished lustre, on it is inscribed, *Liberty*—the *Constitution*—*Union*. We offer up our fervent prayers to the Father of all mercies, that it may continue to wave for ages yet to come, over a free, a happy, and a united people.

PRO PATRIA LIBERTATIS.

VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1830.

☞There will be a meeting of the Executive Council on Wednesday the 14th of next July.

☞We are authorized to announce PETER BELL, Esq. as a candidate to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates.

We learn from Queen Ann's, that at the late Jackson Republican Convention in that County, the following ticket was agreed upon to be supported at the ensuing election. The greatest harmony prevailed, and no doubt was entertained of the success of the ticket by a very considerable majority.

For the Assembly.

Benjamin Sudler, John B. Thomas, Robt. Goldsborough, Jr. and Robert B. A. Tate.

We also learn that the following highly respectable and popular ticket, was selected by the friends of the Administration in Kent county to be supported for the next Legislature, viz.

Doct. Edward Scott, Philip Travilla, Robert Ussleton, and Hiram Jones.

Our friends in Kent feel great confidence of success.—*Md. Gazette.*

Married, in Petersburg, Va. on the 29th April, by the Rev. Andrew Syme, the Rev. Wm. G. H. Jones, of Fayetteville, North Carolina, to Miss Frances C. youngest daughter of John Allison, Esq. of that place.

The Indian Bill.

At the request of some of our friends we have republished in to-day's paper, the Indian Bill, as it passed finally. The public will judge from its provisions how utterly unfounded are the clamours against it. Its prominent provisions are these:

The proffer of a free exchange of lands between the United States and the Cherokees.

A perpetual guarantee by the U. States to the Indians when removed, of the lands which they may receive in exchange.

The allowance to them of a full compensation for all the improvements made in their present residence.

All the expenses of the removal are to be paid by the United States, and they further engage to support the Indians for 12 months afterwards.

An express proviso guarantees all the rights heretofore acquired by the Indians, under any treaty.

The emigration is to be entirely *voluntary*.

And $500,000 is appropriated to enable the President to effect the above purposes.

In which of these items is there injustice, cruelty, or violation of faith? *B. Rep.*

The attempt is still continued to deceive the public in relation to the

Expenses of Removing the Indians.

The opposition morning paper of Baltimore, on the 14th instant, represented the burden imposed upon Maryland, at an enormous amount. It may be as well to set this matter in its true light:

We do not mean to argue upon the obligation of the U. States to fulfil their contracts and pay their debts. We have seen no attempt to invalidate our statement made the other day, of the obligation of the United States, to fulfil the conditions upon which Georgia ceded immense tracts of land. We pass that over to make an account of profit and loss under the abused Indian Bill, for one year.

We have already once shewn that $250,000 is all that can be considered as appropriated by that bill, beyond the ordinary Indian appropriations.

Calculated in the ratio of representation the burden imposed upon Maryland for one year is about $10,500.

But the United States have for many years been selling out the lands which Georgia ceded to her, and for which she now asks payment. We pass over all the immense arrearages, and ask what was the *annual* amount of sales at the last report on the subject?

In the year 1829, the U. States sold those lands to the amount of $310,059 12—of which the proportion of Maryland is about $14,500.

Thus, in paying her share of the debts of the nation, Maryland has been, in fact, the gainer: the annual receipts from the purchase exceeding the annual sum required to extinguish the debt.

Yet the [illegible] opposition are clamorous, because they cannot buy lands, and then refuse payment, and talk loudly of the [illegible] of Georgia, in insisting upon justice.—*ib.*

CONSISTENCY.—In the vote upon the Indian Bill, we find but a single name, that of Mr Dwight of Massachusetts, recorded in favor of the measure. The whole *Adams* party with that one exception went unanimously in opposition. Not only in Congress, but out of it, the same spirit prevailed, and the presses of that party throughout the country were loud in their denunciation of the whole policy of Indian Removal as the vilest of outrages, the worst cruelty, the most odious tyranny. Language has been exhausted in vituperative epithets, and the administration assailed by every cant word in the vocabulary of party abuse.

This has been under the presidency of Gen. Jackson, to whom the Adams and Clay faction will acknowledge no good. The very same acts and recommendations which were received with approbation, or at least without dissent from Mr Adams, become when adopted by General Jackson, atrocious offences.

The first message of Mr. ADAMS, (Dec. 1825,) contained the following paragraph upon this very subject:

"Being deeply impressed with the opinion that the REMOVAL of the Indian tribes from the land which they now occupy within the limits of the several states and territories, to the countries lying westward and northward thereof, within our acknowledged boundaries, is of very high importance to our Union, and may be accomplished on conditions, and in a manner to promote the interest and happiness of these tribes, the attention of Congress has long been drawn with great solicitude to the subject. Experience has clearly demonstrated that in their present state, it is *impossible to incorporate them*, in masses, in any form whatever, into our system. It has also been *demonstrated* with equal certainty, that without a timely anticipation of, and provision against, the dangers to which they are exposed, under causes which it will be difficult, if not impossible, to control, their *degradation* and *extermination* will be INEVITABLE."

Where then were the Philo-Cherokees who are indignant at Gen. Jackson, for carrying into effect the substantial policy of this recommendation of Mr. Adams? Either their mouths were then sealed by party subserviency and they were willing, (to use their own recent words) "to violate conscience & good faith" by barbarously sacrificing the Cherokees, to please Mr. Adams, or if their silence at that time was honest, their present wrathful imprecations must upon the same principles be charged to the contrary cause, of mere party malignity, and personal antipathy to the present Executive. We are willing they should choose for themselves between these. Neither will benefit them much. The country is well satisfied that the policy was just, humane, and in accordance with the national faith.—*ib.*

From the N. H. Farmers' Museum.

The course of the Opposition Editors in regard to the removal of the Indians, clearly shows, that their *only* motive is *opposition*.—Not one of the papers that weekly denounce the recommendation of the President, has suggested a better course, or any course, in relation to the Indians. Would they have them remain where they are? This, according to their own statements, would result in the total annihilation of the Indians:—for they assert that Georgia is *determined* to be rid of them, and will give them no peace, while they remain in her territory! If it be a *fact*, that Georgia will *drive* them from their present residence, is it not *humane* in the U. S. Government to provide another, beyond the reach of the whites, and to assist them to reach it? Would the opposition recommend that the U. States declare war against Georgia, and call out her troops to reduce one of the members of the confederacy to terms? Or what would they have done? We challenge them to come forward and suggest a better course than that recommended by the President.—We are not apprehensive, however, that force will be resorted to by Georgia, or that the President regarded it as probable. We believe the measures recommended by President Jackson, the best that could be adopted, not only for Georgia, but for the Indians.

The following is the act, relating to the Indians, as passed at the recent session of Congress. The reader will perceive that so far from their being *compelled* to remove, the law expressly says, "such tribes or nations as may *choose*," &c.

AN ACT to provide an exchange of lands with the Indians residing in any of the States or Territories, and for their removal West of the river of Mississippi.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall and may be lawful for the President of the United States to cause so much of any territory belonging to the United States, West of the river of Mississippi, not included in any State, or organized territory, and to which the Indian title had been extinguished, as he may judge necessary, to be divided into a suitable number of districts, for the reception of such tribes or nations of Indians as may choose to exchange the lands where they now reside, and remove there, and to cause each of said districts to be so described by natural or artificial marks, as to be easily distinguished from every other.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for the President to exchange any or all of such districts, so as to be laid off and described, with any tribe or nation of Indians now residing within the limits of any of the States or Territories, and with which the United States have existing treaties, for the whole or any part or portion of the territory claimed and occupied by such tribe or nation, within the bounds of any one or more of the States or Territories, where the land claimed and occupied by the Indians, is owned by the United States, are bound to the State within which it lies to extinguish the Indian claim thereto.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in the making of any such exchange or exchanges, it shall and may be lawful for the President solemnly to assure the tribe or nation with which the exchange is made, that the United States will forever secure and guaranty to them, and their heirs or successors, the country so exchanged with them; and if they prefer it, that the United States will cause a patent or grant to be made and executed to them for the same. *Provided, always*, That such lands shall revert to the United States, if the Indians become extinct, or abandon the same.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if upon any of the lands now occupied by the Indians, and to be exchanged for, there should be such improvements as add value to the land claimed by any individual or individuals of such tribes or nations, it shall and may be lawful for the President to cause such value to be ascertained by appraisement or otherwise, and to cause such ascertained value to be paid to the person or persons rightfully claiming such improvements. And upon the payment of such valuation, the improvements so valued and paid for, shall pass to the United States, and possession shall not afterwards be permitted to any of the same tribe.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the making of any such exchange as is contemplated by this act, it shall and may be lawful for the President to cause such aid and assistance to be furnished to the emigrants as may be necessary and proper to enable them to remove to, and settle in, the country for which they have exchanged; and, also, to give them such aid and assistance as may be necessary for their support and subsistence for the first year after their removal.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for the President to cause such tribe or nation to be protected, at their new residence, against all interruptions or disturbances from any other person or persons whatever.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for the President to have the same superintendence and care over any tribe or nation in the country to which they may remove, as contemplated by this act, that he is now authorized to have over them at their present place of residence.—*Provided*, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed as authorizing or directing the violation of any existing treaty between the United States and any of the Indian tribes.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this act, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the H. of Representatives.
J. C. CALHOUN,
Vice-President of the U States, and President of the Senate.
ANDREW JACKSON.
Approved, May 28, 1830.

Tea, Coffee, Molasses, and Salt.

The Philadelphia Sentinel of Wednesday, contains a detailed statement of the quantity of Teas, Coffee, Molasses and Salt, imported and consumed during the last year, and the exact amount of reduction effected by the recent laws reducing the duties. Calculated upon these importations, and without estimating any increase of importation, or any reduction of price in the home made article, (in the case of salt) the precise amount of relief afforded, chiefly to the "POOR MAN," by these acts, "under General JACKSON's administration," is $3,478,784 68.

In the ratio of Representation, the share of Maryland in this relief is about $147,[illegible] per annum, or the interest at 5 per cent. on a capital of nearly $3,000,000.

It is precisely the same as though the state had paid off a mortgage to the amount of three millions of dollars upon her whole industry.

This however, is not all; the increased comforts, the enlarged consumption, the augmented means of enjoyment and subsistence which must succeed the full operation of these measures, and their beneficial effects upon navigation and commerce, are to be taken into the account, and are more valuable than the mere sum of money which is thus saved. The effect of a reduction of duty in increasing the consumption of these articles is strikingly exemplified in the effect of the changes which have been made in the duties on coffee in England, as mentioned some days since in the N Y Evening Post. In 1807, the duty on coffee in that country was 1s. 8d. a pound; and the quantity entered for home consumption amounted to 1,170,164 lbs. The next year the duty was lowered to 8d. and in 1809 there were no fewer than 9,251,837 lbs. entered for home consumption. The revenue from the duties on coffee instead of suffering by the reduction was nearly doubled. The duty being raised from 7d. to 1s a pound the importations became in 1821 only 7,993,041 lbs. but being afterwards lowered to 6d. a pound, the importations were more than 10 millions of pounds in 1825; and in 1828 more than 16 millions, yielding a larger revenue than ever.

A Pennsylvania paper in noticing the effect of the repeal of the laws imposing duties on SALT, TEA, COFFEE, COCOA and MOLASSES, says:—

"It is truly a cause of pride and satisfaction to the friends of the present administration, that the large amount of *near THREE MILLIONS AND A HALF OF DOLLARS* should be removed from the taxes yearly levied on the articles of comfort and necessity, above mentioned, without interfering with the operations of government, or the protection due to our increasing manufactures.

The President (says the Baltimore Republican of Wednesday) will leave Washington, some time this week, going by the direct route to Tennessee.

THE PROPOSAL OF MARRIAGE.

A worthy young lover once sought for his bride,
A dame of the blue-stocking school;
"Excuse me, good Sir, but I've vowed," she replied,
"That I never would marry a fool!"
"Then think not of wedlock," he answered "my fair,
Your vow was Diana's suggestion,
Since none but a fool, it is easy to swear,
Would venture to ask you the question!
Salem Register.

Not so fast, my fond lover, she answered with glee,
Nor prate of chaste Di's intercession:
No wise one will take your opinion of me,
Because you're a fool by confession.—
Contind.

...ery Court Appointments.

...following is a list of the Judges of E... in Somerset county for the current ... appointed on the 21st inst.

...trict — Tubman Bedsworth, Shiles Crockett, Samuel Weatherly
...o. — John S. Evans, Joshua Hitch, Richard Waller
...o. — George D. Walter, Jesse Hughes, John Hopkins
...o. — Travers Daniel, John Jones of Robt., Gabriel Webster
...o. — Levin Ballard, of Jarvis, William T. G. Polk, John Leatherbury
...o. — Thomas Robertson, Daniel Dakes, William Jewett
...o. — John Disharoon, Noah Rider, Joseph Barkley
...o — Levin Pollitt, John Cottman, William Coston, sen.

...following are the CONSTABLES ...ed on the same day:

...dlington	Charles Crockett
...worth	Stephen Mills
...Gilliss	G. P. Johnson
...Disharoon	A. C. Howard
...(Quantico)	E. R. Goslee
...erens of L.	John Goddard
...Ballard	J. D. Adams
...Goslee	S. McBryde
...atherbury	Wm. Waller
...Ballard	Daniel Benson
...Miles	Aaron C. Lankford
...Coulbourne	John Miles
...Boston	T. G. Beauchamp
...ahens	Benj. Lankford
...Porter	George Porter
...oston, Sen.	

...stimates for public works that have ...eyed, amount to about 60,000,000 ...s; and to complete others for which ... have been ordered, would cost a... ...,000 of dollars more. Verily, i... ...ot been for the firmness of Jackson, ... have soon been blessed to our ... with that greatest of blessings, a national debt—for which we should ... blessed by generations yet unborn.—*Balt. Rep.*

...OMINATION OF MR. NOAH.

...oalition presses are loud in the... ...st the President, in consequence ... nominating Mr. Noah to be Sur... ...t his port, and allege that he took ... of Mr. Tazewell's absence, and ... opposition, to smuggle Noah ...the Senate. This charge has been ...ade by the National Journal, when ... of that print well knew that Mr. ... the President that he had ... Mr. Noah's confirmation, but ... of the strong testimony ... in his behalf, he would, ... should be re-nominated, vote ... nomination. It was on this applica... ...Senator, who expressed a desire ...his vote, that the President con... ...e nominate, and the minutes of ..., when published, will show that ... assigned this reason for re... ...Mr. Noah's name to that body. ...the Senate been full, the vote would ... 21 for and 24 against the nom... ...Senators were absent—Mr ...Marks, Mr Tazewell and Mr ...Hayne and Mr Marks would ...of the nomination, as was well ...the Senate. Mr. Hayne had at ...ed for Mr. Noah and Mr. Ruggles ...to the Senate, that if he were ...would vote in favor of the confir... ...Mr. Noah's appointment. ... of the thousand charges that ...brought against Gen. Jackson, ...been sustained?
N. Y. Courier & Enq.

...Latest from Europe.

...AND.—When the long delayed ... of Catholic Emancipation ... at length yielded by the British ... confessedly as much from the ... of the case as from any true policy ... we spoke of it as the first step ...ration of that island. It is quite ... recent accounts, that the ... liberty have not sat down ... their conquests; but, having ... England "her slow leave" that ... religiously free, are pushing ... for a further melioration of their ... It was urged with some ... the Emancipation, while it was ..., that the Irish would be far ... contented by this ungracious con... ...having gained one step towards ... happiness, would unquietly seek ... It is certainly an awkward ... of power, that the first ... is the most difficult, and ... body, once set in motion, ... with an accumulat... ... We have seen recently a ... (London) Times against ... Ireland," on the occasion of ... of a meeting ... ...eded that some of the ob... by the report were such as ..., who knows and feels the ... ...of the law, and utter... ... the Constitution. The Cath... ... was, it says, nothing less ... parliament; but it was ... because of the redeeming

quality, of having an admirable, defined and single object. The present association has no certain number, and it is considered an infraction of all order, by means of a permanent and organized, but unlimited body, working by public meetings, subscriptions, speeches, and other engines of political disturbance, to force an indefinite series of enacting or abrogating laws on the *National* legislature; we beg pardon for misquoting the phrase,—the legislature of the *Realm*.

Not denying that a parliament of the right sort would be a more regular means of obtaining their objects, the "Friends of Ireland" probably have their reasons for seeking these, as things are, in another way.—Parliament has lagged wonderfully behind public sentiment in Ireland. There were so many excellent reasons of state; so many ancient interests and antiquated principles; such a vast respect for the wishes and views of a small minority in the Island, that the majority bethought themselves of something more like a direct representation of the Irish people, substituting a natural representation for the inadequate one provided by law. We do not say that this is not an unhappy state of affairs which produce such a necessity; but still it shows there is a point where inadequate artificial systems yield to the strong necessities of time and people, and are obliged to yield in one way, what they could not be persuaded to grant in another. We shall not extend these remarks from Ireland to England: they are applicable, certainly in a much inferior degree; we are often assured, indeed, that they are not applicable at all, and that the English people are perfectly satisfied, nay, highly delighted with their partial representation, and the peculiar policy it has chiefly assisted to entail on them. We shall believe it if the system lasts a score of years without large modifications of its attendant policy.

To return to Ireland; the objects stated to be aimed at by her "Friends" are certainly important and fundamental. They are the Repeal of the Sub-letting Act, a radical Reform of parliament, and the Repeal of the Union!—ample themes of dispute and broil.—*Balt. Amer.*

The last packet ship from London dates to the 3d May. The King of England continues dangerously ill, and letters to New York state, that he can scarcely live a week. They say that business is dull; and we may reasonably attribute some delay in Mr. M'Lane's negociation to this important event. Indeed, it could scarcely be expected that Ministers would be willing to give the last touch to the negotiation, while the monarch's life is in danger. The Duke of Clarence succeeds to the throne: and it is already said, that no important change is likely to take place in ministers or measures of the crown.

A Gibraltar paper of April 15, received by the brig [illegible] at Boston, says:—"The expedition to Algiers is proceeding with great activity within a few days past.—Five or six French frigates with one line of battle ship and a large steamer, have passed through the Gut from the Westward to join the fleet at Toulon, and several Russian ships of war leave within a few days passed through the Straits, on their return home to Russia."

From the Fredericksburg Arena, June 15.

On Saturday last, Thomas G. Griffin Thornton, Sheriff of Caroline county, was murdered. The body was found by Mr. Lawrence, of Spring Garden. It seems that he was dispatched by two gun-shot wounds; one in the abdomen, and the other in the back. His horse appears to have been led about fifty yards from the scene of the murder and shot. On Sunday afternoon a man was arrested in this town on suspicion of having participated in this most dreadful action. Of the circumstances which fixed the eyes of the peace-officers upon him, we know nothing. The matter however, is in a way to be carefully investigated.

A Red Hole in Ireland!

Not long since, [illegible] the suburbs of [illegible] town, was carried [illegible] on a rail, by some of the [illegible] for the crime of [illegible] in favor of *domestic* improvement—or in other words, for having whipped his wife! A wag, seeing the rail in [illegible] the full tide of successful experiment, [illegible] as Mr. Webster would say, [illegible] What do you think of the American System now?" [illegible] he, addressing him [illegible] "Rail away, and be derned to ye!" retorted the unruly rider, "I aint in favor of no such *Construction*—if I be, I wish I may be split!"

ISAAC HILL.—We learn from Concord, that the House of Representatives of New Hampshire proceeded to a choice of a Senator in Congress, agreeable to assignment, on Wednesday last; and that Isaac Hill was, on the first ballot, chosen on the part of the House. The Senate concurred with the H. of Representatives 9 to 3. Mr. Woodbury having expressly declined being a candidate: The following was the state of the votes:

Whole number	220
Necessary to a choice	111
Isaac Hill had	117
George Sullivan	50
Levi Woodbury	22
Ichabod Bartlett	18
Scattering	13

Thus, (says a late paper,) "the rejected second Comptroller, has been selected by the Legislature of his native State, to represent her sovereignty in the highest Council of the nation, and the nerves of twenty-three Senators are to be shocked by the coming of an editor among them.

We fear that such vulgar company may force Messrs. Webster and Barton to resign."

THE OYSTER LAW.

The clamour which has been raised, and insidiously calculated, in certain districts, against the Act to "*promote the preservation, improvement and increase of shell fish,*" it is conceived, may be allayed by a due consideration [illegible] exhibition of the actual truth in that regard—In the first place *the law was made according to the urgent prayers of numerous persons who were deeply concerned and interested in it*—

And secondly—so far as it respects your particular interests, it merely provides that any citizen of *the County* may locate and appropriate in any of the water courses, any area not exceeding ONE ACRE in extent, for the purpose of depositing, bedding, or sowing, any oysters, or other shell fish, *either for the use or exportation*, which shall be held in law as the *proper estate and rightful property of the person who caused the same to be so bedded and deposited*—it prohibits the [illegible] taking, of any such shell fish by any unauthorised person; and secures to the proprietor of the adjacent shore the preemption of one acre from the ordinary low water mark, in the direction of the main channel, until the first day of January next. These provisions are contained in the first, [illegible] sections of the act, and beyond these sections it has neither bearing, [illegible] upon your waters; and, at your pleasure, you can freely continue to catch your oysters with *dredges, rakes, or tongs,*" [illegible] FIFTY, or ONE HUNDRED [illegible] on either side, as heretofore, in [illegible] or your sounds, creeks, or coves [illegible] if you please, in any part of Potomac River, or Chesapeake Bay, without the interference of its penalties, which only *protect* [illegible] your waters.

[illegible]

LITTLETON DENNIS TEACKLE.
Princess-Anne, June 11, 1830.
To the Voters of Somerset County.

JOB PRINTING,

SUCH AS

Handbills, Cards, Blanks,

PAMPHLETS, &c.

Thankfully received and neatly printed on moderate terms,

At the Office of the Village Herald.

Cash for Negroes.

We wish to purchase 200 Negroes for the New Orleans Market, and will give more than any purchaser that is now or may hereafter come in the market, for [illegible]. [illegible] wishes to buy for his own use, and will give for them the highest prices—Letters addressed to us at Princess Anne, will be attended to.

Woolfolks, Sanders & Overley.
June 22, 1830.

Baltimore Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, June 18, 1830.

FLOUR—best white wheat family, 6 00 a 6 50—superfine Howard-st. 4 75 a 4 87 city mills 4 62 a —; Susquehanna, 4 62 CORN MEAL; bbl 2 25—WHEAT, best red, 0 98 a 0 —; best white — a 1 00; ord. to good 80 a 85—CORN, white — a 40; yellow 41 RYE, 45 a 46 OATS, 30 a —BEANS, 0 90 a 1 —PEAS, 65 a —CLOVER SEED, 3 75—TIMOTHY 2 a 2 50—ORCHARD GRASS 1 75 a 2 00 Herd's — a 0 00—Lucerne 37½ a 00 lb—BARLEY — —FLAX SEED, 1 00 WHISKEY, hhds 1st pf. 20½—in bbls 23 a —WOOL, common unwashed, lb 15 a 16—washed 18 a 20—crossed 20 a 22—three quarter 23 a 30—full do 30 a 35, according to the quality—FISH, Shad, Susquehanna, No 1, bbl 0 00; do trimmed 7 00; North Carolina No. 1, 7 00 a Herrings No 1 bbl [illegible] 50, No 2, 0 00—Mackerel No 1, 6 50; No 2, 6 00; No 3, 4 50; BACON, hams, Baltimore cured, 9 and 10; FEATHERS 31 a 32 —OAK WOOD 2 75

Public Meeting.

There will be a meeting of the Candidates for the Legislature and Sheriffalty for Somerset county, on Saturday the THIRD of JULY next, at Barren Creek.
June 22, 1830.

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Somerset county on the 13th instant, a negro woman who calls herself NANCY, says she belonged to John Corben, who set her free, and moved to the state of Kentucky about two years ago. She is about 5 feet 6 inches high, straight and well made, very black complexion, and has a burn on the top of her right foot, the only mark discoverable. Her clothing consisted of a blue copperas and white check domestic cotton frock, white muslin apron, a pair of old leather shoes, a pair of old cotton stockings, and a red and yellow cotton handkerchief on her. She is about twenty-two years of age.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
of Somerset county, Md.
June 22, 1830.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of four writs of Fieri Facias issued by Thomas Robertson, Esq. to wit: 1 at the suit of Wm. H. Collins, administrator of Stephen Collins, deceased, against Henry Beauchamp, one at the suit of Jacob Riggin use of Levin Tyler against Henry Beauchamp, and one is [illegible] by Theodore G. Dashiell, Esq. at the suit of Thomas Robertson against said Henry Beauchamp, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: 1 negro man Sam, 1 looking glass, 1 bed and furniture, 1 corner cupboard, 2 old desks, 6 Windsor chairs, 1 walnut table, 1 boat, and all said Beauchamp's right and title in and to a house and lots with a piece of marsh, at Rehoboth, all of which I shall proceed to sell at Rehoboth on the 15th day of July next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the aforesaid writs.

DANIEL BENSON, Const.
June 22, 1830.

Farming Implements

At No. 36 W. Pratt Street,
BALTIMORE.

THE subscriber has on hand and for sale a supply of GRAIN CRADLES AND SCYTHES; also, GRASS SCYTHES and SNEEDS, both hung and separate; HAY RAKES and FORKS, SCYTHE STONES & RIFLES, HOES, SPADES, SHOVELS, MANURE FORKS, &c.—all warranted prime articles; together with his usual assortment of PLOUGHS, CULTIVATORS, WHEAT-FANS, STRAW CUTTERS, &c.

☞*TO MANUFACTURERS.*

The subscriber would also inform the public that he has become the agent for Messrs. Peirson & Walker, of Wilmington, Del. to vend their very superior SPINDLES, STRETCHERS, Mule, Billy and Jenny SPINDLES, equal if not superior to any imported, which will be delivered by the subscriber on the same terms, and every way as good, as at the Factory at Wilmington. Those wishing to procure new Spindles repaired, can learn the terms by calling on the subscriber, where they can see a sample of the work, and all orders will be furnished and warranted, equal to the sample.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN.
June 22, 1830. tf

Sheriffalty.

☞We are authorized to announce HENRY LANKFORD, Esq. as a Candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
July 7, 1829. wtf

☞We are authorized to announce Dr. JAMES STEWART as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
Dec. 15, 1829. wtf

☞We are authorized to announce to [illegible] MATTHIAS DASHIELL, as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
March 30, 1830.

☞We are authorized to announce SAMUEL G. HOLBROOK, Esq. as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
June , 1829. tf

☞We are authorized to announce [illegible] GOSLEE, Esq. as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
Jan 19, 1830. wtf

☞We are authorized to announce JOHN P. LANGFORD, Esq. as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
March 2, 1830.

Public Notice.

All persons in arrears for County Levy for the year [illegible] are requested to make immediate payment, otherwise they will have their property exposed to sale for the payment of the same.

JOHN [illegible],
Collector S. C.
June 1, 18[illegible].

☞*To the People of Somerset County.*

On the first Monday of October next you are to make selection of four of your fellow citizens to represent you in the House of Delegates of the State [illegible] when assembled [illegible] the State is,

1st. To repeal [illegible] remedy for [illegible] the last [illegible] Law of the [illegible]

2nd. To [illegible] have and [illegible] the other [illegible] General Government.

3d. To put in [illegible] according to the [illegible] of their [illegible]

4th. [illegible]

5th. [illegible]

[illegible]

May 1, 18[illegible].

PUBLIC [illegible]

[illegible]

Blank [illegible]

AND

Appeal Bonds

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Village Herald.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

VOL. IV. PRINCESS-ANNE, MD., TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1830. NO. 15

To the Voters of Somerset County.

A desire to participate in the completion of certain measures, which are deemed essential to the advancement of the public welfare, has induced the undersigned to become again a candidate for the House of Delegates.

The first in rank of those measures, and that which is conceived to be the most immediately connected with your interests and prosperity, is *the contemplated establishment of a STATE BANK*, as from it may be derived the means of accelerating the general system of education throughout the State, and ensuring the pressure of public burthens, if not of AVOIDING ENTIRELY THE NECESSITY OF COUNTY LEVIES, AND COMPULSORY SERVICE UPON THE ROADS; and more particularly, as from the rapid progress of this proposition in the estimation of the people, a confident expectation may be entertained that, if *properly presented and strenuously supported*, it WILL SUCCEED AT THE NEXT SESSION of the Legislature.

Although the matters of the humble mover of this memorial have been engaged, and begins the mind unworthy have been imposed upon him, he is still assured that, with the aid of his constituents, his motives and intentions will be understood and duly appreciated; and, while the contraction of an effort, or the absence of every personal feeling, disqualifies the small of soul from comprehending, or appreciating, any liberal or patriotic impulse, he can aver, with perfect truth & a quiet conscience, that his views in this regard have been misconceived, or perverted, or might proceed through fair if years, in which he has maintained, in various writings, that this SOVEREIGN RIGHT should be retained for the State, and REMOVED FOR THE GOOD OF ALL; and that the partial concession to a *"privileged order" or "licensed few"* of a prerogative so vital, and so SEPARATE WITH CONCERNS WORTHS, *to each and every individual*, was MOST UNJUST TO THE COMMON PEOPLE, and while endeavouring to produce *separation*, and to restore that *desired circulation*, which had been *drawn to the river from the* ACTUAL *source of such* UNRIGHTFOUS CORPORATIONS, and with *intent to promote the welfare of his County*, by a CONVENIENT *Institution*, the *abundant fruits of Lib*erty *industry and enterprise*, and the *happy prisoning of his family were sacrificed*, and *every effort and his reputation became the* subject of wanton censure, or unreserved abuse—Yet, fortified as he was in purity of purpose, and integrity of principle, he persisted in his course alike regardless of the passing blast of *malicious* rebukes, and insensible to the shafts of *interested* whispers—Yes—As they only assailed he was, in fact, the greatest sufferer in every sense—

And as to the expectation of office, or a view to personal advantage, from the success of his proposition, which the prejudice of his opponents, and the *misconceptions* of his motives, could be entertained only by those who would deny to him the right of attributing to his own efforts, and of devoting a portion of his time, and his talents, to the social interests and the *individual welfare in other places*, AFTER THE FULFILMENT OF HIS PUBLIC LABOURS THROUGH THE YEARS, and the DISTRIBUTION OF INFORMATION TO THE UTMOST EXTENT OF HIS ABILITY.

Informing further the address you, from time to time, upon such particulars as may seem become, and proper to be communicated, the undersigned repeats the tender of his best services, and the assurance of his most respectful consideration.

LITTLETON DENNIS TEACKLE,
Somerset County, June 23, 1830.

FIFTH CENSUS.

We publish, for the information of those interested the following *Interrogatories*, to be put by the Assistants of the Marshals in taking the *Fifth Census* or Enumeration of the Inhabitants of the United States. We would recommend to every house holder or head of a family to have the proper answers written out in time to be delivered by them to the officer when they call, or to be left with some member of the family to be so delivered, in case the head of the family shall be absent when the officer calls.

It should be recollected that by an act of Congress ordering the Census, there is a penalty of *twenty dollars* recoverable from all persons neglecting or refusing to answer any of the following questions.

Baltimore American.

INTERROGATIONS

To be put by the Assistants of the Marshals, in taking the Fifth Census or Enumeration of the Inhabitants of the United States.

Who was on the first day of June, 1830, the head, owner, mistress, steward, overseer, or other principal person, as the case may be, of this family?

What number of free White Males were there on that day, in this family, including any who might have been occasionally absent?

How many under 5 years of age? Of 5 and under 10? Of 10 and under 15? Of 15 and under 20? Of 20 and under 30? Of 30 and under 40? Of 40 and under 50? Of 50 and under 60? Of 60 and under 70? Of 70 and under 80? Of 80 and under 90? Of 90 and under 100? Of 100 and upwards?

What number of male slaves were there on that day, in this family, including any who might have been occasionally absent?

How many under 10 years of age? Of 10 and under 24? Of 24 and under 36? Of 36 and under 55? Of 55 and under 100? Of 100 and upwards?

What number of free coloured males were there, on that day, in this family, including any who might have been occasionally absent?

How many under 10 years of age? Of 10 and under 24? Of 24 and under 36? Of 36 and under 55? Of 55 and under 100? Of 100 and upwards?

What number of free coloured females were there, on that day, in this family, including any who might have been occasionally absent?

How many under 10 years of age? Of 10 and under 24? Of 24 and under 36? Of 36 and under 55? Of 55 and under 100? Of 100 and upwards?

What number of slaves and coloured persons were there, on that day, in this family, who were deaf and dumb under 14 years of age? Deaf and dumb of 14 and under 25? Deaf and dumb of 25 and upwards?

Was there, on the first day of June, any person here without a settled place of residence? (and, if so,) what was his or her name?

[N. B. The Assistants will give notice, if necessary, to the persons entitled to the age, of the obligations to answer these interrogatories, by reading to them the sixth section of the act.]

The following is the specimen of tables, [illegible] and assembly, is given in a western paper, as an extract from a speech made by the Hon Robert Wickliffe, a member from the county of Fayette, in the Senate of Kentucky. This gentleman is Mr. Clay's candidate for Senator in opposition to Mr Rowan, lives in Lexington, and is Mr. Clay's bosom friend and Counsellor.—We publish it to show the low tricks to which the highest of the opposition will descend for the base purpose of creating popular prejudices against Gen. Jackson. A cause whose leaders are reduced to such miserable shifts to maintain a show of reason for their incoherency of opposition, must be desperate in prospects, as it is unworthy of success.

Balt. Repub.

"Why is it, Sir, that Pennsylvania, the great State of Pennsylvania, with her Dutch Governor,—with all her Dutch courage, could borrow money to pay all the Pennsylvania Dutchmen to carry on her works of internal Improvement—but has to suspend them for the want of money, since Gen. Jackson has come into office? *Because Jackson has destroyed all confidence there too, except among the petitioning gamblers of Pennsylvania?*

A Pennsylvanian indignantly rebukes him in the following spirited style.

"The Political Gamblers of Pennsylvania!—Yes! we do suppose that gambling would have been the last thing a Clay man would have talked about; gambling of any kind, political or non-political. And as to Dutch courage, Pennsylvania has shown that her Dutch have true courage—the Republican courage—almost too much sometimes, for even in the cause of national improvement, of turnpike roads and canals, they have "gone the whole hog," and have got indebted by it. Yet, this friend of Clay's would, if he could, tax the Dutch in Pennsylvania to make a turnpike road in Kentucky. Let Kentuckians do like Pennsylvanians—make their own roads and their own canals, and not burn a man in effigy as they have done Senator Bibb, for voting his honest sentiments—let them show Kentucky courage, as it should be, first do as Pennsylvania has done, then go to *lofty vaunting*? they please. Pennsylvania is above such things. Pennsylvania is yet firm and true to Jackson. She is for Jackson up to the hub. She is yet, and always will be

OLD PENNSYLVANIA.

Contents of the American Farmer

Of June 18, 1830.

On Reclaiming Swamp Lands, copy of a Letter from J. S. Skinner to Robert Sinclair, with the answer of the latter—The Corn Crops of 1829, with tabular statements of the imports of Cotton into Great Britain for the last twelve years—Rotation of Crops—Account of a Native Grass—Management and Product of an area of Sugar Cane—Culture and Product of a Field of Beautiful Rice—Use of Soft—Bubrie Pleasures—Plugging Trees—Abuses in Cure for Hog Cholera—Silk—Diseases of the Horse—Farming and Breaking Horses—Mammoth Cow—Dairy—Scrap—Rabbits, Spa—Natural History of the Beaver, with a cut—Shower of Red Herrings—A Blackhawk Grandchild—Medal for the Hon. Timothy Pickering from the Essex (Mass.) Agricultural Society—What Crops—Latest Foreign News, with Prices—Prices in the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Markets—Advertisements—Almanac.

Sheriffalty.

¶ We are authorized to announce JOHN P. LANGFORD, Esq. as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

March 2, 1830. tf

¶ We are authorized to announce GEORGE W. LANKFORD, Esq. as a Candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

July 7, 1829. tf

¶ We are authorized to announce PRINCE JAMES STEWART as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Dec. 15, 1829. tf

¶ We are authorized to announce GEO. MATTHIAS DASHIELL, as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

March 30, 1830. tf

¶ We are authorized to announce SAMUEL G. HOLBROOK, Esq. as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

June, 1829. tf

¶ We are authorized to announce JAMES GOSLEE, Esq. as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Jan. 19, 1830. tf

Farming Implements.

At No. 36 W. Pratt Street,

BALTIMORE.

THE subscriber has on hand and for sale a supply of GRAIN CRADLES, SCYTHES, also, RAKES, SICKLES, SNEEKS, both long and separate, HAY RAKES and FORKS, SCYTHE STONES & RIFLES, HOES, SPADES, SHOVELS, MANURE FORKS, &c.—All manufacture articles together with a general assortment of PLOWS, PLOW MOULDS, WHEAT FANS, STRAW CUTTERS, &c.

The subscriber proves Fodder Cutters to be that he has become the agent for Thomas Worden, of Washington, Rockingham county, Vt. who has for several years been engaged in the manufacture of SPINNING STRETCHERS, Bobbs, Rolls and Spindles, equal to any thing of the kind imported, which will be delivered to subscriber on the same terms as I usually sell, as well as the patent of Worden. These articles are warranted to be of the best quality, and if any should be found to be wanting on the subscriber's part, they will be taken back and the money refunded. With a sample of the Fodder Cutter, he is furnished and will be found at the Store of the subscriber, in Baltimore.

JOB ALLEN.

June 22, 1830.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of four writs of fieri facias issued by Thomas Polk, Esq. Justice of the peace of Somerset County, and to me directed, I shall expose to public sale, at the house of Levin Dashiell, in Princess-Anne, on Saturday the 10th day of July next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, the following property, to wit:

1 Bay Horse, 1 Sorrel Horse, 1 Sorrel Mare, 1 Bay Mare, 1 Sorrel Colt, 1 Bay Colt, 1 Bay Colt, 1 Sorrel Colt, 1 Bay Colt, 1 Sorrel Colt, 1 Bay Colt, 1 Sorrel

VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1830.

There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee on Wednesday the 14th of next July.

There will be a sermon preached in the [illegible] Church at Princess-Anne, on Sunday [illegible] half of the American [illegible] after which a collection [illegible] of the funds of the [illegible] *Communicated.*

It will be asked, WHAT HAS THE LATE SESSION OF CONGRESS, UNDER THE ADMINISTRATION of PRESIDENT JACKSON, DONE?—We answer in a few words, more, much more, than any preceding Congress, since the establishment of the Federal Constitution, even that under Jefferson when the purchase of Louisiana was effected. But it may be demanded of us to give some particulars of the acts which make out our position. The reply then is, that

the Jackson party have obtained the relinquishment of a considerable portion of the duties on TEAS—on COFFEE—on COCOA—on SALT, and on MOLASSES:

They have sent abroad efficient public agents who have been more intent to do the business of the nations, than to trifle away their time in the gay and splendid dissipation of courts, and consequently the public interests have been benefitted by their talents and exertions, in the following particulars:—

1. The Minister to Colombia has obtained complete indemnity for every dollar's worth of American property unlawfully seized and detained [illegible].

2. The [illegible] continued in Brazil, by [illegible] of President Jackson, [illegible] about a [illegible] spoliations committed by [illegible] privateers.

3. Our Minister [illegible] Danish Court, under [illegible] received from President Jackson, [illegible] after many years of [illegible], in effecting a Treaty with that government, by which indemnity is obtained for the claims of our citizens for captures and seizures under their flag during the French revolution.

4. Our Minister [illegible] has indefatigable [illegible] prepared the [illegible] of all our differences [illegible] laws, as [illegible] of both nations.

5. Our [illegible] said to have [illegible] of that [illegible] of our [illegible] providing for [illegible] same assurance [illegible] various claims [illegible] of our citizens, from [illegible] a sum which has [illegible] from them nearly 15 years [illegible] or neglect of former [illegible].

[illegible] has been finally [illegible] the choice of [illegible] only to the [illegible] which he re[illegible] inhabitants, [illegible] the Missis[illegible] protection of [illegible] and receiving there [illegible] a much [illegible] and more [illegible] grounds.—[illegible] under the former [illegible] execution made [illegible] the more [illegible] Men, the [illegible] all its [illegible] the dictate [illegible].

They [illegible] the expenditure [illegible] appropriations [illegible] of great importance, and dis[illegible] and disinter[illegible] lasting in[illegible] colors.

They [illegible] for ex[illegible] of harbors on [illegible] north-western lakes, and [illegible] new light-houses.

They [illegible] passed a bill for paying the Massachusetts and Maine Claims for militia services, which, under the last administration, appeared to have been almost wholly neglected. The act will throw into our State Treasury, as interest is allowed on the claim, more than two hundred thousand dollars.

They have made ample provisions for completing the Military Roads, extending from the Penobscot River to Houlton and Mars-Hill. The appropriations are near $100,000, and the work in such forwardness as to induce a belief that they will be fully completed the present year.

They have [illegible] a spirit of industry and reform in every department of the government; and [illegible] rules and regulations as to secure the faithful and punctual payment into the Treasury of all public money receivable by the officers of government through the Union. The accountability will be strict and universal.

And last, though not least, the President, by [illegible] courage, has [illegible] the [illegible] struck from the [illegible] bill!"

Truly it may be said, in the language of a correspondent from Washington—"THE ADMINISTRATION IS IN A BLAZE OF GLORY!"—*Maine Inquirer.*

The Survey Bill.—We have looked over this Bill, which has been retained by the President, and have been amused with some of the *national* objects for which appropriations have been made. It is a complete specimen of the log-rolling system under which the public funds have been heretofore squandered upon petty and mean objects; a system of vote auctioneering by which the powers of Congressional majorities have been made omnipotent over the stipulations of the Constitution and the rights of the States. Many of the projected improvements for which surveys are ordered at the expense of the United States, are not more important in character to the general welfare, than the paving of Market street, or the building of a bridge at any place over Gwyn's Falls.—There is a survey ordered, of Catheans River, and Lamprey River, and the Cocheco branch of the Piscataqua River, a survey of the mouth of Oak Orchard Creek, and of the mouth of Silver Creek, and of White River, and Ohagrin River, and Salmon River, &c. &c. some of which unheard of places, not one in fifty of the members of Congress can locate without a gazetteer. We have also $13,700 for building a wall and hand railing *at or near* the north end of *Goat Island* and $2000 for the use of a dredging machine.

The money by which these works are to be accomplished, is the common Treasury of the Union. Let us look a little at the equality with which it has been distributed; we speak now of surveys for Internal Improvements. South Carolina has nothing; Georgia, nothing; Kentucky, nothing; Mississippi, nothing; Alabama nothing; Missouri, nothing; Delaware, nothing; Vermont, $180; New York, $50,000; Pennsylvania has $250; and Rhode Island, $14,500; Tennessee, $1000; and Louisiana, $20,500. This inequality runs throughout all the appropriations. This is the character of the bill—a style of legislation without system or precision, supported by combinations of particular interests and based upon no broad *national* principle. The whole bill was compounded of materials the only principle of cohesion among which is a common dependence for support; no man being so dull as to suppose that any single appropriation could have united a majority in its favor if it could have been independent of the success of the rest.

Every true friend of Internal Improvement, of such internal improvement as accords with the character of the nation, and is worthy of government patronage cannot fail to perceive the destructive tendency of such legislation upon the success of any well-regulated system. A system which looks solely to works of national importance, can never be successfully undertaken, in the midst of personal, selfish schemes of local interest, the squabbles of mere politicians to draw the public bounty into their own districts, and the combinations of minorities, to carry their schemes, by joint efforts at the expense of the public good.

If Gen. Jackson shall succeed in putting down this corrupt system, and in establishing a principle worthy of a great people—and sanctioned by the constitution for "general not local—national not sectional purposes," he will deserve the "immortal praises" of all the friends of free and pure governments. *Balt. Repub.*

"General Jackson says the Nationl Debt must be paid, and *signs* a bill to expend *twenty millions of dollars.*" *Marylander.*

We presume the Indian bill is alluded to in this extract, and re-publish the 8th section as follows:

"Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this act, the sum of *five hundred thousand dollars* is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated."

The Marylander is improving. A fortnight ago the amount was, according to them, *twenty-four* millions of dollars. A reduction of *four millions*, in two weeks, affords some prospect of an ultimate arrival at the truth.

The amount of the Indian appropriation is still perversely exaggerated, and urged against the administration as an act of profusion. Will either of the opposition papers—dare they—say that the United States, are not bound by compact to extinguish the Indian title in Georgia? Will either of them say that the United States should not fulfil their contracts at any price? Will either of them contend that the question of amount, more or less, is worthy of consideration, in the redemption of the national faith? Will they argue that the United States, after receiving millions upon milions of dollars from the sale of the lands ceded by Georgia, are, at this late day, to be justified in refusing to perform their engagements, because it may be necessary to refund some of the money? We are glad such a dishonorable course of conduct has not found favor with this administration, but that they have done what the public faith and honor required in fulfilling their contract with Georgia.

By the Treasury report of 1820, the amount of land sold by the United States out of the Territory ceded by Georgia, up to the the 30th June in that year, was 5,143,873 acres, and the purchase money was EIGHTEEN MILLIONS EIGHT HUNDRED AND THIRTY THREE THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND TWELVE DOLLARS. We have not calculated precisely the amount sold since; but at $450,000 per annum, the usual average, it would amount to nearly FIVE MILLIONS MORE. Thus the amount actually received from the sale of Georgia lands, is already equal to the highest estimate yet made by the most extravagant calculation of the opposition, of the amount necessary to fulfil the contract by which the lands were acquired. Millions of acres are still left unsold, enough to answer abundantly all the other expenses and obligations of the contract, and make the Treasury rich for years to come.

Still the opposition party are clamoring at Gen. Jackson for aiding in performing the conditions of the contract—imperiously required as it was by the peace and rights of a Sovereign State, and by the wisest humanity to the Indian tribes.

A Georgia paper says, there is in the vicinity of Macon, a stone pipe, for smoking, with 1414 legibly engraved upon it. It was found on the banks of the Ocmulgee.

A satirical paper called, 'The Guillotine,' has been started in Philadelphia.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Jackson Republican Convention of Frederick county, met at the court-house on Saturday the 12th inst. and after calling the names of all the delegates, there appearing a large delegation from every district, the convention was organized by electing Thos. C. Shipley, Esq. President, Isaac Shriver & John Wolfe, Esqs. Vice Presidents, and appointing D Schley, Esq. and Dr. E. L. Boteler, secretaries.

On the organization of the meeting Francis Thomas, Esq. by request, addressed the meeting distinctly and lucidly, on the present important crisis, in which the country is placed. He expressed the objects of the coalition party, and dilated on the subject of Internal Improvements, as viewed by the friends of the National Administration in contradistinction to the ruinous schemes of the opposition, and concluded by urging renewed exertions in defence of Jackson principles.

A desire having been expressed that Mr Thomas should be again a candidate for the Assembly, it is proper to state that he explicitly declined.

On motion of Wm. H McCannon, a committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions, expressive of the sense of this meeting; the committee forthwith reported the following, which were unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That this convention will use all honorable means to secure the election to the next Assembly of this State, of such gentlemen as may be determined on by them, as suitable candidates for the Legislature.

Resolved, That we approve of the ability and fidelity, with which the delegation from this county, represented the interests of their constituents in the last House of Delegates.

Resolved, That

Isaac Shriver,
Roderick Dorsey,
John Kinser, and
Daniel Kemp, of Henry,

be and they are hereby recommended to the citizens of Frederick county, as candidates for their suffrages to represent them in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

Resolved, That this meeting have entire confidence in the integrity and patriotism of the President of the United States; and concur decidedly in the opinion expressed by our political friends of the States of New York, and Pennsylvania, that the harmony and prosperity of the Union would be greatly promoted by his re-election to the Presidency.

Resolved, That we concur in the opinions expressed in the late Message of the President on rejecting the Maysville Road Bill, and that while we regret the postponement of a work of Internal Improvement, immediately promotive of the local interests of this county, we cannot but highly applaud the firmness of General Jackson, in having refused to aid in a system of improvement calculated to bankrupt the Treasury, increase greatly and prolong the payment of the National debt.

Resolved, That the proposed division of the surplus revenue of the national government among the several States for purposes of Internal Improvement, is entitled to, and should receive the earnest consideration of the people as the most effectual means of prosecuting a system of internal improvement in a mode and manner promoting the harmony, prosperity and permanency of the Union.

Resolved, that the proceedings, of this meeting be signed by the presidents and secretaries, and published in the Republican Jackson papers of this town.

Thomas C. Shipley, Pres.
Isaac Shriver, } V. Pres.
John Wolfe, }
David Schley, } Secretaries.
E. L. Boteler, }

From the Baltimore Gazette.

THE STORM IN TENNESSEE.

Our correspondents of the Nashville Banner and Whig have forwarded to us the following further particulars of the late terrible storm.

Extract of a letter to the editor, dated

Shelbyville, (Tenn.) June 2 1830.

Dear Sir—Shelbyville is in ruins. On Monday night, 31st [May, about 11 o'clock, it pleased an all wise Providence to visit this place with a most devastating hurricane.—The Court house, Market house, Methodist Church, the Brick Hotel, the Bank and many other valuable buildings were prostrated in an instant. Five young men were killed, and many others bruised and wounded. Mr Newton, editor of the Shelbyville Intelligencer, was carried amidst the ruins of his house 100 yards, and instantly killed and dreadfully mangled; the other young men who were killed were Mr. David Whitson and Mr. Caldwell, saddlers; Mr. Rideout; and Mr. Arnold, clerk in Mr. James Read's store. Messrs. Blackman, Dodson, Solomon Dews, and many others were badly hurt.—About 38 stores and shops, and 10 or 15 dwelling houses were overthrown.

I shall not attempt to describe the scene. Those who have seen the most of such scenes, I imagine, attempt the least to describe them. No one heard the fall of a tree, or fence, or house. It was one constant monotonous, shrill roar the voice of the tempest. The lightning was one constant flash, rendering every thing visible. The earth was covered with a sheet of water. From the Public Square, east, all is one undistinguished mass of ruins. The very foundations of many houses were blown up, and scarcely one stone left upon another. The preservation of lives amid such destruction of habitations, seems almost miraculous.—Many found themselves lying on their floors without a roof over them or walls around them; others were extricated by their own exertions, or that of their friends, from the midst of rafters, beams and rubbish. Some were carried to a distance between masses of timber and brick bats.

The storm began to subside, and the cry of distress was heard. People half naked were seen running through the streets to extricate their friends, or convey them to a place of safety. Mr. Arnold's case was very pitiable. In passing from the store to the street, the corner of a flying door struck him and tore out a portion of his lungs. He was still able to run into the street, where he was picked up and carried into an unroofed house, and laid upon the floor; thence he was taken to a bed, and lay during that night and the next day in the greatest agony, which he bore with remarkable fortitude, and at length died, giving his friends the most consolatory evidence of his unshaken and triumphant faith.

The damage is variously estimated, from fifty to a hundred thousand dollars. Some have lost their all, and are without houses, furniture and food. Mr. Turrentine's Jewellery shop was literally torn to pieces and his whole stock scattered in every direction.—The goods in most of the stores sustained a good deal of injury.

PIRACY.—By the arrival of the schooner Repeater, (says the Baltimore Republican of last Wednesday) captain Rose, at this port, yesterday, in 30 days from the coast of Africa, we have received the following intelligence:—On the 19th May was boarded by a boat from his B M Sloop of War Medina, who informed captain Rose that a despatch vessel, from ————, bound for Sierra Leone, was boarded a few days previous by a Pirate, and treated in a most horrible manner, tying the captain and first officer back to back, and throwing them into the sea, and so continued till twelve others shared the same fate. After remaining thirty hours, plundering and destroying all that was on board, they cut away the masts, and fired several shot through the hull. Five of the crew during this time were concealed below deck and thus escaped a watery grave—They afterwards rigged jurymasts and fortunately reached their destined port.

CHILTON AND STANBERRY.

St. Clairsville, Ohio, June 12.—The constituents of these western *Sam Patches*—these American Siamese boys—are dealing out justice to them by handfuls. Their conduct has been condemned. The Kentucky *Patch* has been requested by his neighbors to resign his seat in Congress, that they may put a decent man in his place.

Resolved, That this meeting do cordially approve of the principles and measures of the administration of Andrew Jackson, and entertain the highest confidence in his honesty, capacity and patriotism.

Resolved, As the opinion of this meeting, that although Mr. Chilton has avowed a change in his sentiments in relation to the present administration, yet a majority of his constituents, nevertheless, retain an unshaken confidence in it—and that the said Chilton is in duty bound to resign the trust of representing a people he does not represent for the purpose of enabling them to elect an individual willing to give the administration the support which they think it deserves.

Our Ohio *Patch* met with a *warm* reception on his return home—as the following resolves abundantly show. The Democratic party are not to be trifled with—and if they do occasionally, from necessity—not from choice, vote for a man of doubtful integrity, it does not follow that they will pursue him through all his political windings, to clothe him with honors and confidence:

Resolved, That we have no confidence in the integrity of our present Representative in Congress, [William Stanberry,] and that we consider him unworthy the suffrages of a free people, for the following reasons, to wit:

1. Because he is an aristocrat in principle as well as in practice.

2. Because he voted *against* an amendment to the Appropriation Bill of last session, which was intended to defeat a *fraudulent* attempt on the part of the Senate, to give Gales & Seaton $60,000 of the people's money more, for printing the old documents, than a number of other printers offered to print them for.

3. Because he opposed in the House, and voted against Mr. McDuffie's resolution which was intended to prevent long sessions of Congress.

4. Because he failed to do his duty in effecting a change in the location of the National Road from Zanesville to Columbus, so as to make Newark a point; and frustrated all attempts of the citizens of Licking county th effect it; whereby the interests of a large majority of his constituents in said county were injuriously affected.

5. Because he acted a dishonorable part in relation to said road, by inducing the friends of *both* routes to believe that he would favor their claims.

6. Because he is *opposed* to the present administration of the general government.

Resolved further, That we have reason to believe that he attached himself to the Jackson party from selfish views and hopes of personal aggrandizement.

Resolved, That we voted for him in 1827 and 1828 from necessity, he being the only Jackson candidate.

According to the census just taken, the number of inhabitants of all descriptions in Chestertown, Maryland, is 1219. The number in 1820 was 1188—gain in 10 years 31.

From the Centre Democrat.

THE CAT OUT OF THE BAG.

At an adjourned anti-masonic meeting held in Pittsburg, on the 12 ult. the following resolutions were adopted:—

"Resolved, That this meeting do respectfully recommend to the *national anti-masonic convention*, to be held in Philadelphia, in September next, to NOMINATE A SUITABLE CANDIDATE FOR THE OFFICE OF PRESIDENT, *to be supported by the anti-masonic party*, at the next presidential election, and that *the delegates to said convention from this congressional district be requested to use their exertions for carrying those resolutions into effect.*"

"Resolved that this meeting invite the co-operation of the *friends of anti masonry in every county in the State*, and throughout the Union, and respectfully request them to hold *meetings* and express their views on the subject."

Thus our readers will readily perceive that another of the plans of the anti masonic leaders has developed itself. Why recommend meetings to be held in *every county in the state*, for the purpose of instructing the delegates to the United States anti-masonic convention, to nominate a candidate for the presidency? It has always been understood that they would do that act, and we have no doubt that it was a part of the *secret instructions* they received at the time of their appointment. But the design of these meetings is to induce a belief abroad, that Gen. Jackson is unpopular in Pennsylvania. All we have ever asserted in relation to the designs of the leaders of this new fangled party, is triumphantly sustained by the above resolutions. Their views designs and intentions, to raising an excitement which so much agitates the public mind, is no longer a mere matter of conjecture. * * *

We have marked out the course we intend to—it will be to support the *sterling* patriot for a re-election, and we care not who his opponents may be, success is certain—The people, fortunately, have the power in their own hands, and when the day of trial arrives, they will teach the demagogues who have raised "the whirlwind, that they may ride triumphantly in the storm"—that they are too virtuous, honest, and intelligent to be led from the path of principle, by the *ignis fatuus* of antimasonry.

STRAWS, &C.

The National Journal of this morning says:

"We understand that the 'Greatest and Best' takes his departure for the Hermitage to-day. The plain Tennessee farmer has purchased a most magnificent equipage, and intends to travel in state—so much for the republican simplicity of Andrew Jackson!"

The only addition which the "plain Tennessee farmer" has made to his equipage, is a pair of substantial iron-gray horses, and a cheap small carriage—costing not more than five hundred dollars. It was hoped that the new *Proprietor* would improve the condition of the Journal, but old habits are not easily abandoned, Such articles, however, show the bad feelings which controls the Journal and its associate prints, and must convince all candid minds that editors capable of, such gross impropriety are unworthy of credit or influence in society

U. S. Tel.

It is said the King of Spain has under consideration the expediency of acknowledging the Independence of Southern America, for a large sum of money, payable by instalments.

The recent proclamation of the Gov. of Georgia, which took effect on the 15th inst. extends the laws of that state, both civil and criminal, over the Indian territory, and over all persons residing thereon, who are declared subject to the operation of those laws in the same manner as other citizens." It repeals and declares null and void all the previous regulations and institutions of the Cherokees. It prohibits; under the penalty of imprisonment for a term not exceeding four years, any person, or body of persons, from preventing any Indians, by arbitrary force, or by virtue of any pretended rule or custom of the Cherokees, from emigrating. It affixes a similar penalty to any like attempt to prevent an Indian from selling or ceding to the United States, for the use of Georgia, his interest to the land he occupies. It makes it punishable with death for any chief, or other individual pretending to authority among the Cherokees, to take the life of an Indian for enrolling his name as emigrant, or for ceding or selling his land. And lastly, it provides that no Indian within the Creek or Cherokee nation shall be a competent witness in any cause to which a white person is a party, except the person reside within the Indian nation.—*B. Rep.*

The report of the Missouri and Illinois Tract Society has just been put into our hands. We learn from the Report that there has been issued from the Depository at St. Louis, 230293 pages of Tracts & 2161 copies of the Christian Almanac besides 9,813 pages of French Tracts the past year. This Society has six Auxiliaries in Illinois.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

THE WEST INDIA TRADE.

There is an article in the Ministerial London Courier of the 4th May, which has given rise to different speculations in this country: "The spirit, (says the Courier,) of Gen. Jackson's administration towards this country, continues perfectly satisfactory. Perhaps a more conciliatory disposition has not existed between the two governments, at any period since the independence of the United States was acknowledged, than does at this time. It is true that the colonial question rests as it was left by Mr. Canning, and must remain so unless the Americans deem it expedient to retrace the hasty policy which suspended their intercourse with the West Indies; a measure exclusively their own, and with which we can have no pretence to interfere, even were the result of the retraction to deteriorate the advantages which our North American Provinces are deriving from that suspension."

Several Editors think, that this shuts the door to all our West India prospects. But for our own parts, we are disposed to think the New York Evening Post right in its construction. It thinks that "Great Britain will consider the late act of Congress as retracing our steps, and as coming up to the conditions which the London Courier lays down; and hence repeats "with unabated confidence, that we shall inevitably get back the Colonial Trade within a short time. We should not be surprised indeed (says that paper) if the negociation were brought to a successful conclusion before the news of the late law reaches England."

The New York Albion (which feels so much for the Canadas) resorts to different signs and comes to different conclusions—but adds as follows:

"Reports, from letters received in the United States, are equally strong on the other side and it is confidently affirmed that the Duke of Wellington should have said, when all of the persevering solicitations of Mr. McLane—"We cannot refuse this administration (Gen. Jackson's) any thing." We, of course, do not vouch for the truth of such statements, but they certainly tend to destroy opinions and prevent us from forming any settled judgment.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The Charlottesville, Advocate relates the following anecdote of the President of the U. S:

"It is reported in Washington that the President pending those deliberations on the Maysville Bill, was beset on every side by its friends, and his of the system of which it made a part, urging upon him every motive of personal consideration to secure his signature. His reply was worthy of him and of the cause which he so magnanimously sustained; 'gentlemen,' said he, 'the people have placed me here under the expectation that I shall make the Constitution the guide of my public conduct. It is a just and reasonable expectation, and shall not be disappointed. It is my duty not less than my inclination to fulfil it; and at whatever personal consequences to myself, it shall be fulfilled.' Commentary is needless. This is language worthy of a president of the United States, the course which it indicates will assure him the support of every Republican in the Country."

New-York Courier and National Intelligencer.

"The President may probably set out at an early period, (say these two [illegible] organs) and proceed through Philadelphia, New York, and the New England States, cross Vermont, and pass on to the line of the Erie canal, and cross the Lakes into Ohio and Tennessee." We presume that the omission of Maryland, Delaware, and New Jersey, was accidental, and it is only necessary to add, to Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Kentucky, to the *outward* trip, and then bring him back by Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Georgia, the Carolinas and Virginia to complete the tour. The President cannot but [feel the] full weight of the obligation imposed by the modest announcement of his wish [not] to travel with as little parade as possible," but for this it might have been suspected that the whole tour had been got up for *effect.* The *people* will no doubt feel equally thankful for the *hint* contained in the appropriate conclusion of this *official* notice. "He will be welcomed every where," say the two allied presses!!

When did Gen. Jackson travel for effect? When did the people fail to make him welcome? It is not true that the President contemplates such a trip as the Courier and Intelligencer have cut out for him. We believe that he does contemplate to visit Tennessee. He does not travel in search of popularity. His journey will be intimately connected with his official public duties, and will be on the most direct route.—*U. S. Tel.*

PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

The Coalition Prints were breaking out open mouthed against the President's projected Tour through New York, the New-England States, the West, &c &c. But it turns out that no such tour is in contemplation. He leaves the whole Northern Field to Mr. Clay—who, we all know, has a son to at West Point, his health to take care of at the mineral fountains of Sarotoga, anxious friends to visit in the North, and Mr. Clay is a man of too much "disinterested [patriotism]" to decline the pressing invitations of his disinterested adherents.

Gen. Jackson leaves this whole field to Mr. Clay—while he himself takes the route to Tennessee—Here his private affairs require his attention after an absence of 18 months—and whence he proposes to have a meeting with some of the Indians—for the purpose of enabling him to decide on the execution of the very important trust confided to him by the act of the last Congress. No man understands the Indian character better than he does. No agent whom he could employ, could make himself better acquainted with their dispositions—can so well determine whether they are *willing* to remove to the West of the Mississippi—or, how to overcome their objections, by frank and honest explanation. His being on the spot, conversing with the Chiefs; the weight of his character, he has among them, and his personal acquaintance with the Indian character, will enable him to decide, how far the scheme of emigration is to be carried into effect, or whether it is to be reluctantly abandoned.

It is said, that the President is to leave Washington about the 20th of the month for the Hermitage, *via* Wheeling—It is also reported, that he will either visit some of the Indians—or, what is more probable, some of the Indian Chiefs will visit him at Nashville.

Avast there! back your main sail.—There is no one thing which has subjected the President and his friends in Congress to more vituperation, than the countenance and support which they have given to the bill for the removal of the Indians to the country west of the Mississippi—a measure required by every principle of justice to the States in which they are at present located; and by every dictate of humanity towards the unfortunate race of beings who are thus provided with a home for themselves and their posterity so long as a remnant shall be left by the hand of Time. Why were not the sympathies of these "political philanthropists," for their red brethren awakened, and their censures denounced against Mr. Adams, when in 1825, he recommended to Congress the adoption of this very measure? Where were those kind, generous, good natured souls then? Alas! they were silent as the grave.—They had no bowels of compassion for the '*poor Indians*' then; not a murmur of disapprobation escaped them. It was all right enough in Mr. Adams; but when Gen. Jackson does precisely the same thing, the case is altered—our ears are saluted with the most doleful lamentations and piteous whinings over the unhappy fate of the "*poor Indians;*" and Gen. Jackson is denounced as a cruel and inhumane monster for simply treading in the footsteps of Mr. Adams and reiterating his recommendations. Oh the beauty of consistency.—*Winchester Virginian.*

In April 1826, Mr. Adams, then President, sent a special message to Congress on the subject of the Creek Indians; in which we find the following favorable notice of the subject of Indian removal:

"I subjoin a letter from the Secretary of War, proposing an additional appropriation for the purpose of facilitating the removal of that portion of the Creek nation which may be disposed to move West of the Mississippi, *recommending* the whole subject to the *favorable* consideration of Congress."

Where then slept the sympathies of the factious clamourers against Gen. Jackson, for urging precisely the same policy with respect to the Cherokee?

Not the least remarkable of the indications of the times, is the singular attitudes in which the parties stand towards each other. When was it ever seen before in any country, that it was the opposition who were contending for doctrines by which the Executive patronage would be immensely increased, and that it was the Executive who was striving against the opposition, to disrobe himself of a large portion of the power, enjoyed by his predecessor? When was it ever seen before, that those in whose hands the guardianship of the public funds, were striving to establish economy, retrenchment, and a system of reform, while their opponents were clamoring from opposite causes

It is an apt commentary upon the character of the parties, and a warning to the people, of what would be the excess of the minority, could they once get control of the government.

By continuing the system of Internal Improvement as established in the Maysville Bill, a system of indiscriminate appropriation for all objects, it cannot be denied that Gen. Jackson would have secured to himself that his administration the [illegible] of millions upon millions [illegible] and appointments to office without number. When therefore, he disclaims all the means of personal aggrandizement, who shall presume to deny him the praise of pure and disinterested patriotism.—*D. S. R pub.*

VERY LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM COLOMBIA.

By the brig Athenian, Capt. Chapman, at New York, the editors of the Journal of Commerce have received Bogota papers to the 20th May, Carthagena to the 5th, and letters to the 5th of June. They have also a copy of the Constitution adopted by the Constituent Congress, and various other documents.

Election of President and Vice President.—Adjournment of Congress.

On the 4th of May the Constituent Congress of Bogota proceeded to the very important business of electing a President and Vice President. The first ballot, 45 members being prest, resulted as follows:—For Mr. Canabal, 26 votes; for Joaquin Mosquera, 17; for Domingo Caicedo, 5. Neither candidate having the majority, (two-thirds) Congress proceeded to a second ballot, which gave the following result; Joaquin Mosquera, 27 votes; Mr. Canabal, 17; and Mr. Caicedo, 4. There still being no choice, the ballots were returned a third time, and on being canvassed, 34 were found to be in favor of Joaquin Mosquera, and 11 for Mr. Canabal. Joaquin Mosquera was then declared to be legally elected President of the Republic.

On the first ballot for Vice President, 33 votes were given for Domingo Caicedo, (the acting President) 12 for Canabal, 2 for Vallarino and 1 for Borrero. Domingo Caicedo was then declared to be legally elected Vice President of the Republic.

On motion of Mr. Vergara, a deputation was then sent to inform the Liberator that the Congress had fulfilled the objects of its convocation, and therefore that the decreed of 27th August, 1828, calling them together, ought to cease, as well as the extraordinary powers which by that decree the Liberator reserved to himself, who merited the gratitude of the nation for the services he had rendered it.

After a short absence the deputation returned, Mr. Castillo, as President of the same, reported to Congress—that the Liberator had received their communication with the highest satisfaction—that he congratulated them on the happy termination of their labors, after giving a constitution to the Republic, and appointing to direct its destinies, men who deserve the confidence of the nation,—that he was now restored to private life, which he so much desired,—and that if Congress wished a special proof of his blind obedience to the constitution and the laws, he was ready to give any which might be required.

Mr. Camacho remarked that the Republic was indebted to the Liberator for an immense amount of services; and that having returned to private life, it was just, whether he remained in the Republic or left it, to continue the pension which the Legislature, on the 23d July, 1823, voted him for life.—This proposition was entertained unanimously. The President of congress, Vicente Borrero, then adjourned the session sine die.

Carthagena, June 3.

The present unsettled state of this country does not warrant any shipments to it. The Liberator is at present at a village in our neighbourhood, and it is given out that he is to leave the country in H. B. majesty's ship Shannon, now in port. At the same time rumors are afloat that he does not intend going away, and we are apprehensive that he will make a stand here. This state of uncertainty puts a stop to all business.

Another extract of the same date says—Bolivar will leave the country in a few days, whether for good or bad, future events will decide.

Latest from Europe.

[By] that an arrival at Norfolk. [illegible] verbal intelligence [from] Havre to the 10th of May. [illegible] news later than what [appeared] in our last. On the 10th of May the king remained in a very dangerous state. Sir Henry Halford, one of the king's attending physicians, pronounced his case hopeless.

From the N. Y. American.

The Duke of Clarence, who succeeds to the Throne of England in the event of the death of the present King, must be now in the 63d year of his age. The princess Victoria, daughter of the late Duke of Kent, who after the Duke of Clarence, is the heir presumptive to the crown, is in the eleventh year of her age, and is already nearly as great a favorite with the English people as was the lamented wife of Prince Leopold. Her acquisitions and accomplishments are said to be quite uncommon for such a child and her temper and manners have been highly extolled. The present heir apparent is represented as being of a haughty and morose disposition—"neither seeking nor obtaining from those around him admiration or respect." If so he must differ very much from the rest of his family, who, whatever may be their personal character in other respects, have never been charged with a want of urbanity of manners. There are those in this city who recollect the Duke of Clarence when a midshipman of the British Navy, as a lively and frolicsome boy. At the very time that his flirtations here with some of the belles of that day were assuming so grave a character, that the Admiral under whom he sailed, tho't it necessary to interdict the ladies of the city from dancing with his royal highness, the brother to "the first gentleman in the world" was skating with the boys of the city behind where the hospital is now situated, with a sergeant's guard as an escort tagging at his heels.

The following shocking occurrence, is related in the Lewis County Republican:

We learn that two young men, by the name of Palmer, who lived near the natural bridge in this county, devised the following plan one day last week for killing a deer.—The younger brother, who was about 18 years of age, placed himself in ambush at a spot where the deer was most likely to run when routed. The other started off in a circuitous direction up a certain stream of water, for the purpose of turning the course of the animal down towards the one who lay in concealment. It appears, however, that he did not go so far up the stream as was intended. The one in ambush hearing a noise in the bushes sooner than he expected, held his gun, which was charged with three balls and ready cocked in the proper directions for firing. Soon he discovered something moving in the thicket which he supposed to be the deer—he fired and hastened to the spot, when, shocking to relate, his brother, instead of the intended victim, had received the fatal discharge of his piece! He had only strength when the other arrived to say, "I am a dead man," and immediately expired.

It is proposed to celebrate the

4TH OF JULY

At the Washington Hotel,
On Tuesday the 6th of July,
At which time and place a superb

TURTLE

will be immolated at the altar of Independence.

It is expected that the friends of civil Liberty and lovers of good eating will be punctual in their attendance. Some hopes are entertained that an address will be delivered on the occasion.

MARK WELL! This day Sheepsheads, *real and bona fide Sheepshead's Fish*, will be served up with their appropriate condiments, at 12 o clock.

June 29, 1830.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale all the land which belonged to the late Robert Jones of John, deceased, and descended to his brother, James Jones of the city of Baltimore.

This land lies between the Creeks of Little and Great Monie and contains about one hundred and fifty acres.

It will be either sold entire or divided in parts to suit purchasers—and the terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall pay one fourth part of the purchase money in cash, and the balance in two equal instalments at 6 and 12 months credit

Any person wishing to view the land will be shewed the premises by William Waller, Esq who will give also any information that may be desired.

If not sold at private sale by the 20th of July, the above mentioned land will be offered at public vendue at the Court House door between the hours of noon and 5 o'clock P. M.

WM. DONE, Attorney for JAMES JONES.

June 29, 1830.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to the public that the Levy Court of Somerset county will meet on the 1st Tuesday of August next, and for two Tuesdays thereafter, for the purpose of receiving accounts.

Per order, GEO. HANDY, Clk.

June 29, 1830.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber on store accounts contracted previous to the first of the year 1830, are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same by paying the cash or giving not[es].

ALSO, all persons indebted to me for blacksmith's work done in the years 1828 & 1829, are hereby notified to come forward and settle in the manner above named.

MARCELLUS JONES.

May 25, 1830.

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

HAS commenced the Season, and will pursue her Routes in the following manner: Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening.

Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, and thence to Cambridge, if there should be any person on board for that place, and thence to Easton, or directly to Easton, if no passenger for Cambridge.

She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock for Chestertown, calling at the Company's wharf on Corsica Creek; and return from Chestertown to Baltimore the same day calling at the wharf on Corsica Creek.

All baggage and Packages to be at the risk of the owners.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Commander

Easton March 20—30, 1830.

Baltimore Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, June 25, 1830

FLOUR—best white wheat family, 6 [illegible] a 6 50—superfine Howard-st. 4 75 a 4 [illegible] city mills 4 62 a —; Susquehanna, 4 [illegible] CORN MEAL; bbl 2 25—WHEAT, best red, 0 98 a 0 —; best white —— a 1 00, ord. to good 80 a 85—CORN, white — a 40, yellow 41 RYE, 45 a 46 OATS, 30 [illegible] —BEANS, 0 90 a 1 ——PEAS, 65 a —CLOVER SEED, 3 75—TIMOTHY 2 a 2 50—ORCHARD GRASS 1 75 a 2 00 Herd's — a 0 00—Lucerne 37½ a 00 [illegible]—BARLEY —— —FLAX SEED, 1 00 WHISKEY, hhds 1st pf. 20½—in bbls 23 a ——WOOL, common unwashed, lb 15 a 16—washed 18 a 20—crossed 20 a 22—three quarter 23 a 30—full do 30 a 35, according to the quality—FISH, Shad, Susquehanna, No 1, bbl 0 00; do trimmed 7 00 North Carolina, No. 1, 7 00 a — Herrings No 1 bbl 4 50, No 2, 0 00—Mackerel No 1, 6 50; No 2, 6 00; No 3, 1 5[illegible] BACON, hams, Baltimore cured, 9 a 10; FEATHERS 31 a 32 —OAK WOOD 2 75

AMERICAN

STENOGRAPHIC

Academy,

BY M. T. C. GOULD,

No. 6. North Eighth Street, Philadelphia.

THE Proprietor of this establishment has visited the principal cities, towns and colleges in the United States, as a Reporter, and as a Teacher of STENOGRAPHY, and is now induced, by the solicitation of numerous respectable individuals, in various parts of the country, to propose a plan for communicating a knowledge of his art to all those who may consider it worth their attention, but who, from their remote situation, cannot enjoy the benefit of his personal instruction.

The system, a knowledge of which it is proposed to communicate, may be considered the standard of *American Stenography*,—it is almost the only plan used in the United States, and is sold by most of the Booksellers, to the exclusion of all other systems.—It has passed through *seven large editions*, and has been recently much improved, stereotyped, and embellished with seventeen new copperplate engravings, illustrative of the theory.

A copy of this work will constitute the first three numbers of a contemplated series of *printed lectures*, or *periodical numbers*, to be published weekly, and sent, through the medium of the mail, or otherwise, to each subscriber, till a thorough knowledge of the art shall have been communicated.

It will be the object of these Lectures, not only to convey to each individual a complete practical knowledge of Short hand Writing, but to point out the most eligible way to employ it as a labor and time saving method, for acquiring other useful knowledge, by performing, in *minutes* and *hours*, that which most others use require *days* and [illegible].

Should the above plan succeed, as there is reason to believe it may, these [illegible] numbers will be continued monthly, at one dollar per annum, under the following title, to wit:

THE AMERICAN REPERTORY

Of Arts, Sciences, and Useful Literature.

The object of this work will be to furnish, in numbers, to the rising generation, [illegible] *Eucyclopedia, or General Cabinet,* [em]bracing in its course a concise view [illegible] of the most interesting topics of the age, with the exception of religion and politics. As a matter of great convenience to the reader, especially for future reference, the contents of each page will be denoted by appropriate words in the margin—to which marginal words, a general index will be framed upon the principle of Locke's Common Place Book, thus furnishing to each reader an infallible key to the whole, or any particular part which he may wish to re-examine—at the same time suggesting to the aspirant after knowledge, a method, which, if pursued, cannot fail to produce to him incalculable benefits, by an ultimate [illegible] time and labor [illegible] the fear of [illegible] who will first acquire [illegible] Writing, and then proceed to write daily [in] a Common Place Book upon the principles here suggested, will acquire more useful knowledge in one year, than it would be possible for him to obtain in fifteen years by any other plan that has ever been devised.

In carrying out this design, three important principles will be constantly in view.

First.—To select from the great mass of human knowledge that only which is useful.

Second.—To condense it as far as its practical utility will admit

Third.—To systematize and arrange the whole in such manner, that each and every portion shall be at immediate command.

The scanty limits of a prospectus [illegible] the addition of other considerations [illegible] place.

TERMS.

For a full course of instruction mentioned, $2 50, payable in advance [on] the receipt of the first three numbers [of the] periodical.

All Postmasters are respectfully [requested] to act as agents in their respective neighborhoods. If a Postmaster procure but one subscriber, he will be entitled to a gratuitous copy of the published system—if [illegible] subscribers, to a full course of instruction, $2 50 from the money collected; and in proportion for a greater or less number of subscribers, that is to say, a commission of 20 per cent for his services. Those who [wish] a more full explanation, or to see [a] specimen of the page, type, &c to be used, no doubt be gratified by calling on Postmasters, who have been generally [furnished] with an Introduction to the system [here] referred to; and also with a great [number of] testimonials from those who have [learned] the art.

The issuing of numbers will [commence] early in July, from and after which [every] new applicant will be supplied, at the [time] of subscribing, with a perfect set from the beginning.

THE CORNUCOPIÆ.

"Blending the useful with the sweet."

YOU REMEMBER THE MAID.

By T. K. Herny.

You remember the maid, with her dark brown hair,
And her eyes, where the finger of beauty
Had written her name, and had stamped it there,
Till it was indescribably a duty!
And you know not half of how we watched
Each flight
Of her spirit as a new one was given,
Till we could see no greater a vision of light,
And fancied that she had grown a spirit from heaven!

And I wonder if you recall—and mine often
Will—
The walk and a year, too—the hours
When we used to be her form, as she followed the flowers;
Of the bride's sing through the flowers;
When, in her young joy, she would smile with a sight,
On its volume of mingling dyes,
Till she let it go free—and look'd after its flight,
To see if it entered the skies!

But she wandered away from the home of her youth,
One Spring, ere the roses were blown!
For she finished the world was a temple of truth,
And she preferred all hearts by her own!
She fed on a vision and lived on a dream,
And she fell—and it ever the water;
And she sought—where the moon has a mild—
her gleam,
For a home!—and they gave her a grave!

There was one whom she loved, though she breathed it to none,—
For him of her soul was a part!—
And he said, he loved her, but he left her alone,
With the worm of despair in her heart!
And, old with what anguish we counted each
The roses that dicd on her cheek,
And hung o'er her tomb in a fabled array,
And wept for the beautiful pale!

Yet here ye was no mild Lake blue to the last,
Though clouds stole over its beam,
And her smiles are remembered—since laugh
they are past,
Like the smiles we have seen in a dream!
And—it may be that fancy had woven a spell,
But—I think, that her tones were clearer,
They were somewhat more soft, and their murmurings fell
Like a dirge on the listening ear!

And, while sorrow Grew round her a holier grace,
—Though she was always gentle and mild—
Yet I thought that the yellow c which stole over her face,
Had a suffering power on her mind—
But it might be fancy, and her tones were more clear,
And we talked then more in decay,
As we trembled at the falling flower of the year,
—For we felt she was passing away!

She never recovered—but she hoped to the
Lay
And I thought the whole heaven for to die!
—But oft, some dream disturbs the maid is at
rest
Wh—e she—the—ch—ch—ch—her at every
And—the—ch—ch—ch—weeps over the foil on her
breast,
In—ch—ch—ch—a far foreign heaven!

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

TO THE LEARNED.

Suppose a—[illegible] Square whose A
[illegible]

PUZZLE.

[illegible] letters, and an female
[illegible] upon the banker's expense
[illegible] of the—
[illegible] and a small letter,
[illegible] and I will feel
[illegible] and I am ad-
[illegible] learned on

Co-Partnership Notice.

[illegible] Boat

NOTICE.

[illegible] have determined upon
[illegible] from Baltimore to
[illegible] River. She will
[illegible] Saturday at 5 o'clock P.
[illegible] leave Baltimore early on
[illegible]
[illegible] Hotel and take all pas-
[illegible] points where sig-
[illegible] on early notice.—R
[illegible] Johnson & Lockwood
[illegible] Baltimore early on
[illegible]
[illegible] to any place on
[illegible] Wicomico, or from any place on
[illegible] Baltimore, &c.
[illegible] Hi-
[illegible] 50 cents.

[illegible]

[illegible] authorized to announce PE-
TER BELL, Esq as a candidate to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 00 *if paid in advance*; or $2 50 if paid within six months.

☞ Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered in advance.

No subscription will be taken for less than one year.

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably construed into a new engagement.

☞ Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage, to be paid by the subscribers.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion; for a square a proportion.

☞ Persons advertising must limit the time of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

☞ All communications addressed to the Editor must come POST PAID.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

[Corrected Weekly.]

BANKS	pr. ct. dis.	BANKS	pr. ct. dis.
U. States Bank	par	Farmers bank of	
Do Branches	par	Annapolis	1
MASSACHUSETTS		Frederick	1
Boston banks	1	Williamsport	1
Other Mass. notes	2	Brandywine	1
RHODE-ISLAND		Commercial bank	15
Providence banks	3	Branch of do. at	
Other R. Island notes	4	Milford	19
CONNECTICUT		Bank of Smyrna	10
Middletown bank	1	MARYLAND	
Phenix bank at		Frederick c'y bank	
Hartford	1	Hagerstown	
Bridgeport bank	1	Westminster	
Eagle bank of New		Easton	
Haven	no sale	Elkton	55
Hartford bank	5	DISTRICT OF COL.	
NEW-YORK		Bk of Washington	
N Y City banks (except Lombard)	par	Bk of Georgetown	
Albany	1	Central bank	
Other N York notes	2	Union bk. Georgetown	
NEW-JERSEY		Farmers & Mechanics	
Jersey bank	no sale	bank	
Bank in Newark	1	Bk of Alexandria	
Bank of Vernon	1	Bk of Potomac	
Bank of Hamilton	1	Farmers bk of Alexandria	
Farmers bank	1	Union bk of Georgetown	
Trenton bk. Co	1	VIRGINIA	
Farmers bank at		Richmond & Norf'k	
Mount Holly	1	Bk of the Valley	
Cumberland bk	1	Bk of Lexington	
State bk Camden	1	Bk of Charlottesville	
At Elizabethtown	1	Bk of Virginia	
At N Brunswick	1	Bk of Fredericksburg	
At Patterson susp.		Bk of Alexandria	
At Trenton no sale		NORTH CAROLINA	
At Morristown	1	State bank at Raleigh	
Sussex bank	1	Newbern	
PENNSYLVANIA		Cape Fear	
Philadelphia banks par		Wilmington	
Easton	1	SOUTH CAROLINA	
Germantown	1	State banks generally	
Montgomery county do		at Charleston	
Chester do		State bank	
Delaware do		Charleston	
Lancaster bank	1	Georgia	
Farmers bk'g Lancaster	1	Macon	
Harrisburg	1	Augusta	
Farmers bank of		Savannah	
Bucks c'y	1	Mobile	
York bank	1	Alabama	
Chambersburg	1	Florida	
Farmers bank at		Apalachicola	
Reading	1	Tallahassee	
Gettysburg	1	Bank of Kentucky	5
Carlisle bk	1	Louisville bank	par
Westmoreland Harrisb'g	2	Bank of Tennessee	1
Pittsburg	2½	Nashville bank	1
Greensburg	2½	Knoxville	4
Brownsville	4	Specie bank	
DELAWARE		LOUISIANA	
Bank of Delaware	1	Banks of N Orleans	1

☞ We are authorized to announce JOHN J. DAVIS, Esq. as a Candidate to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

June 13, 1830.

☞ We are authorized to announce AMOS HOUSTON, Jr. Esq. as a Candidate to represent this county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

June 13, 1830.

☞ We are authorized to announce WILLIAM BONE, as a candidate to represent this county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

June 1, 1830.

☞ We are authorized to announce DANIEL BALLARD, Esq. as a Candidate for the next House of Delegates.

☞ We are authorized to announce LITTLETON DENNIS TEAGUE, Esq. as a Candidate for the House of Delegates.

June 6, 1830.

☞ We are authorized to announce Col ARNOLD E. JONES, as a Candidate to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

☞ We are authorized to announce JOHN C. WILSON, Jr. Esq. as a candidate for present Somerset county in the next House of Delegates of Md.

May 25, 1830.

BLANKS,

Of the following descriptions, printed on excellent paper, constantly on hand and sale, at low prices for cash, at the Office of the Village Herald.

Warrants,
Fieri Fa's before superseded as
Do. after do.
Ca. Sa's before do.
Do. after do.
Narrations,
Appeal Bonds,
Blanks for Insolvent Debtors.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

*WILL be given for the apprehension of the following negroes belonging to the heirs of Geo. D. Atkinson, who ran away on the 5th of Inst. Washington is of a dark chestnut color, abt. 5 years of age, 6 feet or 7 inches high, has a good countenance and very robust clothing; he is a shoemaker, [illegible] Jerry will, [illegible] Jerry is a black man, [illegible] Jerry is a black man, [illegible] Jerry is a black man

in war, and director in peace—those who, for a paltry party triumph, deprived him of an unanimous expression of thanks and admiration, who forced him to appear rather as the chief of a party, than in his true character of the man nothing all affections regretful, beloved, venerated by all his fellow citizens; or those who entreated that on this occasion at least, party considerations should be laid aside, and that they might be permitted to join their voice to that of their country, and of the world, in expressing the sentiments with which their hearts were filled. Say, frankly, sir, whether the Senator from Massachusetts is justified in the allegation, that we refused to express respect, gratitude and regret, on the retirement of Washington, or what is more insinuated, that we aligned his services and vilified his character. Sir, the register I have quoted shows, that I supported my amendment by expressing the very sentiments you have just heard; and I must add, that, shortly after this transaction, while my votes, speeches, and conduct, were fresh in the recollection of my constituents, my term of service expired, and I was re-elected by an increased majority. Would I show, entertaining the sentiments of Washington that have been attributed to me, have received the votes of a city where his name was adored. Nay, more Sir, one of the most conspicuous of those who have incurred the reproach of the Senator from Massachusetts, and for whose sole use it was perhaps designed—the President of the United States—was not long since affected by the veteran relique of the Revolutionary war, the chosen companion in arms of their venerated commander, the New York Society of Cincinnati—as one of the very few honorable members to whom that distinction has been bestowed. They have, since that, done me the same honor. Would the venerable remnant of the friends and companions of Washington, associated under his auspices for the purpose of cherishing the friendships contracted during the contest he so gloriously conducted, and watching over his fame, so inseparably connected with their own—would they have conferred this distinction on two men, who had, at any period of their lives, shown themselves his enemies or detractors? Me, sir, they knew from my childhood; my whole life was before them. At the time those votes were given I was their one-date representative. Many of them were opposed to me in the politics of the day, but they knew my conduct to have been such as I have described, and they did justice to my motives; and most assuredly, would not have joined in my unanimous association to their honorable body, had they doubted the purity of either.

In the course of this defensive part of my address to the Senate, I have been obliged to refer, with some assurdness, to the state of parties at a remote period. I have done so with no desire to renew forgotten animosities, or impute bygone designs to the living or the dead. The bitter consideration has induced me to stop short of the scenes which occurred in this place, in the first session that was held here; much of what I know, more of what I heard would have this tendency if detailed. Designs of the most violent and disorganizing kind were ascribed to some of the Federal party, in a letter bearing the signature of one of its distinguished members. This statement was attributed to mistake by another, a no less respectable leading man of the same party, both of them since deceased. It does not enter into my purpose to determine between them. I feel a high respect for both, and an intimacy with one, which was never interrupted by our difference in political tenets; in truth, I had, during the whole course of those violent times, the good fortune to preserve the most friendly intercourse with most of my principal political opponents. I thought their political principles dangerous and they thought my ideas of government inefficient; but we did justice to the purity of each other's motives, and preserved social harmony amid party discord. It is far, therefore, I repeat, from my intention, to renew heats which are now allayed by a reference to the olden times of party; but I referred to them because they were necessary to my defence. Because, having left the Albany State Rights ranks after the triumph of the Republican party in 1800, I thought, on my return to public life, after a retirement of more than twenty years—I thought I discovered some of the great dogmas of federalism proclaiming on our public councils, & thinking these ideas a strange return, I felt it a duty to take the occasion to guard against their revival. Engaged during my absence in professional pursuits, and wholly absorbed by them, I had not marked the changes of political parties or events. I knew not even the applications by which they were distinguished; but in whatever shape the old dangerous federal doctrine of assuming all power under the claim or pretending for the general welfare, may have appeared, under whatever colors its partizans may cloak themselves, *quocunque nomine gaudent*, federalists, federal republicans, or national-federalists, I now do and ever will hold it a paramount duty to shun her and oppose their doctrines. I know that many who belong to the federal party, never did entertain this dangerous opinion; I believe that many who did entertain, have abjured it; I most sincerely hope they all have; and thinking this a favorable occasion to profess a disclaimer of them, I have sought it to spread an property of doing so. Should this doctrine be formally abandoned here, one great source of suspicion and ill feeling will be destroyed; and even after that is done, sufficient causes of dissension will remain to satisfy the most zealous lover of party.

The following eloquent passage is a fine rebuke of the conduct of the unprincipled opposition, which in times past has raised and is now attempting with a feeble arm to rouse the wrath, prejudice and famine' lanes against the Republican Administration placed by the people in power.

Yes, sir, the poet tells us true. These few lines contain a most important lesson. Not long before he wrote them, there existed a confederacy of independent States, united, it was seen, by the same religion, language, manners and laws. Fair cities adorned with noble edifices, decorated by the miracles of the mechanic arts, governed by wise magistrates, and defended by intrepid warriors—where sages gave lessons of morality and wisdom—peopled both their numerous inhabitants, at a time, ceasing to wear of values games, when poets sung, and historians read their instructive pages to admiring crowds; where the young contended for the prize of agility or strength, and the old recounted their former exploits, where the wisdom, and valor, and talent, and beauty, of each State, were the boast and pride of the whole. What is so sweet? Civil dissention breathed its poisonous influence over them, and they met to contend, not for the peaceful prizes of dexterity or genius, but in the deadly strife of civil war. Where are their magnificent temples, their theatres, their statutes of gods and heroes? They have vanished! they have been swept by the besom of destruction! The ploughshare of devastation has been driven over their walls, and their mighty ruins remain as monumental warnings to free States, of the danger of falling into the excess of party rage.

The following is a crack of the whip *en passent* upon John Holmes, whose constant helping the past winter, has drawn upon him many chastisements of the same character.

I have not, however, the possions avowed by this honorable Senator, from Maine, (Mr. Holmes) who told us, if I understood him, that he had always been, and always wished to be in a minority. (Mr. Holmes explained, he did not say he desired to be in a minority, but that he believed he always would be.)—Mr. Livingston continued: It seems I have not repeated the words used by the honorable Senator, which I regret; but the sense is the same. If he has always been in a minority it must have been a matter of choice; otherwise, in the ups and downs of his congressional life, in the turns of the political wheel, it must have so happened, that for a short time, at least, he must have been uppermost; if so, it struck me as a singular predilection. But there is no disputing about tastes, and Senator has, at least, one great precedent for his

Victrix causa diis placuit, sed victa Catoni.

and I am sure he cannot be offended by my classing him with the stern republican, who would not survive the liberties of his country, as a fitter associate than the nameless one offered to him by my friend from Tennessee. But, sir, neither the example of Cato nor of the Senator tempt me. I am contented with the place assigned me by my friend from Ohio, right, I like to see it succeed. On this occasion I have as yet had no cause to repent my choice; nor have the changes, urged with so much warmth against the measures of the President, changed the opinion I had formed of his talents to conduct the affairs of the nation with honor, advantage, and success. I listened to them attentively, resolved to weigh calmly, and determine impartially on all that could be urged. Sir, I expected a like disposition in those who have expressed their disapprobation; I expected a detail of facts supported by proof, and of calm and sober deductions from these facts; need I say that I have been mistaken? When I heard from the Senator from Maine, "that this administration had glutted its vengeance upon the purest patriots on earth; that no age, *condition, or sex*, had escaped; that the sins of the fathers had been visited upon the children of the third and fourth generation; that innocence, virtue, and patriotism, had all, *all* been swept into the gulph of misery," I sat listened to the impressive tone in which the eloquent Senator from Delaware reproached the spirit of *oriental despotism*, which had—displaced deputy postmasters, and recalled multitudinous ministers from abroad, need I repeat that I was disappointed? Now I ask—will not the country ask—what is there to justify such exaggerated invective? —language that might be applied to the tyranny of Nero or Caracalla, but which is evidence of nothing but a heated imagination when used to express disapprobation of removals from, and appointments to office. But let us, sir, before we catch the infection of this fever, while our pulse still beats serenely, and our heads are cool, examine calmly into the oppressions of the Executive which had excited this patriotic fervor. The honorable Senator from Maine did not deign a single specification, except one, which I confess I cannot fully comprehend—this bloody administration which, in its savage warfare, spares neither *men, women, nor children*, has rusted, in its vengeance, the sins of the fathers upon the *third and fourth generation* of their descendents. Now, sir, I cannot comprehend what offence the great *great grandfather* of any of the removed officers, who must have lived in the reign of Queen Ann, could have given to the President, or any one in his administration—this, I confess puzzles me.

From the Saturday Evening Post.

PLUGGING TREES.

This operation is a very efficient remedy for destroying caterpillars, aphides, and other insects preying upon the limbs and leaves of fruit trees, ornamental and shade, fine shrubs, &c.

It has often been desired to find such a remedy. Rewards have been offered to destroy easily, and speedily the insects on fruit trees. Our shade trees are covered every year with disgusting and voracious caterpillars. Year after year, new, troublesome and costly messes are proposed, which are inefficient; while this very easy and cheap way to poison and destroy at once all the insects of any tree, is so little known that our farmers and gardeners appear to be unacquainted with it. It was discovered in France, and I have verified it by actual experiment. I now publish it again, and request editors friendly to agriculture to spread the knowledge of it every where.

The simple operation consists in bearing a hole through a tree with a gimblet, about one third of the diameter of the tree, in depth. Fill the hole with a small quantity of *Flowers of Sulphur*, and plug the hole by driving in a wooden peg. This does not injure the tree in the least; but the sulphur is decomposed and carried into the circulation by the sap, and is exhaled by the leaves in a gaseous state, while it poisons and kills all the caterpillars and insects preying upon them. Whether boaring and plugging with sulphur the roots of the peach tree and other trees whose roots are injured by insects will answer as well, is unknown to me, not having tried it; but it is worth while to make the experiment—the result may be favorable.

C. S. RAFINESQUE.
Professor of Botany, &c.

ONIONS A CURE FOR DROPSY.

A correspondent informs us that there is a boy living at Denny, who, about 8 months ago, was seized with dropsy, for which he underwent the operation of tapping; after which, the water again gathering, the boy was so much swelled that the two doctors who attended him said he must be tapped a second time in a day or two. It happened, however, that a boy went to see the one affected with dropsy, who mentioned to the other that he had a strong disire to eat some onions. The boy went home to his father's house and procured some for him, and what is remarkable, in a short time after eating them, the swelling abated, the boy discharged a great deal of water, & continues to do so. He eats onions every day, and is now walking about. Raw onions in this case seem to have produced an astonishing result, which, for the benefit of persons similarly affected, ought to be known.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

Interesting Sale of improved Short-Horn Cattle.

From the American Farmer.

☞We have some right to feel gratified at the result of the late sale of improved short-horn cattle at Powelton—we had the honour to receive three very handsome pieces of plate for the unanimous vote of the Maryland Agricultural Society, for having been instrumental in the importation and display of animals of that breed—such as they were admired, some thought it extravagant in a judicious farmer to give for them half and two hundred dollars for a heifer, each—yet it now appears that the novelty has worn off, there is no diminution in the value attached to them by the public.

On Wednesday 16th ult. the sale of Mr. Powell's stock of *improved Durham short-horned cattle*, imported or bred by him, took place at Powelton on the Schuylkill. Before the appointed time of sale, the lawn near the house was well filled with respectable visitors, who came either to adhere or to purchase.

The morning was extremely warm, but the judicious arrangements which had been made for the display of the cattle and for the accommodation of the company, which exceeded one thousand persons, most of whom were intended buyers or amateurs, brought the whole under the shade of the beautiful trees which bound the park on the north.

In addition to the above we learn, that the auctioneer stated that Col. Powell reserved the right to make one bid in each instance, which he would make aloud and in person, as he was resolved that this sale should fairly test among practical farmers, assembled from various parts of the continent, the value of the breed which he had introduced, and in regard to which so much discussion had prevailed. It was remarked, that more attention was paid to the size of the udders and milking properties of the females than to any merit in handling, or peculiarities in form, indicative of the fitting propensity.

Sale of the Hon. J. Hare Powell's stock of Durham short-horned cattle, at Powelton, near Philadelphia, June 16, 1830.

COWS.

Volante, sold to Mr. Perkins, of New York,	$305
Annabella, sold to Mr. Freeman of Baltimore,	310
Stately, sold to Mr. J. A. Tainter, of Connecticut,	265
Virginia, sold to S. G. Wright, of New Jersey,	240
Yorkshire Belle, sick, sold to Mr. Benedict, N. Jersey,	151
Zenobia, sold to Dr. Thomas, of Baltimore,	410
Sarah, sold to " " "	410
Delight, sold to Mr. Dager, of N. York	250
Romp, sold to Mr. Freeman, of Balt.	340
Maria, sold to Mr. Mitchel	310
HEIFERS	
Marcia, sold to Mr. Roach of Philad'a.	210
Zulinda, —— Perkins, of N. York	201
Adelaide, —— S. Allen	310
Lucilla, —— Burnitz	205
Calista, —— J. P. Thompson, of Frederick City, Md.	225
Nora, —— Elmer, of Md.	255
BULLS.	
Bellevue, sold to Mr. Chew, of Md.	305
Tecumseh, —— Dr. Thomas, of Balt.	510
Diego, —— Mr. Eyre	300
Orlando, —— J. P. Thompson, of Frederick City, Md.	500
Roderick, —— Wright, of N. J.	201
Memnon, —— Briscoe	405

Mr. Powell bid in the following animals:

Heifers—Ortella, $350; Marcia, $250; Virginia 250; Belle and Calf 200; Ophelia 500 *Bulls*—Gallant 225; Free Love 300, six bull calves, 200 each.

Ophelia of three years, was bought in at $500, and some of the calves of 4 months at 300; one bull of 10 months at 400, and others in proportion as the prices were raised.

The animals which were not sold, are now in the possession of Charles A. Barnitz, esq. at York, Pa. who, by his liberality, skill, extensive arrangements, fine land, and ample means, will be enabled to extend the advantages to be derived from this breed.

Thus we find out of the above list that 3 bulls and 2 cows sold together for $2.140.

Two bull calves, Orlando and Diego, sold for $800. Two heifer calves of 7 months, Calista and Marcia, sold for $465. And deducting two only from the total sale, viz.—Yorkshire belle, a cow, which was sold with a knowledge and understanding of its being disordered, for $151; and the six days old calf above mentioned, the sale of the remaining 21 head will average $321 each.

Immediately after the sale, tables upwards of 300 feet long were spread, under the shade of the same beautiful trees which had protected the company during the hours of business, in the furnishing of which, no less taste, judgment and liberality were manifested by our host than in the management of his other affairs. The tables were constantly replenished as the chairs were successively filled; and the gathering storm a June broke off the social and pleasant communication between Col. Powell and his visiters.

American Silk.

We learn from the Fayetteville, N. C. Observer, that James Smith, Esq. of Bladen county, will have at least *one hundred* pounds of sewing silk, besides a quantity of floss, worth about $700, the product of 200,000 worms, this season, attended by a few small negro children. Let this be an encouragement to others, to engage in this profitable business. Am. Farmer.

Baltimore Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, July 2, 1830.

FLOUR—best white wheat family, 5 50 a 6 00—superfine Howard-st. —— a 4 87 city mills 4 62 a —; Susquehanna, 4 62 CORN MEAL, hhd 2 25—WHEAT, best red, 0 95 a 0 — ; best white —— a 1 04; ord. to good 80 a 85—CORN, white — a 45; yellow 46 RYE, 45 a 50 OATS, 30 a 31 —BEANS, 0 90 a 1 —PEAS, 65 a — CLOVER SEED, 3 75—TIMOTHY 2 a 2 50—ORCHARD GRASS 1 75 a 2 00 Herd's — a 0 00—Lucerne 37½ a 00 Hemp—BARLEY —FLAX SEED, 1 00 WHISKEY, hhds 1st pf. 20½—in hhds 23 a ——WOOL, common unwashed, lb 15 a 16—washed 18 a 20—crossed 20 a 22—three quarter 23 a 30—full do 30 a 35, according to the quality—PISH, Shad, Susquehanna, No 1, bbl 6 00; do trimmed 7 00; North Carolina, No. 1, 7 00 a — Herrings No 1 bbl 4 50, No 2, 0 00—Mackerel No 1, 6 50; No 2, 6 00; No 3, 4 50; BACON, hams, Baltimore cured, 9 and 10; FEATHERS 31 a 32 —OAK WOOD 2 75 a 3

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 50 *if paid in advance*; or $2 50 if paid within six months.

☞Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance*.

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year*.

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid up; and a failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage, to be paid by the subscribers.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

☞Persons advertising must limit the time of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

☞All communications addressed to the editor must come post paid.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

WILL be given for the apprehension of the following negroes belonging to the heirs of Geo D. Hinson, who ran away on the 5th of the present month. Venice, who calls himself Geo. Washington is of a dark chestnut color, about 35 years of age, is 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has a good countenance and very mesarily when spoken to, is very ingenious and can use tools very well, took with him a variety of good clothes and of good quality. Nanny his wife, is a dark mulatto about 30 years of age, rather slender made, is 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high. She has been brought up as a house servant, is remarkably neat in her apparel and dress. She also took with her a quantity of good clothing. Her three two male children, Charles 4 years old, and Henry 18 months old, both very likely. They will, no doubt, endeavor to get to Philadelphia, as Venice has a brother living there, he resided about Swan Hill, Md. and has a brother living there. I will give sixty dollars for Venice and forty dollars for Nanny and her child trad, delivered to me either in Salisbury or Princess Anne, Md.

ROBERT STEWART.

June 15th, 1830. near White Haven, Md.

☞*The Philadelphia Daily Chronicle will place a insert the above advt. 4 times and send his bill to this office for payment.*

FOR RENT,

For the ensuing year, the HOUSE and LOT, in Princess-Anne, on the corner opposite the store of T. Jones & Co. For terms apply to J. Williams, of Dorchester, or the subscriber.

JAMES POLK.

Princess-Anne, July 21. w2

Slaves Wanted.

I will give liberal prices for 35 or 40 slaves, from 14 to 25 years old and of good character, for my own use. I want a carpenter, a blacksmith and a weaver. Any letters directed to me will be strictly attended to.

JAMES G. GORDON

Princess-Anne, June 3, 1830

Contents of the American Farmer

of June 18, 1830.

On Reclaiming Swamp Lands, copy of a letter from J. S. Skinner to Robert Sinclair, with the answer of the latter—The Cotton Crops of 1829, with tabular statements of the imports of Cotton into Great Britain for the last twelve years—Rotation of Crops —Account of a Native Grass—Management and Product of an acre of Sugar Cane—Culture and Product of a Field of Bounded Rye—Use of Bitt—Botanic Pleasures—Plugging Trees—Onions a Cure for Dropsy —Silk—Diseases of the Horse—Tanning and Breaking Horses—Mammoth Ox—Poetry—Scrap—Bolston, Spa—Natural History of the Beaver, with a cut—Shower of Red Herring—A Man his own Grandfather —Medal for the Hon. Timothy Pickering, from the Essex (Mass.) Agricultural Society —Wheat Crops—Latest Foreign News and Prices—Prices at the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Markets—Advertisements—Almanac.

BLANKS,

Of the following descriptions, printed on a good paper, constantly on hand and for sale, at low prices for cash, at the Office of the Village Herald:

Warrants,
Fieri Fa.'s before supersedeas
Do. after do.
Ca. Sa.'s before do.
Do. after do.
Narrations,
Appeal Bonds,
Blanks for Insolvent Debtors.

Blank Narrations AND Appeal Bonds

Of several kinds,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

PRO PATRIÀ LIBERTATE.

VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1830.

There will be a meeting of the Exer Council on Wednesday the 14th o inst.

Latest from Europe.

erpool papers to June the 20th, con a London dates to the 18th, and Lon papers to the 14th, have been received in York. We make the following extracts the Journal of Commerce:

e King was still living—with perhaps favorable symptoms than at the date last accounts.

ndon, May 18.—We may at length e to congratulate our readers on the state turn taken in the Sovereign's illness then. It is now confidently affirmed the king may, for the present at least, nsidered out of danger.

Morning Chronicle.

he House of Commons, on the 17th nday presented a petition from the ent, Vice President and Members of Chamber of Commerce at Manchester, ying that the Ministers will take mea represent the invasion of Mexico by Ordered to be printed.

second reading of the bill for the e ation of the Jews, has been refused House of Commons—Yeas 165, noes

at damage was suffered by the ship y Sutherland harbor on the night of ch 14th—it is hoped that at least from ship have suffered more than ce is truly distressing; ships dismast ngsts lost, some in a state of com reck, and six or eight sunk.

ropol, May 20.—Last night we re Paris papers to Saturday. The first f the expedition was to embark on th, and the artillery on the 12th, the division on the 13th, the third on the ay, and the whole with the exception of nly and one or two regiments of infantrooh probably sail on the 18th.

LON, May 5.—From the 20th to the May, 50,000 Frenchmen (35,000 ng to the land forces, and 15,000 to ty) will be landed on the shores of A The English Parliament has abolished to slave trade. Thanks to the King ne the slavery of the whites will ne also. Before the Revolution, the of Algiers, Tripoli, Tunis, and Mo were kept in check by the Maltese. The first crusade was preached in and in France also the standard the last time to be raised, without, ever violating the character of the age, ever employing those means which ngger suggested to our manners.—mercial interests so much more ge ent the grand interest of humanity. ch time for civilized nations to free ds from the disgraceful tribute ey paid to a handful of barbarians ime to put an end to the slavery of ns.

eral entrepot of the expedition of Spain, Sardinia, The mother of Napo just met with an accident which en her life, and plunges in affliction ilies of the Bonaparte family at well as all the persons in this city, ral foreigners, who still retain some the Ex-imperial family.

ne by the 22nd, while walking in Bagrese, Madam Mere slipped and ll, leaning on her attendant gentle Aerdier Cazorra, who being very ll strength enough to prevent her ge to arise she exclaimed that the ight of her body had fallen on her ge she felt great pain. Her do s much difficulty, placed her in e and brought her back to her he medical men who were called ed the thigh was broken. This is ly, and the patient is in great dan ard age (81 years) and the pre inflammation, prevent the applica remedies necessary in such case ented by all the members of her are at Rome—Cardinal Fesch, Princes Jerome, and Louis Bo Princess of Carrino, wife of

have been despatched to an ne melancholy event to Madam Mo s of Dedmo, to the Ex-queen, d to the Duke of Reichstadt, ne riches of madam Bonaparte, y goods which she possesses. anxious to know her will, and ers that she may still make to d. Of all the accounts that l be collect, the following seems and probable, as coming from a very good source—Madam Bonaparte appoints the Duke of Reichstadt, son of Napoleon, her heir; she leaves 500,000 france to each of the children, and to cadinal Fesch; she bequeaths numerous pensions and tokens of remembrance to all those who have been in her domestic service, lastly, she leaves large sums to be distributed among the poor of Rome and Corsica.

All the artists of this city, who are engaged in the numerous works ordered by Madam Bonaparte and her children, besiege the gate of her palace; their honorable existence is connected with the prolongation of a life, he days of which seem to be numbered, and which, if we may credit the presentiments of the physicians, and the fears they inspire, must soon come to an end.

The Morning Chronicle of the 17th says, "The American minister has had several conferences lately with the Earl of Aberdeen, respecting important commercial relations between the United States and this country, West Indies, &c."

French Expedition to Algiers.

A Liverpool paper speculates on the designs of France in the expedition now a-foot against Algiers, which cannot be confined it thinks, to a temporary dislodgement of the pirates from their strong hold, to which they may return when the storm is blown over. Yet if it be the object of France to colonize these regions, the British government, it thinks, could hardly fail to interfere, an interference however, of which it has as yet given no sign. Projects, nevertheless, may have been arranged respecting these Barbary Powers, to which G. Britain may be a party. Should France succeed in colonizing one of them, she will not be long in extending her influence over all of them, and over Egypt itself, a rising state, where her influence already rivals that of England. The British Cabinet cannot therefore, it is supposed, have given its concurrence to these schemes without some design on its own part to conquer and colonize in the same quarter,—say Tunis or Tripoli. This must be done by some other means than ships and men, for England makes no move towards an armament.—There is a rumor at Naples (no focus of authentic political information certainly,) of a compact between France and Egypt, by the terms of which, while France was to conquer Algiers, Egypt was to reduce Tripoli and Tunis, and new governments were to be established, nominally subject to the Porte, but in reality the satellites of France and *Egypt!* Another rumor is, that England has failed to bring Russia into her views respecting the French Expedition.—All this is very deep; all that is certain is, that France has fitted out a very powerful expedition to very little purpose, if she only means it to bombard Algiers and return. That country is a very fine one, and is worth having, if is worth *getting* too, if the Dey is the only antagonist to be fought with. It is not easy to see with what face England can oppose the vindication of French Rights, especially against a piratical state whose existence is an infamy to the European Powers.

It is thought the dissolution of the French Chambers is postponed in order that the *eclat* of this expedition may influence the new elections.

The U. S. ship Boston went to sea this morning for Algiers, having on board Com. Porter, the new Consul to this Regency.

The Boston may possibly find on her arrival at her destination, that the French lilies are floating where the crescent has been wont to shine—and the new Consul may puzzled to find those to whom he is accredited. We hope so, certainly; for it is full time these pirates of the Mediterranean should be swept from their fastness.

N. Y. Amer. June 29.

[BY MERCURY.]

Church and State—united at last!!

The New England Palladium announces that Mr. George Steet has been lately married to Miss Eveline Church.

The Rev. Dr. Ely, Editor of the Philadelphian, has expressed a wish, that the name of the clergyman, who solemnized this union should be given; so that the blame of it may not hereafter be laid at his door.

ELECTIONEERING.

From the Steubenville Western Herald, June 19.

"It is difficult to describe the excitement that exists in Maryland and Kentucky, on account of the *tripedicious* exercise of the President's veto. He has lost both of those states, beyond redemption. They have hoisted the banner on the outer walls—the cry is —NOW FOR CLAY."

We give the above as a delectable specimen of the true Clay style of doing business; making a great unmeaning noise every where, under the delusive hope of gathering in the confusion, a few stragglers and deserters, to recruit their cause. In Maryland, his partisans talk largely of "the excitement" in Kentucky; in Kentucky they talk largely of "the excitement" in Maryland, and in Ohio they double their clamor, and make a mighty parade of "the excitement" in Maryland and Kentucky." Now we know not how true this matter may be, as respects Kentucky, we have, however, reason to doubt the whole story there; but certain it is, that if Mr. Clay has no better chance for success than the effect of "the veto" in Maryland, he had better roll up his banners at once, and turn his attention to the repair of his fences. The wild stories abroad, about the effect of this "veto" in Maryland, are a standing subject for derision, among all well informed personnel home. In Baltimore it has met with the unanimous approbation of the Jackson party, and the approbation of some among our opponents; on the Eastern Shore it has increased our strength very much; and the best advices from the upper counties assure us that the temporary excitement slight at the worst, has already subsided. There is no danger of Maryland giving the present administration on such grounds.

The "excitement" is confined in the opposition paragraphs to Maryland and Kentucky. It is a poor argument in opposition to the President, that only those can be invoked to desert him, who have been disappointed in the hopes of public money. And it is still a worse argument in favor of Mr. Clay that all those who have local objects to effect, for which they are anxious to employ the money of other people are called to rally round him and they shall be gratified.

The present controversy is the first within our remembrance or knowledge in which special *pecuniary* benefits were directly appealed to, as motives for action in great public questions. The present opposition are the first who have had the shamelessness to appeal directly and nakedly to the pockets of the people instead of their patriotism, and to call upon them to judge of public measures, not by their general expediency of public utility, or constitutional correctness, but the special *profit* which they may gain for themselves by sustaining or opposing. And *Henry Clay* is the first candidate whose partisans have openly asked for him the support of the people by a direct promise to them of a grant of the public money when he shall succeed. While Gen. Jackson, in the Executive chair, steadily rejects, as a violation of the Constitution, the use of such means of patronage, as a majority of the Congress wished to invest him with. Mr. Clay's partisans are rallying the disappointed with golden promises, and disbursing in advance the contents of the Treasury.

Such palpable *Corruption!* is an unerring evidence of political depravity upon which much of the opposition is founded, and is revolting to the moral feeling of every reflecting and patriotic citizen.

Balt Reg.

THE VETO IN OHIO.

The following extract is from the *Sandusky Clarion*, of June 12—one of the most excellent Adams and Clay papers in the State, edited by a member of the Ohio Legislature.

"*One good thing done by General Jackson.*"

He has rejected the bill which passed both Houses of Congress, authorizing a subscription to the stock of the Washington and Maysville Turnpike Company. We suppose this act of his will be condemned, in consequence of the prevalence of the internal improvement mania, but we think he has done right. If there were no constitutional objections to the internal improvement system, there was danger of its becoming too expensive, and General (or we may now say President) Jackson merits the approbation of the real friends of the country, for giving it this check. When we see congress authorizing subscriptions to the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, the Dismal Swamp Canal, and the Washington and Maysville Turnpike, and listening favorably to various similar applications, we have reason to fear that the object is to get the Government entangled, and subjected to the expense, without any regard to the welfare of the nation."

The friends of Mr. Clay in Kentucky, it seems have burnt Senator *Bibb* of that State, in Effigy, because of his opposition to the Maysville Road Bill. This proceeding is equally silly and indecorous. Mr. Clay can no more *burn* his way to the Presidency than he can *eat* it. The principles upon which that Bill was rejected by the President are such as must make a deep impression upon the minds of the people, and the only effect of burning its opponents in effigy will be to light them on to new popularity and power.

Upper Marlboro', June 19.

In pursuance of a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Jackson Republican party of Prince George's County, Md. on the 21st day of April last, the delegates appointed by the voters of the several election districts, for the purpose of nominating four suitable persons to represent said county in the next General Assembly of Maryland, met this day in convention, and proceeded to organize the meeting by the appointment of a chairman and a secretary; whereupon the object of the meeting was stated, and the following resolution, among others, unanimously adopted:

Resolved, that Messrs.

Thomas T. Sunmerville,
George Semmes,
Benjamin Lee, and
Alexander T. C. Keech,

be recommended to the voters friendly to the National and State Governments, as fit and proper persons for that purpose.

The Fredericktown Citizen says:

The Ticket selected by the Republican county convention, has been received throughout the county, as far as they have heard, with the utmost satisfaction, and will receive the warm support of every true friend of the veteran whom the PEOPLE have placed in the Presidency. We look forward to the October election, with the utmost confidence of success—there being a manifest disposition among the people to give to the government a fair and cordial support.

AN EFFECTUAL CURE FOR THE BITE OF A SNAKE.

Last summer a black man in Frederick county was bit on the finger in the cornhouse about dark by a snake, supposed to be a Copper-head, from the circumstance that one was killed the next House of the house. Immediately his arm swelled to twice its ordinary size. I applied first the breast of a chicken cut open, next a large vial of whiskey, to the wound. We also bathed the arm and hand frequently during the night and the next day until 0 o'clock with salt water, without any visible abatement of the swelling. At that time a Physician arrived, and immediately sent for the root of Yellow Poplar Tree, (more properly called the American Tulip Tree,) he had a strong decoction made of the Bark, washed the swelled part with it frequently, gave the patient half a pint every half hour and applied the bark which was boiled as a poultice. The relief was almost instantaneous, the swelling soon subsided and the pain which was very excruciating, in a short time ceased altogether. The doctor assured me that he had not been for the administration of this simple remedy, the man would not have lived many hours, and I am convinced from what I saw that had it been applied in the first instance, the suffering would have been very light, I wish this remedy to be generally known, it may save the lives of hundreds.

JAS. JOHNSON.

Pikesville, (Md.) June 18.30.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of Colburn Hasting and Edwin Phelps are hereby notified to attend in Somerset county Court, on the first Saturday in November next, to show cause, if any they have, why the benefits of the Insolvent laws of Maryland shall not extend to the said petitioners.

July 6, 1830.

JOB PRINTING,

SUCH AS

Handbills, Cards, Blanks, PAMPHLETS, &c.

Thankfully received and neatly printed on moderate terms,

At the Office of the Village Herald.

Coach, Gig and Harness Making,

IN ALL THEIR VARIOUS BRANCHES

By Quinn & Townsend,

WHO, in addition to their original stock, have just received from Philadelphia, a large supply *of first rate* materials in their line of business. Having taken particular pains to procure workmen well acquainted with the several departments attached to the above avocations, and having in addition to their usual number of hands, engaged in their employ a first rate coach painter, formerly in the employ of the well known Mr. *Ogle* of Philadelphia; they now flatter themselves, that they are prepared to finish work in as neat, fashionable, and fashionable style, and on as moderate terms, as can be done in Philadelphia or elsewhere.

Cash, country produce, or good guaranteed paper will be received in payment, and a liberal credit will be given to punctual customers.

They now invite the attention of the public to their concern, and at the same time renew their assurances that the strictest attention shall be given to business and every effort made to please. All new work warranted for 12 months.

NOTICE.

The Public are respectfully informed that THE ELEGANT STEAM BOAT

PATUXENT,

Capt. GEO. WEEMS,

Has commenced, and is now running, on her regular route between

Baltimore and Salisbury & White-Haven, on the Wicomico River.

She will leave Baltimore every MONDAY EVENING at 5 o'clock, during the season, and arrive at White-Haven, at an early hour on Tuesday morning—which place she will leave at 9 o'clock the same Morning, and proceed up to Salisbury: *Returning*, she will leave Salisbury every TUESDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, and proceed to White-Haven, which place she will leave the same Afternoon at 4 o'clock, and arrive in Baltimore early on Wednesday morning.

Passengers wishing to proceed to PHILADELPHIA can by taking this route, be conveyed on board the morning line of Steam Boats from Baltimore to Philadelphia every Wednesday morning and arrive in Philadelphia early the same evening.

Lines of STAGES are about to be established for the conveyance of Passengers from Snow Hill, Princess Anne, Salisbury and White Haven—and the arrangement travellers from the inner Counties will find this a cheap, safe and pleasant route.

PASSAGE to or from Baltimore to $6
Do. on the Wicomico, ... 3
Do. White-Haven to Salisbury 50
Children under 12 years of age half price
Horses to or from Baltimore to Wicomico

Four wheel carriages	$8 00
Two wheel carriages	5 00
Freight on Hogsheads	1 50
Do. Barrels	1 00
Do. Grain or Salt, per bushel	25
Do. Boxes, per cubic foot	6
Do. Chairs, per dozen	1 50

All other articles in like proportion.

All Baggage at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.

JAMES CORNER & SON, Agents
Baltimore, July 6, 1830.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Vendioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Samuel of Carolina Tall against William Hopkins and G. orge Hopkins I have levied on, taken in execution the following property, to wit—Moments of the said William Hopkins, and I hereby give notice that on Tuesday the 27th instant, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock P. M. at the court-house door in Princess-Anne, I shall expose to public sale, all the right and interest of the said Hopkins in and to the above mentioned property, to satisfy the aforesaid writ with cost and interest due thereon.

JOSHUA BRITTAN, SH.

July 6, 1830.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Vendioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Samuel of William Dunn against Stephen Dashiell, I have levied on, taken in execution the following property, to wit: 1 house, 1 pig and harness, 1 beds and furniture, 1 side board, 1 dozen chairs and 2 tables, the goods and chattels of the said Hopkins, and I hereby give notice that on Tuesday the 27th instant, I shall offer the same at public sale at the residence of said Hopkins, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the aforesaid writ with cost and interest due thereon.

JOSHUA BRITTAN, SH.

July 6, 1830.

A LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office at Princess-Anne, Md. on the 30th June, 1830.

B.		Thomas T. Sunmerville,	
Edward Broughton		Thomas Dashiell	
John Brittin		M.	
Mary Ann Brittin		Sarah Moore	
Daniel Boston		Jeremiah McDaniel	
Esther Bowen		Thomas Marshall	
C.		Thomas Marshall	
Peter Collins		John P. Marshall 2	
H. P. Cottman		Henry Marshall	
Samuel Cottman		W. K. Mitchell	
Burton Coarson		Geo. Macomb	
Mary M. Coston		John Miles	
Edward Calhoun		John Mathews	
Commissioners of the Tax		O.	
D.		Isaac O. Dyer	
Geo. A. Dashiell 2		P.	
George Dashiell		Geo. Parsons	
Adam Deaver		William Parks	
F.		Stephen Parks	
Frances M Forsyth		Nehemiah Pollitt	
Matilda Furni

THE CORNUCOPIÆ.

"Blending the useful with the sweet."

IN AND OUT.

A Starling, perch'd within a cage,
T' escape its efforts vainly tried,
Fail'd, disappointed, in a rage,
"I CAN'T GET OUT," it peevish cried.

An office hunter who stood near,
And who the exclamation heard,
As from his eye he wiped a tear,
Thus feelingly addressed the bird:

"How did you get are our fates, my friend,
Both raise the loud complaining din,
But to a different end;
You can't get out—*I can't get IN.*"

Solution of the riddle in our last—CHARMS.

Persons accustomed from infancy to hear doctrines invented by men, denominated the Gospel, are naturally led to charge Gospel with whatever mixture of human imperfection these doctrines may contain.

Hamilton.

Don't care every body.—If you don't wish to fail in business, don,t owe *every* body.—Better owe one man a thousand dollars than to owe fifty men fire hundred dollars. No man ever transacted business well with fifty unexcepted bills besieging him every day. The man you owe ten dollars will be ten times more clamorous than the man you owe a thousand. What then can be done with fifty such?

[SELECTED.]

THE CONSCIENTIOUS PEDDLER,

Or, do your duty and leave consequences to God.

A few weeks since we translated for our paper from the Berlin Evangelical Church Journal, an account of Jacob Hauser, a groom in the service of a Dutch General at Amsterdam, who was converted under the preaching of Mr. Boecker, and was dismissed from his master's service because he would not violate the Sabbath. We now give from the same work a continuation of Jacob's history.—*N. Y. Observer.*

After Jacob was deprived of his place and living at the house of the General, he engaged with the advice of his Christian friends in peddling dry goods, particularly laces. In his business God blessed him, so that he obtained from it a good living. One night, however, as he was returning home with his money after having disposed of his goods, he was robbed and deprived of his little all. Now he was in a worse plight than when he left the General; for then though he had no bread, he had incurred no debt; but now he was without bread, and also deeply in debt to the merchant who had trusted him for the goods. With a sad and despending heart Jacob entered the great city of Amsterdam. He ventured reluctantly to go to his usual abode at the house of a rich merchant who was his principal creditor, and from whom most of the lace was purchased for his last trip. There he remained for some days without relating what had happened. At length the merchant asked him why he did not as formerly, come and select new goods? Jacob then told him that his money had been stolen from him, and that he was not in a condition to pay his debts, and could not obtain any one to be security for him. "If that is all," said the merchant, "your honor is security enough: come at once, and choose your goods as many as you wish."

Jacob came then and took lace again.—Other merchants, who had heard of the misfortune of the honest man, made him the same offer, and constrained him to take the best and choicest goods. Never before had he had so many and such beautiful articles. A friend advised him to proceed with them to the fair at Cassel. True, the expenses of the journey would be considerable, but then the price of the goods was much higher in that market. Jacob complied with the advice, and set off for the fair.

On his way, a heavy burden weighed upon his mind. "You have," said he to himself, "on time past asked a higher price for your goods than that for which you could afford to sell them, and actually did sell them, when people were by who understood the trade. Many, however, were not accustomed to trade, and paid you the price demanded. Was it right in you to take this price? A Christian should not lie nor cheat, but was not this doing both? Well hereafter I promise in thy presence, my God, that it shall never be so again! Give me strength to remain true to my resolution!

He arrived at Cassel. Lodgings were dear, and so was food, but it was a good place for the sale of fine goods. He occupied his lirtle cot both. On the first day many people came, who looked at his goods, asked the price, and endeavored to beat him down.—He told them, however, that he had but one price, and he could not take a penny less.—No one would have any thing to do with such a singular man. They turned their backs upon him, and he did not sell an ell all that day.

At night, at the tavern, he could not eat for sadness. "This then," he thought, "is the reward of Christian honesty! Derision and poverty! It did not become worthy my God wise like other men. God wills not that you should starve. Your course must be wrong, else why do you fare so poorly?" "Wrong" said a better voice, "that cannot be wrong which agrees so entirely with the word of God and his commands. Be comforted. God will put into your heart the purpose to be true to him and his law, can and will help you." He slept quietly, and waked with a cheerful mind.

The two following days he met with no better success than before. At night, while the other lodgers at the inn, were joyful, and ate, and drank, and told of the gains they had made, poor Jacob had not made one farthing; he ate his piece of dry bread alone and with tears.

Still he had one hope: a countess who usually purchased a considerable quantity of fine goods had not yet been at the fair. At last on the fourth day, the countess came. Jacob's heart beat high for joy and hope as the countess entered his booth in preference to all the rest, selected a quantity of lace and laid it aside. She enquired the price and wished for a moderate abatement. Jacob told her that he had named the lowest price, and he could not abate a farthing.—The countess, to whom this conduct was now, went away silently, without taking a single piece.

At this moment, when his need was greatest, the power and grace of God were mightiest in him. "Well," he thought, "I yield myself wholly to thy will, thou faithful One! I know not what more to do. It is over now with my trade. Do thou provide for me in thy own way!" His mind was never so calm and happy as it was through this whole day. He was confident that God would provide for him.

The countess meanwhile went round among the other booths. The goods which she saw were much worse, and the prices were exhorbitantly high. She being a judge, remarked this to the ladies with her, and concluded to go back to the first booth.—Here she purchased even more than she had at first intended, and at length commended to the ladies the conduct of the honest man who would not abate his price. These ladies and all the ladies of the court then made purchases of Jacob, and at night he had not a quarter of an ell left. All was sold.

"I could not" said he, "for the three first evenings eat for sadness; and now I could not eat for joy. Yes, He is true and faithful, whether in the least things or the greatest."

It is said in some of our exchange papers, that persons apparently killed by lightning, have frequently been resuscitated by copious effusions of cold water on the face and breast. A case is related in the Shewnetown Gazette, of the restoration of life, by such means, of a person whose clothing was rent to pieces, shoes perforated, hair singed, skin broken and so scorched in several places, as to give the appearance of an extensive burn.

If in such a case as the above, this experiment proved successful, it should be resorted to on all similar occasions.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

[Corrected Weekly.]

BANKS	pr. ct. dis.	BANKS	pr. ct. dis.
U. States Bank	par	*Farmers bank of*	
Do Branches	par	*branches*	
MASSACHUSETTS		*Wilmington and*	
Boston banks	1	*Brandywine*	1
Other Mass. notes	2	*Commercial bank*	10
RHODE-ISLAND		*Bruorch of do. at*	
Providence banks	3	*Milford*	10
Other R. Island notes	4	*Bank of Smyrna*	
CONNECTICUT		MARYLAND	
Middletown bank	1	*Frederick c'y bank*	
Phœnix bank at		*Havre-de-Grace*	
Hartford	1	*Farmers bank at*	
Bridgeport bank	1	*Annapolis*	
Eagle bank of New		*Branches at Frederick & Easton*	
Haven	no sale	*Hagerstown*	do
Hartford bank	1	*Westminster*	
NEW-YORK		*Elkton*	50
N York city banks (except Lombard)	par	DISTRICT OF COL.	
Albany	1	*Bk of Washington*	1
Other N York notes	2	*Bk of the Metrop.*	do
NEW-JERSEY		*Patriotic bank*	do
Jersey bank	no sale	*Central bank*	do
Bank in Newark		*Bk of Columbia*	non
Bank of N Brunswick		*Union bk Georgetown*	1
Trenton bns. Co		*Farmers & Mechanics bank*	do
Farmers bank at		*Bk of Alexandria*	do
Mount Holly		*Bk of Potomac*	do
Cumberland bk		*Farmers bk of Alexandria*	do
State bk Camden		*Union bk of Alex'n*	do
At Elizabethtown		*Mechanics bk of Alexandria*	do
At N Brunswick		VIRGINIA	
At Patterson	par	*Richmond & Jam's*	
At Trenton	no sale	*Bk of the Valley*	do
At Morristown		*Br at Lexburg*	do
Sussex bank		*Br at Charlestown*	do
PENNSYLVANIA		*Br at Romney*	do
Philadelphia banks	par	*N W bank of Vir at Wheeling*	
Easton	do	N. CAROLINA	
Germantown	do	*State bk at Raleigh*	
Montgomery county	do	*and branches*	4
Chester "	do	*Cape Fear*	4
Delaware "	do	*Newbern*	4
Lancaster bank	do	S. CAROLINA	
Farmers bk of Lan'r	1	*State bank generally*	2
Harrisburg	1	GEORGIA	
Northampton	1	*State bank*	2
Farmers bank of		*Phœnix bank*	2
Bucks c'y	1	*Augusta*	3
York bank	1	*Darien*	3
Chambersburg	1	*Augusta br Co*	no sale
Farmers bank at		KENTUCKY	
Reading	1	*Bank of Kentucky & branches*	no sale
Gettysburg	1	OHIO	
Carlisle bk	1	*Specie banks*	3
Susquehanna Harrisb'g	1	LOUISIANA	
Pittsburg	3		
Greensburg	75		
Brownsville	1		
DELAWARE			

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale all the land which belonged to the late Robert Jones of John, deceased, and descended to his brother, James Jones of the city of Baltimore

This land lies between the Creeks of Little and Great Monie and contains about one hundred and fifty acres.

It will be either sold entire or divided in parts to suit purchasers—and the terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall pay one fourth part of the purchase money in cash, and the balance in two equal instalments at 6 and 12 months credit.

Any person wishing to view the land will be shewed the premises by William Waller, Esq. who will give also any information that may be desired.

If not sold at private sale by the 20th of July, the above mentioned land will be offered at public vendue at the Court-House door between the hours of noon and 5 o'clock P. M.

WM. DONE, Attorney for
JAMES JONES.

June 29, 1830.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to the public that the Levy Court of Somerset county will meet on the 1st Tuesday of August next, and for two Tuesdays thereafter, for the purpose of receiving accounts.

Per order, GEO. HANDY, Clk.

June 29, 1830.

THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND

HAS commenced the Season, and will pursue her Routes in the following manner: Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening.

Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, and thence to Cambridge, if there should be any person on board for that place, and thence to Easton; or directly to Easton, if no passenger for Cambridge.

She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock for Chestertown, calling at the Company's wharf on Corsica Creek; and return from Chestertown to Baltimore the same day calling at the wharf on Corsica Creek.

All baggage and Packages to be at the risk of the owners.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR,
Commander

Easton March 20—30, 1830.

☞*To the People of Somerset County.*

On the first Monday of October next you are to make selection of 4 of our fellow citizens to represent you in the House of Delegates of the State of Maryland. Their duty when assembled with the other delegates of the State is,

1st. To represent your grievance, and the remedy for it, and if found just and equitable, the last to be enacted in the Book of the Law of the Land;

2nd. To see that the same right which we have and which we claim, is not violated by the other section of the State, and General Government;

3d. To put in mind that they are to act according to the instruction of the majority of their constituents;

4th. When any matter comes to call for their vote in the House, (which is your seat) to be mindful to act *gain* it contrary to the principles by which we owe our happy Liberty; and

5th. To recapitulate, what has been for our prosperity in time past, what actually is consistent for it, and what in future will be the best principles and system to be adopted to lay the foundation, of just and equitable laws.

The task is a serious one, and whosoever offers to discharge it, must put in mind that he is only your organ, to act and defend your right according to your instruction. With this brief view of the duties of a publican legislator, I will with the utmost of my ability serve you in the next Assembly, if you will honor me with your suffrage.

P: GUILLET.

May 18, 1830.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of four writs of Fieri Facias issued by Thomas Robertson, Esq. to wit: 1 at the suit of Wm. H. Collins, administrator of Stephen Collins, deceased, against Henry Beauchamp, one at the suit of Jacob Riggin use of Levin Tyler against Henry Beauchamp, and one issued by Theodore G. Dashiell, Esq. at the suit of Thomas Robertson against said Henry Beauchamp, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: 1 negro man Sam, 1 looking glass, 1 bed and furniture, 1 corner cupboard, 2 old desks, 6 Windsor chairs, 1 walnut table, 1 boat, and all said Beauchamp's right and title in and to a house and lots with a piece of marsh, at Rehoboth, all of which I shall proceed to sell at Rehoboth on the 15th day of July next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the a foresaid writs.

DANIEL BENSON, Cons.

June 22, 1830.

Cash for Negroes.

We wish to purchase **200** Negroes for the New Orleans Market, and will give more than any purchaser that is now or may hereafter come in the market, for such as may suit us.

One of the firm wishes to buy families for his own use, and will give for them the highest prices—Letters addressed to us at Princess-Anne, will be attended to.

Woolfolks, Sanders & Overley.

AMERICAN STENOGRAPHIC Academy,

BY M. T. C. GOULD,

No. 6, North Eighth Street, Philadelphia.

THE Proprietor of this establishment has visited the principal cities, towns and colleges in the United States, as a Reporter, and as a Teacher of STENOGRAPHY, and is now induced, by the solicitation of numerous respectable individuals, in various parts of the country, to propose a plan for communicating a knowledge of his art to all those who may consider it worth their attention, but who, from their remote situation, cannot enjoy the benefit of his personal instruction.

The system, a knowledge of which it is proposed to communicate, may be rendered the standard of *American Stenography,*—it is almost the only plan used in the United States, and is sold by most of the Booksellers, to the exclusion of all other systems.—It has passed through seven *large editions,* and has been recently much improved, stereotyped, and embellished with seventeen new copperplate engravings, illustrative of the theory.

A copy of this work will constitute the first three numbers of a contemplated series of *printed lectures, or periodical numbers,* to be published weekly, and sent, through the medium of the mail, or otherwise, to each subscriber, till a thorough knowledge of the art shall have been communicated.

It will be the object of these Lectures, not only to convey to each individual a complete practical knowledge of Short-Hand Writing, but to point out the most eligible way to employ it as a Literary Engine, and, finally, for acquiring other useful knowledge, by performing, in *minutes and hours,* that which most others require *days and weeks.*

Should the above plan succeed, as there is reason to believe it may, these periodical numbers will be continued monthly, at one dollar per annum, under the following title, to wit:

THE AMERICAN REPERTORY
Of Arts, Sciences, and Useful Literature.

The object of this work will be to furnish, in numbers, to the rising generation, a *Miniature Encyclopædia, or General Cabinet,* embracing in its course a concise view of all those of the most interesting topics of the age, with the exceptions of religion and politics. As a matter of great convenience to the reader, especially for future reference, the contents of each page will be denoted by appropriate words in the margin—to which marginal words, a general index will be framed upon the principle of Locke's Common Place Book, thus furnishing to each reader an individual, and perfect index, of particular part which he may wish to re-examine—at the same time suggesting to the aspirant after knowledge, a method, which, if pursued, cannot fail to produce to him incalculable benefits, by an ultimate saving of time and labor—for it is asserted, without the fear of refutation, that a young man, who will first acquire a facility in Short-hand Writing, and then proceed to write daily in a Common Place Book upon the principles here suggested, will require more useful knowledge in one year, than it would be possible for him to obtain in three years by any other plan that has ever been devised.

In carrying out this design, three important principles will be constantly in view:

First.—To select from the great mass of human knowledge *that only which is useful.*

Second.—To condense it so far as its practical utility will admit.

Third—To *systematize* and *arrange* the whole in such manner, that each and every portion shall be at immediate command.

The scanty limits of a prospectus forbid the addition of other considerations in this place.

TERMS.

For a full course of instruction, as above mentioned, $2 50, payable in advance, or on the receipt of the first three numbers of the periodical.

All Postmasters are respectfully solicited to act as agents in their respective neighborhoods. If a Postmaster procures but one subscriber, he will be entitled to a gratuitous copy of the published system—if four subscribers, to a full course of instruction, or $2 50 from the money collected; and in like proportion for a greater or less number of subscribers, that is to say, a commission of 50 per cent. for his services. Those who wish for a more full explanation, or to see a specimen of the page, type, &c. to be used, may no doubt be gratified by calling on Post masters, who have been generally supplied with an introduction to the system above referred to; and also with a great variety of testimonials from those who have learned the art.

The issuing of numbers will commence early in July, from and after which, each new applicant will be supplied, at the time of subscribing, with a perfect set from the beginning

Farming Implements

At No. 36 W. Pratt Steet,

BALTIMORE.

THE subscriber has on hand and for sale a supply of GRAIN CRADLES AND SCYTHES; also, GRASS SCYTHES AND SNEEDS, both long and scarsize; HAY RAKES and FORKS, SCYTHE STONES & RIFLES, HOES, SPADES, SHOVELS, MANURE FORKS, &c.—all warranted superior articles; together with his usual assortment of PLOUGHS, CULTIVATORS, WHEAT FANS, STRAW CUTTERS, &c.

☞TO MANUFACTURERS.

The subscriber would also inform the public that he has become the agent for Messrs. Ferris & Walker, of Wilmington, Del. to vend their very superior SPINDLES STRETCHERS, Mule, Billy and Jenny SPINDLES, equal if not superior to any imported, which will be delivered by the subscriber on the same terms, and every way as good, as at the Factory at Wilmington. Those wishing to procure new Spindles repaired, can learn the terms by calling on the subscriber, where they can see a sample of the work, and all orders will be furnished and warranted, equal to the sample.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN.

AMERICAN STENOGRAPHIC Academy,

BY M. T. C. GOULD,

No. 6, North Eighth Street, Philadelphia.

THE Proprietor of this establishment has visited the principal cities, towns and colleges in the United States, as a Reporter, and as a Teacher of STENOGRAPHY, and is now induced, by the solicitation of numerous respectable individuals, in various parts of the country, to propose a plan for communicating a knowledge of his art to all those who may consider it worth their attention, but who, from their remote situation, cannot enjoy the benefit of his personal instruction.

The system, a knowledge of which it is proposed to communicate, may be rendered the standard of *American Stenography,*—it is almost the only plan used in the United States, and is sold by most of the Booksellers, to the exclusion of all other systems.—It has passed through seven *large editions,* and has been recently much improved, stereotyped, and embellished with seventeen new copperplate engravings, illustrative of the theory.

A copy of this work will constitute the first three numbers of a contemplated series of *printed lectures, or periodical numbers,* to be published weekly, and sent, through the medium of the mail, or otherwise, to each subscriber, till a thorough knowledge of the art shall have been communicated.

It will be the object of these Lectures, not only to convey to each individual a complete practical knowledge of Short-Hand Writing, but to point out the most eligible way to employ it as a Literary Engine, and, finally, for acquiring other useful knowledge, by performing, in *minutes and hours,* that which most others require *days and weeks.*

Should the above plan succeed, as there is reason to believe it may, these periodical numbers will be continued monthly, at one dollar per annum, under the following title, to wit:

THE AMERICAN REPERTORY
Of Arts, Sciences, and Useful Literature.

The object of this work will be to furnish, in numbers, to the rising generation, a *Miniature Encyclopædia, or General Cabinet,* embracing in its course a concise view of all those of the most interesting topics of the age, with the exceptions of religion and politics. As a matter of great convenience to the reader, especially for future reference, the contents of each page will be denoted by appropriate words in the margin—to which marginal words, a general index will be framed upon the principle of Locke's Common Place Book, thus furnishing to each reader an individual, and perfect index, of particular part which he may wish to re-examine—at the same time suggesting to the aspirant after knowledge, a method, which, if pursued, cannot fail to produce to him incalculable benefits, by an ultimate saving of time and labor—for it is asserted, without the fear of refutation, that a young man, who will first acquire a facility in Short-hand Writing, and then proceed to write daily in a Common Place Book upon the principles here suggested, will require more useful knowledge in one year, than it would be possible for him to obtain in three years by any other plan that has ever been devised.

In carrying out this design, three important principles will be constantly in view:

First.—To select from the great mass of human knowledge *that only which is useful.*

Second.—To condense it so far as its practical utility will admit.

Third—To *systematize* and *arrange* the whole in such manner, that each and every portion shall be at immediate command.

The scanty limits of a prospectus forbid the addition of other considerations in this place.

TERMS.

For a full course of instruction, as above mentioned, $2 50, payable in advance, or on the receipt of the first three numbers of the periodical.

All Postmasters are respectfully solicited to act as agents in their respective neighborhoods. If a Postmaster procures but one subscriber, he will be entitled to a gratuitous copy of the published system—if four subscribers, to a full course of instruction, or $2 50 from the money collected; and in like proportion for a greater or less number of subscribers, that is to say, a commission of 50 per cent. for his services. Those who wish for a more full explanation, or to see a specimen of the page, type, &c. to be used, may no doubt be gratified by calling on Post masters, who have been generally supplied with an introduction to the system above referred to; and also with a great variety of testimonials from those who have learned the art.

The issuing of numbers will commence early in July, from and after which, each new applicant will be supplied, at the time of subscribing, with a perfect set from the beginning

New-York Medical Academy.

CIRCULAR.

THE happy effects of the Botanical System of Practice, more especially of late employed in the cure of Diseases, are such as entitle it to a high rank among modern improvements. The opinion long entertained in its favor, by many of the judicious, a thorough experience has now demonstrated to be well founded; and with the number and variety of its salutary achievements, its reputation is increasing.

It must be evident to every discerning mind, that the prevailing practice of medicine, which rejects this Botanical aid, is at variance with our mature Spring happiness.

MERCURY, the LANCET, and the KNIFE, are chiefly relied upon by Physicians of the present day, for the removal of almost all the diseases incident to the human body, notwithstanding the effects of these deleterious agents are evidently fatal to multitudes. Deeply impressed with these facts, and with a view of reforming science and practice of medicine, an individual in this city, in the year 1827, procured a lot of ground, and erected a handsome, convenient office for an institution designated the United States Infirmary, expressly for employing a refined system of Practice in the treatment of diseases, the remedial sources being chiefly derived from the productions of our own country. This system, without Mercury, that boasted chemical of the Materia Medica, or other poisonous drugs, diseases generally, may be cured by those more safe and salutary means which the God of Nature has so liberally scattered around us.

Animated by the just sentiments, and with the hope of benefiting future generations, an impressible desire has long, with the necessary concatenate with the importance of the object, should be taken to promulgate this valuable system of medicine, and thereby improve and reform the art and important science of medicine.

After reflecting for years on the most eligible and successful method of effecting this desirable object, it has been determined to establish a Medical School, with competent teachers, where students may receive board and education, until they shall be qualified to practice in the various departments of the Healing Art, upon the Botanical system. We are now happy to announce that a building for such an institution has been erected, and opened for the reception of students, who can commence at any period.

The building is large and commodious, situated in Eldridge-street, between Grand and Broom-streets, adjoining the present United States Infirmary. It is in a healthy and retired part of the city, and has been completed at a great expense.

The following branches are taught by Lectures, Demonstrations, Examinations, and with the Text books:

1. *Anatomy.*
2. *Surgery.*
3. *Theory and Practice of Physic.*
4. *Midwifery and diseases of Women & Children.*
5. *Materia Medica, and Practical Botany.*
6. *Chemistry and Pharmacy.*

The benefits to be derived by attendance at this Institution will, we hope, duly appreciated by those who seek a correct knowledge of the Healing Art. Here the student will be taught a modern practice which is deemed necessary in addition to the Botanical, and in consequence of his residing in the Institution, pursuing a systematic course of Studies, embracing each of these departments, may acquire a knowledge of both in a space of time, and at a very small expense in comparison to that of other Medical Institutions.

There being an Infirmary connected with the Academy, the students will have the benefit of Clinical practice, by witnessing the experimental part of medicine taught in connection with the theory.

There will be no specific time to complete a course of study, but when a student is qualified to pass an examination, he will receive a Diploma. Some will require a year, others two, or more years, to complete their studies.

For the information of some, we state, that this system of Practice is very different from that disseminated by Dr. Samuel Thompson.

REQUISITIONS.

The qualifications for admission to School will be—1. A certificate of moral character.—2. A good English education.

TERMS.

1. The price of qualifying a practitioner is $250. One half payable in advance, or at the time of entering the School, and the other half at the expiration of his studies, or before a Diploma is granted. A deduction of $25 will be made to those who pay the whole sum in advance.

2. Board (being an extra charge) $2 50 per week, payable weekly or quarterly.

3. Each student must supply his own *Books, Bed and Bedding.*

A liberal allowance will be made to those in indigent circumstances.

☞We have the pleasure to announce that our School is first filling up, and successful operation; and that it is now opening in every section of the United States, for those educated in its Principles and Practice.

☞Those wishing further information, by addressing a letter, post paid, to the subscriber, will receive a public circular, giving an account of the rise, progress, and present state of the above institution.

W. BEACH.

New-York Medical Institution, June 1830.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that persons are disposed to take STOCK in the Salisbury Bank, can do so by paying to any one of the Directors the sum of $2 50 for each share subscribed for.

June 8, 1830.

Village Herald.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOL. IV. PRINCESS-ANNE, MD., TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1830. NO. 15.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Dollars a year, to be satisfied by paid in advance; or $2 50 if paid months.

Subscriptions paid within 30 days after the first month, (of the year for, will be considered in *advance*

Subscription will be taken for less than a year.

Papers will be discontinued (unless at the discretion of the editor) until all arrearages are paid, and a failure to notify a discontinuance on the expiration of the period for which it will be invariably considered a new engagement.

Advertisements will be subject to the usual deduction to the subscribers.

Advertisements occupying a square, for three times and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion.

☞We are authorized to announce Col ARNOLD E. JONES, as a Candidate to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

May 25, 1830.

☞We are authorized to announce PETER BELL, Esq. as a candidate to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates.

☞We are authorized to announce JOHN A. DAVIS, Esq. as a Candidate to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

June 1, 1830.

☞We are authorized to announce JAMES HOOPER, Esq. as a Candidate to represent this county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

☞We are authorized to announce MAJOR WILLIAM HONE, as a candidate to represent this county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

June 1, 1830.

☞We are authorized to announce DANIEL BALLARD, Esq. as a Candidate to the next House of Delegates.

☞We are authorized to announce LITTLETON DENNIS TEACKLE, Esq. as a Candidate for the House of Delegates.

June 8, 1830.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale all the land which belonged to the late Robert Jones of John, deceased, and descended to his brother, James Jones of the city of Baltimore.

This land lies between the Creeks of Little and Great Monie and contains about one hundred and fifty acres.

It will be either sold entire or divided in parts to suit purchasers—and the terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall pay one fourth part of the purchase money in cash, and the balance in two equal instalments at 6 and 12 months credit

Any person wishing to view the land will be shewed the premises by William Waller, Esq. who will give also any information that may be desired.

If not sold at private sale by the 20th of July, the above mentioned land will be offered at public vendue at the Court-House door between the hours of noon and 5 o'clock P. M.

WM. DONE, Attorney for
JAMES JONES.

June 29, 1830.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to the public that the Levy Court of Somerset county will meet on the 1st Tuesday of August next, and for two Tuesdays thereafter, for the purpose of receiving accounts.

Per order, GEO. HANDY, Clk.

June 29, 1830.

THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND

HAS commenced the Season, and will pursue her Routes in the following manner: Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening.

Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, and thence to Cambridge, if there should be any person on board for that place, and thence to Easton; or directly to Easton, if no passenger for Cambridge.

She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock for Chestertown, calling at the Company's wharf on Corsica Creek; and return from Chestertown to Baltimore the same day calling at the wharf on Corsica Creek.

All baggage and Packages to be at the risk of the owners.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR,
Commander

Easton March 20—30, 1830.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of four writs of Fieri Facias issued by Thomas Robertson, Esq. to wit: 1 at the suit of Wm. H. Collins, administrator of Stephen Collins, deceased, against Henry Beauchamp, one at the suit of Jacob Riggin use of Levin Tyler against Henry Beauchamp, and one issued by Theodore G. Dashiell, Esq. at the suit of Thomas Robertson against said Henry Beauchamp, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: 1 negro man Sam, 1 looking glass, 1 bed and furniture, 1 corner cupboard, 2 old desks, 6 Windsor chairs, 1 walnut table, 1 boat, and all said Beauchamp's right and title in and to a house and lots with a piece of marsh, at Rehoboth, all of which I shall proceed to sell at Rehoboth on the 15th day of July next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the a foresaid writs.

DANIEL BENSON, Cons.

June 22, 1830.

Cash for Negroes.

We wish to purchase **200** Negroes for the New Orleans Market, and will give more than any purchaser that is now or may hereafter come in the market, for such as may suit us.

One of the firm wishes to buy families for his own use, and will give for them the highest prices—Letters addressed to us at Princess-Anne, will be attended to.

Woolfolks, Sanders & Overley.

July 13, 1830.

AMERICAN STENOGRAPHIC Academy,

BY M. T. C. GOULD,

No. 6, North Eighth Street, Philadelphia.

THE Proprietor of this establishment has visited the principal cities, towns and colleges in the United States, as a Reporter, and as a Teacher of STENOGRAPHY, and is now induced, by the solicitation of numerous respectable individuals, in various parts of the country, to propose a plan for communicating a knowledge of his art to all those who may consider it worth their attention, but who, from their remote situation, cannot enjoy the benefit of his personal instruction.

The system, a knowledge of which it is proposed to communicate, may be rendered the standard of *American Stenography,*—it is almost the only plan used in the United States, and is sold by most of the Booksellers, to the exclusion of all other systems.—It has passed through seven *large editions,* and has been recently much improved, stereotyped, and embellished with seventeen new copperplate engravings, illustrative of the theory.

A copy of this work will constitute the first three numbers of a contemplated series of *printed lectures, or periodical numbers,* to be published weekly, and sent, through the medium of the mail, or otherwise, to each subscriber, till a thorough knowledge of the art shall have been communicated.

It will be the object of these Lectures, not only to convey to each individual a complete practical knowledge of Short-Hand Writing, but to point out the most eligible way to employ it as a Literary Engine, and, finally, for acquiring other useful knowledge, by performing, in *minutes and hours,* that which most others require *days and weeks.*

Should the above plan succeed, as there is reason to believe it may, these periodical numbers will be continued monthly, at one dollar per annum, under the following title, to wit:

THE AMERICAN REPERTORY
Of Arts, Sciences, and Useful Literature.

The object of this work will be to furnish, in numbers, to the rising generation, a *Miniature Encyclopædia, or General Cabinet,* embracing in its course a concise view of all those of the most interesting topics of the age, with the exceptions of religion and politics. As a matter of great convenience to the reader, especially for future reference, the contents of each page will be denoted by appropriate words in the margin—to which marginal words, a general index will be framed upon the principle of Locke's Common Place Book, thus furnishing to each reader an individual, and perfect index, of particular part which he may wish to re-examine—at the same time suggesting to the aspirant after knowledge, a method, which, if pursued, cannot fail to produce to him incalculable benefits, by an ultimate saving of time and labor—for it is asserted, without the fear of refutation, that a young man, who will first acquire a facility in Short-hand Writing, and then proceed to write daily in a Common Place Book upon the principles here suggested, will require more useful knowledge in one year, than it would be possible for him to obtain in three years by any other plan that has ever been devised.

In carrying out this design, three important principles will be constantly in view:

First.—To select from the great mass of human knowledge *that only which is useful.*

Second.—To condense it so far as its practical utility will admit.

Third—To *systematize* and *arrange* the whole in such manner, that each and every portion shall be at immediate command.

The scanty limits of a prospectus forbid the addition of other considerations in this place.

TERMS.

For a full course of instruction, as above mentioned, $2 50, payable in advance, or on the receipt of the first three numbers of the periodical.

All Postmasters are respectfully solicited to act as agents in their respective neighborhoods. If a Postmaster procures but one subscriber, he will be entitled to a gratuitous copy of the published system—if four subscribers, to a full course of instruction, or $2 50 from the money collected; and in like proportion for a greater or less number of subscribers, that is to say, a commission of 50 per cent. for his services. Those who wish for a more full explanation, or to see a specimen of the page, type, &c. to be used, may no doubt be gratified by calling on Post masters, who have been generally supplied with an introduction to the system above referred to; and also with a great variety of testimonials from those who have learned the art.

The issuing of numbers will commence early in July, from and after which, each new applicant will be supplied, at the time of subscribing, with a perfect set from the beginning

☞*To the People of Somerset County.*

On the first Monday of October next you are to make selection of 4 of our fellow citizens to represent you in the House of Delegates of the State of Maryland. Their duty when assembled with the other delegates of the State is,

1st. To represent your grievance, and the remedy for it, and if found just and equitable, the last to be enacted in the Book of the Law of the Land;

2nd. To see that the same right which we have and which we claim, is not violated by the other section of the State, and General Government;

3d. To put in mind that they are to act according to the instruction of the majority of their constituents;

4th. When any matter comes to call for their vote in the House, (which is your seat) to be mindful to act *gain* it contrary to the principles by which we owe our happy Liberty; and

5th. To recapitulate, what has been for our prosperity in time past, what actually is consistent for it, and what in future will be the best principles and system to be adopted to lay the foundation, of just and equitable laws.

The task is a serious one, and whosoever offers to discharge it, must put in mind that he is only your organ, to act and defend your right according to your instruction. With this brief view of the duties of a publican legislator, I will with the utmost of my ability serve you in the next Assembly, if you will honor me with your suffrage.

P: GUILLET.

May 18, 1830.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

Will be given for the apprehension of the following negroes belonging to the Sister of Geo D. Hallowell, who ran away on the 4th of the present month. Ginger, who calls himself Geo. Washington is a dark shelled color, about 35 years of age, is 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has a good countenance and very manerly when spoken to, is very ingenious and can be hired in addition to his trade, has a variety of good clothing, and of a good quality. Nancy his wife, is dark shelled and appears very much like her husband. She is 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high. She has been brought up as a house servant in the methodist way, is her superior in appearance and shows she has been well bred and tolerably educated. Their children, Charles 1 years old, and Henry 3 months old, both very likely. The wife, no doubt, endeavors to sell herself for Ginger was sold by Mr. Hallowell to Philadelphia, and Nancy followed him and her children, believed to be either in Salisbury or Princess-Anne, Md.

N. B. THE SUBSCRIBER THINKS, that the above will place two of the above negroes in Philadelphia, or Baltimore, and will this offer for negroes all.

Baltimore, June 15th, 1830.

☞*The Philadelphia Daily Chronicle will please insert the above ads. 3 times and send bills to this office for negroes all.*

FOR RENT,

For the ensuing year, the HOUSE and LOT, in Princess Anne, on the corner opposite the store of Thos. Jones, & Co. For terms apply to Isaac P. Williams, of Dorchester, or the subscriber.

JAMES POLK.

Princess Anne, July 13. w3

Slaves Wanted.

I will give cash prices for 35 or 40 slaves, from 14 to 25 years old and of good character, for my own use. I want a carpenter, a blacksmith and a waiter. Any ladies directed to me will be strictly attended to.

JAMES G. GORDON

Princess Anne, June 8, 1830.

BLANKS,

Of the following descriptions, printed on excellent paper, constantly on hand, or for sale, at low prices for cash, at the Office of the Village Herald.

Warrants,
Fieri Facias before superseded
Do. after do.
Do. Sales before do.
Do. after do.
Narrations,
Appeal Bonds,
Blanks for Insolvent Debtors.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that persons who are disposed to take STOCK in the Salisbury Bank, can do so by paying to any one of the Directors the sum of $2 50 for each share subscribed for.

June 8, 1830.

New-York Medical Academy.

CIRCULAR.

THE happy effects of the Botanical System of Practice, more especially of late employed in the cure of Diseases, are such as entitle it to a high rank among modern improvements. The opinion long entertained in its favor, by many of the judicious, a thorough experience has now demonstrated to be well founded; and with the number and variety of its salutary achievements, its reputation is increasing.

It must be evident to every discerning mind, that the prevailing practice of medicine, which rejects this Botanical aid, is at variance with our mature Spring happiness.

MERCURY, the LANCET, and the KNIFE, are chiefly relied upon by Physicians of

PRO PATRIA LIBERTATIS.

VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1830.

We have selected the following article from the *Georgia Journal* as containing information which will be interesting to our readers generally. It is observable, however, that the duty on the article of salt is spoken of as remaining unreduced—*this is not now the case*—The law has been passed, and approved by the President, *which reduces the tax on salt ten cents in the bushel.* So much more for the administration of President Jackson.

TAXES.

We consider the repeal of the high taxes on Coffee and Tea, a most important point gained by the Free Trade party. The consequence will be that these articles will be sold much cheaper than before, and will thus afford a practical illustration of the difference between high and low taxes, which must have its effect.

COFFEE.

The present tax on coffee is 5 cents per pound. So that every man who buys a dollar's worth of coffee, say 5 pounds, pays just 25 cents tax upon it. The tax raised on the coffee consumed in the United States in the year 1828, was $5,102,338. After the 31st of December next, the tax is to be reduced to 2 cents per pound; and to 1 cent after the 31st Dec. 1831.

TEA.

The present tax on tea is as follows:

Imperial, Gunpowder, & Gomee	50 cts. per lb.
Hyson, and Young Hyson	46
Hyson Skin,& all other Green	28
Souchong and other Black	25
Bohea	12

These taxes are to be reduced to the following rates:

Imperial,Gunpowder & Gomee	26 cts. per lb.
Hyson and Young Hyson	18
Hyson Skin	12
Souchong & other Black Teas except Bohea	10
Bohea	4

The tax raised from tea in the year 1828, amounted to $2,451,197.

Thus after the year 1831, there will be a reduction of our taxes, on the articles of tea and coffee alone, of $5,376,473. The whole of the yearly income of the United States Government is now about *twenty four* millions of dollars. After the public debt is all paid, which will be in 1834, there will be an actual need of only *twelve* millions. Then we say, reduce every tax, and repeal as many as possible altogether.

SALT.

The next article on which the taxes will be reduced, we hope will be salt, sugar, iron, coarse cotton and woollen cloths. These are articles of prime necessity. No man can get along without salt and iron especially. As regards salt it is calculated that about 3,804,228 bushels are made in the United States in a year, and that about 4,274,051 bushels are imported, making in all 8,078,379 bushels. Now, every man who buys a bushel of salt pays a tax on it of about 26 cents. The whole tax then payed by the people of the United States in one year, on the article of salt alone, is *upwards of two millions* of dollars. And all this because there are some two or three thousand people, perhaps, concerned in the manufacture of salt, in this country. Twelve millions of people pay annually, a tax of two millions of dollars, to enable some two or three thousand persons to fill their pockets. This is liberty—this is equality—with a vengeance.

SUGAR.

And as regards sugar, the case is just as bad. The taxes on it are,

Brown Sugar	3 cts. per lb.
White	4
Lump	10
Loaf	12

Now, by the best information we have, the sugar produced in the United States in the year 1828, was 87,366 hhds. equal to 87,965,000 pounds. The quantity imported in 1827, as is shown by the official report of the Secretary of the Treasury, was 55,123,515 pounds. Then the whole consumption would be about as follows:

Produced in the U. States lbs.	87,965,000
Imported	55,123,515
Total consumption in 1 year	143,088,515
Tax on this at 3 cts per lb is	$4,292,655

Now we have it on the best authority, that in 1829 there were in Louisiana

485 old sugar establishments, capital		$31,000,000
21[illegible] new	do.	14,000,000
697 establishments, ... capital,		$45,000,000

For the support of these 697 establishments, in Louisiana and a few others in Florida and Georgia, owned by a mere handful of people, the nation endures a burden of taxation yearly to the amount of upwards of four millions of dollars! And these planters admit that their clear profit on their capital is at least 10½ per cent: that were it not for the tax, which every man who uses sugar has to pay, their profits would not be more than 8 per cent. and that if the tax is repealed, the rapid and inevitable ruin of the sugar planters would follow. This is the language: and it amounts to this, that the owners of these six or seven hundred sugar establishments, are of more importance than all the rest of the people of the nation put together!

The City Hotel at Nashville, (Tenn.) took fire and was burnt down about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 18th ult.

The edifice cost $40,000, belonged to the Nashville Bank, and was not insured. The furniture, &c. belonging to the landlord, Mr. Edmonson, was insured to the full amount.

We have from time to time taken notice of the removals by President Jackson, of officers who had *filched* the public treasure, and who were *defaulters*, to the amount of THOUSANDS and TENS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS, which had been drawn from the pockets of the POOR MAN, in the shape of *taxes* or *duties* on *Coffee, Tea, Molasses* and *Salt.* It is but a few days since we instanced the case of James Robertson, collector of the port of Petersburg, who is a defaulter to the large amount of about *twenty five thousand Dollars.* We now call the notice of our friends to the following gratifying statement of reduction of expenditure in the Navy Department, and would remark that, although it surprises us that men are still found who seem determined to oppose the present upright and economical administration, we confidently hope this will not be the case much longer. The good sense of an enlightened people will ere long learn to duly appreciate and despise the emanations of those Editors who are constantly endeavoring to delude the public by their embittered and unprincipled misrepresentations.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

From the repetition of erroneous statements in the papers opposed to the present administration of the Government, it would appear that they have not given that candid and liberal attention to passing events, nor to the official reports to Congress, which a strict regard to justice and honorable feeling would seem to demand. It has been stated that the only saving made by the Navy Department was in the reduction of the number of newspapers taken by the office of the Secretary. The saving in that respect, which was but a small portion of the saving made, was from a contingent fund, amounting to but $3,000, appropriated for the office proper of the Secretary of the Navy. In the usual appropriations there is another contingent fund for the Navy, generally amounting to 255,000. It is shown in the report of the Committee of the House of Representatives made on the 5th of May, 1830, on the expenditure of the Navy, that in the single item of "travelling expenses" alone paid from *this general contingent fund*, a saving was made of $14,682 86, the amount disbursed on that account in 1828, being, $37,888 56, whereas, in 1829, it did not exceed the sum of $23,205 70.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury of the 9th of April; 1830, shows that the expenditures of the Navy generally, for the year 1830, (ten months only of which, it will be remembered, were under the control of the present administration) were $605,854 50, less than for the preceding year 1828:

Those for 1828 being	$3,918,786 44
And for 1829,	3,312,931 87

Should the comparison, however, be extended to the last year of Mr. Adams' term, ending on the first of March, 1829, in which the expenditures of the Navy amounted to

the sum of	$4,132,434 47
And the first year of the administration of Gen. Jackson, ending on the first of March, 1830, during which the disbursements for the same purposes, were	3,026,323 35
The contrast becomes still more striking by exhibiting a decrease in the expenditures to the amount of	$1,006,111 12

From the Frederick Citizen.

When General Jackson was elected president of the United States, it will be recollected; he earnestly recommended to Congress, the propriety of reducing the duty or tax on *Coffee, Salt, Molasses Chocolate* and *Tea;* several of them he particularly named. Congress accordingly took up the subject, and have passed a law providing for the reduction of those taxes. The tax on coffee, it is known, is *five cents per pound*, put on and paid at the Custom House, as soon as it arrives in the country. It will hereafter only be *two cents* a pound, and in the course of a year, will be reduced to *one cent.* Now every family that has been using at the rate of a pound of coffee a week heretofore, has been paying to the government an actual tax of two dollars and sixty cents a year: which is now to be reduced to one dollar and four cents, and in the course of a year, will be reduced to fifty two cents.

The tax on salt has been reduced ten cts. on the bushel, so that every farmer using ten bushels in the course of a year, will pay one dollar less tax for support of government in the article of salt.

The duty on Molasses has been reduced five cents a gallon; therefore every family that uses ten gallons of molasses in a year pays fifty cents less tax on this article for support of government than heretofore.

So, in proportion on *Tea, Chocolate*, &c. are the taxes diminished—thus depriving the government of several millions annually in the form of revenue, but saving to every family in the country to these articles, an average tax of several dollars a year.

The reason why General Jackson selected these articles particularly, is because they enter into the consumption of every family even the poorest; and in reducing the duties, his plan is to commence with those which bear upon the poor.

Is this *Reform and Retrenchment* in the right sense of the word or not? Answer, ye brawling sycophants of Webster and Clay, who hate Jackson, merely because he was chosen by the free voice of the people.

FACTS WORTH REMEMBERING.

A highly respectable correspondent of the Baltimore Republican presents the following view of facts which we recommend to the notice of our readers:—

Amidst the various electioneering plans adopted by the leaders of the opposition, there are none that they pursue with more systematic perseverance, than that of their increasing strength every where. This was carried to a very great extent just preceding the late Presidential Election, and many of their friends placing confidence in their wild calculations, staked their money and lost it. It will be remembered that they claimed a majority of the West for Adams, and yet Andrew Jackson obtained the entire electoral vote of the 9 Western States. They affected to consider Pennsylvania so doubtful, that they insisted it was likely to go for Mr. Adams, as the venerable Old Hero. Still when the Republicans of Pennsylvania expressed their opinions at the Polls, they gave the triumphant majority of upwards of 50,000 for Andrew Jackson. And in Baltimore, the ever memorable express purporting to come from New York, will not soon be forgotten. This contained a statement of 25 electoral votes returned for Mr. Adams from the districts heard from; which number it was stated would be increased from the remaining districts. This extraordinary account was hastily endorsed by some of our most respectable citizens, and dispatched to the different counties, to influence the pending election. And what was the true state of the case? When the full return from the whole State came in General Jackson got 20 electoral votes, and Mr. Adams but 17. Then how bitter were the execrations of those, who credited their statements, and lost their cash. But the Maryland Election was then over and to control that was the sole object and design of the express, leaving the innocent sufferers to weep over their losses.

At that period the Jackson men were laughed at, for having the vain presumption to expect to elect the brave and gallant defender of his Country. But when the American People came to exercise the rights of Freemen, they proclaimed Andrew Jackson their President by a triumphant majority of 95 electoral votes. And but the other day the leading papers of the opposition, claimed all New England for Mr. Clay. But the Republicans of Connecticut, New Hampshire, Maine and Rhode Island at the recent election hoisted the Jackson Standard, and banished forever these delusive hopes and expectations. And during Mr Clay's late Tour to New Orleans, the Coalition papers throughout the Union boasted of the flattering manner in which he had been received, and of the high compliments that had been paid him, as conclusive evidence of the great extent of the opposition to the President. But soon this thing was to be tried. A contested Election came on for the Mayor of the City, when the Jackson Candidate beat the Clay man 624 votes. The Clay paper was then forced to acknowledge that "nothing could resist the popularity of old Hickory." "That he had expected a different result, but that his party had been overthrown Horse, Foot, and Dragoons"—and in every election within my recollection, that has taken place, since the commencement of Jackson's Administration, the result has invariably been strongly indicative of his increasing popularity. What hope can possibly then remain for the Coalition? I have taken this brief review of events gone by, to guard our Friends at a distance against attempts now making to deceive them, as to the strength of the opposition in this State.

Mr. Clay is now fairly nominated as the candidate of the Internal Improvement "system." It will not then be too much to ask, what is the system? Can any man tell? Is there a single man in the country who can explain what is meant by "the system?"—Has it any rule, or principle? any established object or definite aim? Is there any cohesion among its parts, or any general scheme or equal expenditure, which has been established? If any Clay man can answer these questions, or any of them, we should be glad to hear from him. The people of Maryland have heard a great deal of "the system" and are anxious to know what is meant by the Cabalistic word.

One little specimen has given us a slight idea of it, but we want it explained more fully. In a speech which Mr. Clay made in 1825, a few days before the Presidential election, in which he joined the "apostate federalist" he said, that the appropriation of a "*half a million of Dollars*" annually, "would effect *every object* which the friends of Internal Improvement proposed to themselves or to the House." In a few days after this specific declaration, he entered into the Cabinet, mounted the hobby and rode it so hard, that within two years, that administration expended several millions a year; and in 1830, but four years afterwards, his followers come to Congress, asking NOT LESS THAN *TWENTY MILLIONS a year*, on the faith of the "system." This is one trait, and it has excited our curiosity to know the whole history and nature of this mysterious, unknown, and undefinable "system."

We are strongly inclined to think, that if the profuse and ill judged policy, which, for electioneering purposes, has been nicknamed a *system*, were properly analyzed, its elements would be briefly characterized as unequal and oppressive taxation, for the purposes of unequal and corrupting distribution.

B. Republican.

TEXAS.—The Texas Gazette of the 24th of April, represents the population of that province as rapidly increasing by settlers from the United States. From a paragraph we have lately seen copied from a Mexican paper, it appears that this torrent of emigration has occasioned some solicitude at the capital of the republic. Whether Texas shall eventually belong to the United States or not, it seems destined to be peopled with our citizens carrying with them our language, our manners, and we hope our institutions. The following is the article from the Texas Gazette.—*N. Y. E. Post*

We again congratulate the first settlers in the wilderness of Texas, on the rapid increase of our population; vessels landing at our ports, at least once a fortnight, with from 60 to 100 passengers, principally with families destined to settle themselves as colonists, under the contracts of Col. S. F. Austin with the government. The hopes and prospects that animated the early settlers already begin to be realized. Every stimulant to industry, enterprise and perseverance is manifest; and the agriculturist may promise himself a certain market for the fruits of his labor, at home. The last season, although an abundant crop year, will scarcely afford a surplus of bread stuffs for the present, owing to the extraordinary emigration that has poured upon us, both by sea and land during the last fall and winter.

We repeat, that in five years Texas will be a state inferior in wealth and resources to none in the republic of Mexico.

The Methodist New England Conference recently in session at New Bedford, Mass. besides forming a temperance society, recommended to their churches to refrain from wearing *mourning dresses.*

A melancholy account of death is related in the Chilicothe Evening Post, of a late date. A fortnight previous to the event, Mrs. Elizabeth Hicks, a young woman who had been married but a few weeks previous, while in bed by the side of her husband, was aroused by a bite upon one of her cheeks, from some object unknown and unperceived by her; at which she called to her husband, who got up, and as speedily as possible, procured a light, but before he returned to the bed, she received another and severer bite in the breast. On removing the clothes a snake or adder, nearly three feet in length, ran out upon the floor. Medical assistance was immediately called, but without avail—she survived a few days in great distress, and expired. It is supposed that the snake had crept up the side of the building through the roof, and dropped down through an aperture in the flooring directly over the bed.

Extensive Bank Robbery.—The Boston papers received by yesterday evening's mail contain the following advertisement:

TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Bank Robbery.—Absented himself from the Branch Bank of the United States in this city, JOHN FULLER, the Second Teller thereof, with about $40,000, in bills of the Globe, Columbian, Manufacturers and Mechanics, Tremont and other banks of this city, and Notes of the Office of the Bank of the United States in this city.

Said Fuller is a thick set man, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of full face, light complexion, sandy hair, of prominent bright light blue eyes.

Whoever will arrest said Fuller, so that said property may be recovered by the Bank, shall receive $2000 for the whole property, or in proportion for any part thereof, or $500 for said Fuller on his commitment to any jail in the United States.

Office of the bank of the United States.
S. FROTHINGHAM, Cas'r.
Boston, June 29, 1830.

The Boston Patriot states that Fuller accomplished the robbery in the following manner:—

"On Monday evening, he settled his accounts and handed over to the Chashier his trunk locked, and supposed to contain his balance of cash, which trunk was placed in the vault for safe keeping. On Tuesday morning, not appearing at the Bank at the usual hour, a message was sent to his house, to which it was replied that he was sick. His trunk was then opened to verify his cash account, when the sum above stated was found to be missing. Farther enquiry was then made, and it was soon ascertained that he had absconded. We have not heard that he has been seen since Monday evening at 9 o'clock. A large reward is offered for the recovery of the money, and every measure has been taken by the Branch Bank Directors by expresses and otherwise to spread the news of this bold and extensive villainy.

Fuller is of respectable connexion—he has a wife and an interesting family of children in this city. He was considered a correct and accomplished clerk by those who had employed him. Much excitement was produced in our city by the circumstance above detailed when made known."

From the Centreville Times.

INSURRECTION OF BLACKS ON THE EASTERN SHORE.

A report was in circulation just as our paper was going to press, that an insurrection of the blacks had taken place in Dorset. Our informant, the Easton Stage Driver, did not know that any lives had been lost. Two houses had been burnt in Cambridge, and about fifty blacks had been committed to prison.

From the Easton Gazette of last Saturday.

From a gentleman, just arrived from Cambridge, we are authorized to say that there is not the slightest foundation for the above statement.

An alarm has been excited in Dorchester county, upon very just grounds of suspicion of attempts on the part of two colored men, who have successfully gone to that county as pretended Ministers of the Bethel Society, to inspire some of the Slaves with dangerous and nefarious notions about their freedom and so forth.

As the Citizens of that County are taking proper measures to investigate those infamous designs, we forbear, at present, to give any further particulars.

Counterfeit.—A one hundred dollar branch note of the U. S. Bank was shown us yesterday, which had been taken at one of the banks in Wall street. The engraving, of course, is excellent, but the paper is of inferior quality, and the filling up imperfect.—This note is made payable at Fayetteville, but we presume is from the same set of plates which have been used extensively for various Branches. There must be a regular series of them, as they are lettered from EE to HH.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

The Sunbury, Pa Gazette, of the 26th inst states that on the Friday previous, the house of George Dunkelberger, of Swoven Creek, in that township, was entirely consumed by fire; and melancholy to relate five of his children, who were asleep at the time in the upper part of the house, were ... death.

The eldest was about 18 years of age, the youngest about eleven. The ... a part of their remains were interred in one coffin. The remainder of his family, consisting of a mother, a wife, a son ... daughters with himself, barely escaped ... two daughters, by jumping out of a window in the second story.

The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

From a Southern Paper.

Plenty.—So bountiful is Georgia in the products of the early grains, and so ... promise of the crops not gathered, ... wheat is selling at fifty cents per ... and Indian corn at twelve and a half per bushel!

EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.

Persons apparently dead by lightning have been recovered by repeatedly throwing cold water over the whole body. Many instances are recorded.—The Rev. ... Steele of Paris, in the state of New York, has lately in the newspapers mentioned a case of this kind. A lady was with her husband in the house, and the latter was struck with lightning. The lady had recollected having a few days before read in the newspapers of the efficacy of cold water, and had presence of mind to make use of it; on the effusion of the ... bucketful he began to move, on the repetition of a few more ... restored to health and sense. During the recovery the pulse ... and extremities cold; bleed... at the arm. A gentleman now ... ing in Johnson county, was ... years ago struck by lightning ... covered by exposure to a heavy ... of rain.

The above floating paragraph we copy because we understand a circumstance recently occurred in this town, which favors the theory therein stated. Mrs. C... whom we mentioned in our ... having been struck down by lightning, owes her life to the providential circumstance of a ... of water having been thrown ... her by a little boy in the fright ... delirium of the moment, who ... pears not to have known what he did, or why he did thus. In... for some days he was afraid ... that he did throw water upon the insensible patient. An instance ... also mentioned of a gentleman ... the West being struck down by lightning, and with so great ... that the electric fluid, on entering ... to his body, "tore his coat and shirt into shreds, burnt the ... from one side of his head, crossed his breast, passed down the extremities, and out thro' his shoes, perforating them with holes as if buck shot had been forced through them; in some places breaking the skin, and scorching it in its course, so as to give it the appearance of an extensive burn." ... yet it is said this individual is in a fair way for getting well, in consequence of plentiful effusions of water upon the breast and ... and copious bleeding. Remedies of this nature should be known and treasured up in the mind by every one.

N. Bedford Mer.

☞The Orphans Court of Somerset county will sit next Tu...

Departed this life on Thursday the 8th instant, *Robert M. Parker*, son of George Parker, near Princess-Anne.

Baltimore Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, July 9, 1...

FLOUR—best white wheat family ... *a* 6 00—superfine Howard-st. — ... city mills 4 62 *a* —; Susquehanna ... CORN MEAL; bbl 2 25—WHEAT red, 0 95 *a* 0 —; best white — ... ord. to good 80 *a* 85—CORN, white — yellow 46 RYE, 45 *a* 50 OATS ... —BEANS, 0 90 *a* 1 —PEAS ... CLOVER SEED, 3 75—TIMOTHY 2 50—ORCHARD GRASS 1 75 Herd's — *a* 0 00—Lucerne 37½ ... BARLEY — —FLAX SEED ... WHISKEY, hhds 1st pf. 20½—in bbls ... —WOOL, common unwashed ... 16—washed 18 *a* 20—crossed 20 ... three quarter 23 *a* 30—full do 30 *a* ... cording to the quality—FISH, Shad, Susquehanna, No 1, bbl 0 00; do trimmed ... North Carolina, No. 1, 7 00 *a* ... Herrings No 1 bbl 4 50. No 2, 0 00 ... kerel No 1, 6 50; No 2, 6 00; No 3 ... BACON, hams, Baltimore cured 10; FEATHERS 31 *a* 32 ... WOOD 2 75 *a* 3

Latest from Europe.

Copenhagen, May 11.—Major General and Chamberlain Von Scholten, who is gone to Washington, is commissioned to open negociations with the Government of the United States of North America, for the purpose of obtaining some changes and modifications in the American Tariff, which are important to the trade and navigation of his Majesty's subjects, especially those in the colonies.

France and Algiers.—At a dinner given lately at Marseilles to the Commander, Bourmont, he declared that it was the intention of France "to take possession of Algiers, and form establishments for commerce as well as the colonies—governed, perhaps, by a Prince of France.

The Journal of Commerce says, "all the speeches attributed to M. de Bourmont both at Marseilles and Toulon, are reduced to this that we shall establish ourselves at Algiers, after we have made a conquest of it."

These conversations, these saying, whether they be true, false or misrepresented, give much uneasiness to commerce, by paralysing the little business which still exist.

It must be supposed that we have an intention to establish ourselves in that country, as General Bourmont has given order for the formation of a sanitary administration, the director of which is to be chosen amongst the secretaries of the sanitary intendency of this town, and the Minister of the interior has confirmed this choice.

From the Messenger des Chambres.

Toulon, May 10—[Private Correspondence.]—A report is in circulation at Toulon that an English Frigate has forced her way into Algiers, to carry off the Consul of that power, whom the Dey will not suffer to depart.

From the London Courier.

We believe that the latest private accounts from Algiers are quite at variance with the statement in the French papers, that the Dey of Algiers had refused to permit our Consul to leave that city. We understand that the approaching indisposition of that gentleman's wife must have compelled them to continue at Algiers to a much later period than that at which the French papers represent the Dey's refusal to have taken place.

Toulon, May 2.—A little American cutter arrived in the roads yesterday, having on board a great number of persons, come expressly to see the preparations for the expedition.

Petersburg, April 29.—A letter from Kisslar, in the Caucasus, of 13th March, says that on the 12th inst. there had been a shock of an earthquake, which continued ten seconds. The Armenians, seized with terror, hastened to prayers in the churches; the Tartars, with their Mullahs, went through the streets and collected alms for the purpose of buying sheep, to be distributed among the poor. In the village of Andrejioska, two days journey from Kissgarth, the earthquake had been much more severe. The Armenian church and some mosques were thrown down, and above 400 inhabitants were buried under the huts, the roofs of which were covered with earth. A mountain opened with great noise, and one half of it sunk considerably. This earthquake at Andrejioska lasted 9 days.

In the *House of Lords*, on Tuesday (the 18th) the Marquis of Londonderry moved for an explanation of the foreign policy of the Ministers in relation particularly to Greece. He thought the Turkish Government had been most unjustly treated, and that Great Britain had been hoodwinked by Russia on the one side, and by France on the other.—The Earl of Aberdeen replied that the papers in question would be laid before Parliament on the Tuesday following, whereupon the motion of the Marquis was withdrawn.

The first grand public of the Bermingham Political meeting, was held on the 16th. Its object is Parliamentary Reform, and consists of the most influential whigs of the kingdom. It was attempted by no fewer than from 80 to 100,000 persons. Speeches were made and resolutions were passed in accordance with the views and principles of the meeting.

ONE DAY LATER.

An article under date of Constantinople, April 26, states that the Porte had caused a note to be presented to the Ambassadors of the three powers, in which the Sultan declares that he accedes to the resolutions adopted by those powers respecting Greece, to the protocols of London. The three Ambassadors had in consequence sent couriers to their respective Courts, to inform them of the definite conclusion of this affair. This is confirmed by the London Courier.

It is stated that the Greek Senate has recognized as sovereign the Prince of Saxe Coburgh, by adopting the protocols. The proclamation of the Count Capo D'Istra announcing the appointment of the Sovereign, excited every where a sensation of joy. The French troops in the Morea had received orders to be in readiness to march. It was said that their destination was to receive from the Turks the citadel of Athens, and the fortress of Negropont and Carysto, which come within the newly defined limits of the Grecian State.

Letters from Rome to May 4, say that Bonaparte's mother continued without hope of recovery from her late accident. The government at Rome, as in other parts of the world, had lately published a new Tariff, which excited considerable discussion.

LATER STILL.

The packet ship Silas, Richards, Captain Holdredge, has arrived at New York from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 24th of May, and to which date, inclusive, the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received files of papers.

The King's Health.—Although the king's health continued to improve, no confident hopes were entertained of his recovery. We find that at the latest date two physicians were in attendance.

Changes in the French Ministry.—The next most important intelligence by this arrival, is the partial changes which have taken place in the French Ministry. M. Chantelauze, First President of the Tribunal of Grenoble, is appointed Keeper of the Seals, in the place of M. Courvoisier, resigned; M. de Monthel, Minister of Finance, in the place of Count Chabrol, also resigned and, lastly, Count Peyronnet, who was keeper of the Seals under the Villele Administration, Minister of the Interior or the Home Department.

Our verbal intelligence by the last arrival from France, was rather favorable to the Ministry: that is, there was a pretty general impression among the most intelligent observers, that the ministry would carry a majority of the Deputies at the ensuing elections. But the changes we are now announcing, indicate any thing but confidence or stability, on the part of the Cabinet. Of all men in power, Polignac is the most odious to a majority of the French people. And so far from any concession to the people on the part of the king, these changes are intended rather to strengthen the hands of his first Ministry. Both the new Ministers, says the Courier, "are Ultra-Royalists, and both are obnoxious to the liberals, especially M. de Peyronnet, who for a number of years, has been the most formidable speaker against that party in the Lower House.

The French cabinet has received a new accession in the person of M. De Capelle, Prefect of Versailles, and a new department—that of public works—has been created, purposely, as it is said, for him. The Courier says, "the establishment of this new office is of great interest in a statistical sense. It indicates on the part of the French Government a determination to forward, with a vigorous hand, the progress of interior improvement, thus directing to objects of domestic industry more and more of that national activity, which, under Buonaparte was wasted in ambitious undertakings.—There seems to be no truth in the alleged approximation of Villele to the present Ministry." Still it is not believed that the changes will contribute any strength to the hands of Polignac. The two men who have retired, were the most efficient men in the Cabinet, and the most popular.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.—It is announced from Madrid, (May 10th) that Don Miguel has at length lost the support of the Spanish Cabinet. Indeed if the reports circulated are to be believed, "the questions of overturning the Usurper has been already discussed between the British Ministry and our ambassador at London. It is even said that this question would have been treated in a serious manner, if there had been any certainty that the Emperor of Brazil was disposed to revoke the charter, and to establish the young queen Donna Maria with a Regency governing according to the ancient laws, without any other modification but the obligation of calling together the Cortez of Legro every three years and to raise no taxes but such as should be voted by them.

Private Letters from Lisbon of May 3, state that affairs proceed from bad to worse in that distracted country; and amongst the evils that press on the government of Don Miguel, the state of utter exhaustion of the Treasury, and the mutinous spirit of the troops and their insubordination, stand foremost. Every thing tends to present the prospect of an inevitably approaching and terrible storm in its effect."

An attempt to search some soldiers of the 7th Regiment, to seize some proclamations issued by the Terceira Regency, was resisted and a bloody fray ensued, in which several were killed on both sides and many wounded.

Advices from Terceira are to the 24th April. The Regency of Donna Maria was well established, and every thing was safe and tranquil

EXPEDITION TO ALGIERS.

Cette, May 15.—The Spanish ship del Carmon, Capt. Marques, arrived this morning from Majorca. The Capt. declares to have fallen in with a fleet of about 60 sail, which he supposed to be steering for Algiers; amongst it were several ships of the line & frigates, but they showed no flag whereby their nation could be distinguished.

There is a report here that several English ships of the line and frigates have sailed from Gibraltar to demand their Consul from the Dey of Algiers, and that, after they fired some shots on the town, the Dey hauled his flag down and hoisted the English standard. If this be the case we should come too late.

Among the enquiries after the health of the king, on the 20th May, the American Minister is named. On the same day the American Minister transacted business at the Foreign office.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 20

French Blockade of Algiers.—Sir R. Wilson wished to put a question to the Right Hon Gentleman respecting the French Blockade of Algiers. It has been stated that his majesty's Government has despatched a frigate to Algiers for the purpose of removing the British residents there. It was also stated that when that ship arrived off Algiers she had been prevented by the French Blockading squadron from entering the Port, and had been compelled to sail for Malta.—He wished to know whether the French Admiral, under these circumstances had adopted any measures to ensure the safety of the British residents.

Sir Robert Peel said he could give the Hon and gallant member a very satisfactory answer. It was well known that that a blockade of Algiers had for some time been undertaken by a French squadron: and when it became notorious that France was fitting out a very considerable expedition against that place, the British government thought it proper to despatch a frigate to remove the wives and children of British subjects from Algiers, in order that they might not be present during the horrors of the siege. The British frigate arrived there, and took on board all the women and children, except the wife of the Consul, who was unable to leave the place in consequence of illness, and could not, therefore, take advantage of the sailing of the frigate. On leaving Algiers a communication took place between the Capt. of the British ship of war, and the officer who had the active care of the blockade, as commander of the French flotilla.

That individual intimated a doubt to the commander of the British frigate as to whether he could, consistently with his instructions, permit him to return to take away the wife of the British Consul; but he said that he would state the circumstance to the Admiral, and would be guided by his orders. The instructions, in all cases of blockade, were, he believed, the same; but it was customary to admit exceptions in the case of packets, and certain ships of friendly nations. Previously, however, to the French Admiral giving his opinion on the subject, the French Government itself heard of the circumstance, and immediately interfered.—There was no necessity for making any further application, as the French Government stated at once that the officer had misconstrued his instructions, and that there was not the least intention of interrupting the usual system which prevailed between friendly nations. (Hear.) And even before the British Government had sent the ship of war to remove the women and children to this country, the French Government had taken measures to secure the safety of all Europeans in Algiers (Hear, hear.)

Sir R. Wilson said, he was perfectly delighted with the very satisfactory explanation of the affair.

The Liverpool Albion of May 24th says: "We understand, that a house engaged in trade with the United States refused, on Saturday last, on entering a quantity of flour, to pay the town dues usually levied on imported goods, and that the Collector of the Customs received the king's duty, although the local toll had not been paid.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.—In the House of Commons on the 20th, Mr Huskisson, in presenting the Liverpool petition on the subject of our relations with Spain and Mexico, urged with great force the propriety of preventing Spain from making further attacks from the side of Cuba on the now liberated republic of Mexico. There was a further subject, and one of extreme importance, discussed by Mr. Huskisson in the course of his speech—we mean the general prevalence of an opinion, that the U. States court a fine province of Mexico, called Texas, and are disposed to have recourse to violence, if necessary, for the purpose of getting it into their hands. The province of Texas extends southwards from the U. States along the coast of Mexico, and as such the seizure of it by the former power could not be a matter of perfect indifference to Great Britain. The possession of the Floridas by the United States has long since given rational cause of uneasiness to England, from regard to safety of our West India islands; and we agree with Mr. Huskisson; that when the government of Washington intimated its repugnance to seeing Cuba transferred from the feeble Ferdinand to the vigorous grasp of George IV., the United States should have been informed, that if Cuba were to continue permanently Spanish, so Texas, and in general the whole shore along the Gulf, should enure to the Mexican Republic. The references made by the right honorable gentleman to communications, official as well as private, from the late Mr. Jefferson, descriptive of the eager and deep-rooted longings of the American statesmen for slices of Mexico, and above all things for the island of Cuba, will not, we are sure, be lost upon the memory of his majesty's government in its future transactions with the Spanish Cabinet, with that of Mexico and the United States. With Spain we have a defensive alliance, ready made and consolidated by the most obvious interest, to prevent Cuba from falling a prey to the systematic aggrandizement of the U. States With Mexico, again, we are equally identified in resistance to the attempts of the same States upon Texas.—With the United States themselves we have no relation but that of commercial intercourse, so long as they will suffer it, and of forbearance on other points, so long as our patience may not be too severely provoked.

Mr. Peel replied at length, and at the close touched upon the views of the U. S. On this very important and delicate point, he said he hoped that the republic possessing free institutions, and some of the finest institutions in the world, would feel that the institutions of Mexico correspond with their own, and that if by any act of theirs they should incapacitate Mexico from defending herself, they would inflict an injury on that liberty and independence which were of a part with the Constitution of their own free country. The minister who represented the United States in England, he believed to be as honorable a man as ever breathed, and certainly from the declarations which had been received on all hands, it appeared that there was no intention on the part of the United States to avail themselves of the situation of the South American provinces.

PACKET SHIP BOSTON.

This fine ship, belonging to the Boston and Liverpool line of packets, commanded by Capt. H. C. Mackay, was struck by lightning, on the night of the 25th ult. while on her passage from Charleston to Liverpool, and burnt, with her whole cargo, which consisted of Cotton. The passengers and crew saved themselves in the ship's boats, and with the exception of a lady who died from fatigue the day after the accident, were taken up two days after, and arrived at this port on Tuesday. Among the passengers were Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, and Dr. William Boag. The particulars of the disaster are thus distinctly related by Capt. Mackay.

"Sailed from Charleston on the evening of May 18th, bound to Liverpool. Lat. 39, 31, long. 63, 46. Tuesday, 25th of May, commenced with fresh breezes and squally weather, which continued until sunset. At 10, P. M. a heavy cloud began to rise in the S. W. At half past 10, sharp lightning; clewed up by the top gallant sails, and hauled the main sail up. At 11, heavy thunder and sharp lightning; the second flash struck the ship, burst the main royal from its caskets, and burnt it—knocked down the steward, and Isaac Hopkins, a sailor, and filled the ship full of electric fluid. We examined the ship immediately to ascertain if the masts were injured, or the lightning had passed through the deck, but the masts appeared uninjured. We single reefed the main-topsail, and were about to hand the main-sail, when we ascertained that the ship was on fire. Immediately cleared the main and after hatch-ways to get at the fire, heaving the cotton overboard, cutting holes in the deck, and playing water in every direction, but all in vain—the cotton in the main hold was on fire, fore and aft, on both sides, burning like tinder. Our only alternative was to clear away the boats and get them out; part of the crew and passengers at work, keeping the fire down as much as possible, by drawing and heaving water. The cuppers being stopped up, we stove water casks over holes cut in the deck, and in the main hatchway, but all to no good purpose, for before we could get the long boat over the ship's side, the fire had burst through the decks, and out at the larboard side of the ship. The flames raged with such violence and consumed the vessel so rapidly that nothing could be saved from the wreck. We got out about forty gallons of water, and provisions sufficient on a short allowance, to keep the passengers and crew alive for three weeks. Almost every thing else, even the money, watches and clothes, was destroyed. At 3 A. M. the main and mizen masts were burnt off below deck, and the masts fell in the water. At half past 3, the passengers and crew were all in the boats; the flames had then reached the forecastle, and the ship was one complete flame of fire, fore and aft. All on board exerted themselves to the utmost to save the ship, but without avail—about 3 hours had changed one of the best ships that ever floated, to a complete volcano, and cast twenty-three persons adrift on the open ocean. The cabin passengers were Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin and servant; Dr. William Boag and his sister, Miss Ansella Boag, of Manchester, Eng. Mr. Neil McNiel, and Mr. Samuel S. Osgood. When they embarked on board the boats, it was raining violently, and the sea was running very high. Miss Boag, the only lady passenger died the next day, from fatigue, and was buried on the following day, with the church service. We remained in the boats near the fire of the wreck for two days, and at three o'clock, P. M. on Thursday, were taken on board the brig Idas, Capt. Barnaby, of Liverpool, N. S. from Demarare, bound to Halifax, and were treated with every kindness and attention. After being on board the brig two days, we fell in with the brig Camillus, Capt. Robert Edes, who was good enough to offer us passage to Boston, and received us on board his ship."

We understand that the ship was insured to the amount of $20,000 at two offices in this city.—*Daily Adv.*

A Solid Compliment.—Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, after landing from the Camillus on Tuesday, authorized his agent in this city to present Capt. *Mackay* with a check for five hundred dollars.

The Cincinnati (Ohio) Advertiser states that upwards of 200 buildings have been commenced there the present season, a large portion of which are brick.

The entire official poll, on the New Constitution of Virginia, has at length been published. There were 26,055 votes for ratifying, and 15,563 for rejecting it.

Carried by 10,492 votes.

The Editor of the Baltimore American states, the cost of the first 13 miles of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road at $15,000 per mile—and the next twelve miles he says will not exceed $18,000 per mile.

The suit instituted by the General Government against Mr. Fillebrown has not been withdrawn, as stated by the *Boston Courier*—a verdict was obtained in the Circuit Court of the United States in May last against Mr. Fillebrown for $1937 70—upon which a motion was made for a new trial by Mr. Coxe, counsel for Mr. Fillebrown.

NOTICE.

The Public are respectfully informed that

THE ELEGANT STEAM BOAT

PATUXENT,

Capt. GEO. WEEMS,

Has commenced, and is now running, on her regular route between

Baltimore and Salisbury & White-Haven, on the Wicomico River.

She will leave Baltimore every MONDAY EVENING at 5 o'clock, during the season, and arrive at White-Haven, at an early hour on Tuesday morning—which place she will leave at 9 o'clock the same Morning, and proceed up to Salisbury: *Returning*, she will leave Salisbury every TUESDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, and proceed to White-Haven, which place she will leave the same Afternoon at 4 o'clock, and arrive in Baltimore early on Wednesday morning.

Passengers wishing to proceed to PHILADELPHIA can by taking this route, be placed on board the morning line of Steam Boats from Baltimore to Philadelphia every Wednesday morning and arrive in Philadelphia early the same evening.

Lines of STAGES are about to be established for the conveyance of Passengers from Snow-Hill, Princess-Anne, &c. to Salisbury and White-Haven—and by this arrangement travellers from the lower Counties will find this a cheap, safe and expeditious route.

PASSAGE to or from Baltimore to any place on the Wicomico,		$3 00
Do.	White Haven to Salisbury	50
Children under 12 years of age half price		
Horses to or from Baltimore to Wicomico		$3 00
Four wheel carriages		3 00
Two wheel carriages		1 50
Freight on Hogsheads		1 00
Do.	Barrels	25
Do.	Grain or Salt, per bushel	6½
Do.	Boxes, per cubic foot	6
Do.	Chairs, per dozen	1 50

All other articles in like proportion.

All Baggage at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.

JAMES CORNER & SON, Agents.
Baltimore, July 6, 1830.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, in favor of Lee P. Harcum use of Caroline Tull against William Hopkins and George Hopkins I have heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit: one negro man named Joshua, a tract of land called Calcutta, containing [illegible] acres, more or less, as the goods and chattels lands and tenements of the said William Hopkins, and I hereby give notice that on Tuesday the 27th instant, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M. at the court house door in Princess-Anne, I will expose to public sale, all the right and interest of the said Hopkins in and to the above mentioned property, to satisfy the aforesaid writ with cost and interest due thereon.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Sff.
July 6, 1830.

A LIST OF

LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Princess Anne, Md. on the 30th June, 1830.

B.
Edward Broughton
John Bowlin
Ann Beauchamp
Daniel Boston
Esther Broughton

C.
Patsy Cullen
H P Cathell
John Crandall
Burton Cannon
Mary M Costin
Edward Colbourn
Commissioners of the Tax

D.
Geo A Dashiell 2
George Dashiell
Adam Doane

F.
Frances M Forsyth
Matilda Furniss

G.
Wm Game

H.
John Horsey
Henry L Harcum
Thos M Hargis
Saml G Holbrook

J.
Eliz McJones
Doct M Jones 2

L.
Richard Landon
Secretary of Som't Lodge
Charles L Lawrence
Tubman Lankford

M.
Arnold Mewer
Patience McDaniel
Edward Marerson
James Marshall
John P Marshiell 2
Henry Maddux 2
W K Mitchell
Geo Macomb
John Miles
John Mathews

O.
Isaac O.Dear

P.
Geo Parsons
William Parks
Stephen Parks
Nemiah Pollitt
Sally I Polk
James Powel
Catharine Parker

R.
[illegible] 3

S.
Elizabeth Sisser
James Smith senr

W.
Easter Waller
Rev Joseph Wilson 2
M G Wilson
Susan Whitney

Z.
John S Zieber

WM. W. JOHNSTON, P. M.
July 6, 1830. 60

NOTICE.

THE creditors of Colbourn Hasting and Edwin Phœbus are hereby notified to attend in Somerset county Court, on the first Saturday in November Term next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the benefits of the Insolvent laws of Maryland, shall not extend to the said petitioners.

July 6, 1830.

JOB PRINTING,

SUCH AS

Handbills, Cards, Blanks,

PAMPHLETS, &c.

Thankfully received and neatly printed on moderate terms.

At the Office of the Village Herald.

THE CORNUCOPIÆ.

"Blending the useful with the sweet."

The following beautiful verses are copied from the New England Weekly Review. The sentiment does honor to the head and heart, and the poetry to the ability of the writer.

MY NATIVE LAND.

"My Native Land, Good Night."—*Byron.*

The boat swings from the pebbled shore,
And proudly cleaves the tide;
The crested seas roll up before—
You think gray land I see no more.
How sweet thou seemest now!
Thou dark gray head, my native land,
Thou land of rock and pine,
I'm speeding from thy golden sand;
But can I wave a farewell hand
To such a shore as thine?

I've gazed upon the golden cloud
Which shades thine emerald sod;
Thy hills, which Freedom's shore hath plow'd,
Which nurse a race that have not bow'd
Their knee to aught but God;
The mountain floods which proudly fling
Their waters to the fall—
Thy birds, which cut with rushing wing
The skie that greets thy coming spring,
And thought thy glories small.

But now ye're shrunk to yon blue line
Between the sky and sea,
I feel, sweet home, that dear art mine,
I feel my bosom cling to thine—
That I am part of thee.
I see thee blended with the wave
As children see the earth
Close up a sainted mother's grave;
They weep for her, they cannot save,
And feel her holy worth.

Thou mountain land—thou land of rock,
I'm proud to call you free;
Thy sons are of the pilgrim stock,
And nerved like them who stood the shock
At old Thermopylæ.
The laurel wreaths their fathers won,
The children wear them still.—
Proud deeds these iron men lias done,
They fought and won at Bennington,
And bled at Bunker Hill.

There's grandeur in the lightning stroke,
That rives the mountain side—
There's glory in the giant oak,
And rainbow beauty in the smoke
Where crystal waters dash:
There's music in thy winter blast,
That sweeps the hollow glen;
Less sturdy sons would shrink aghast
From piercing winds like those thou hast
To nurse thine iron men.

And thou hast gems, ay, living pearls;
And flowers of Eden hue:
Thy loveliest, fairest bright eyed girls,
Of fairy forms and silv'ry curls,
And smiles like Hermon's dew—
They're hearts like those they're born to wed,
Too proud to nurse a slave,—
They'd scorn to share a monarch's bed,
And sooner lay their angel head
Deep in their humble grave.

And I have left them, Home, Alone—
A pilgrim from thy shore;
The wind goes by with hollow moan,
I hear it sigh a warning tone—
"We see your home no more."
I'm at sea upon the world's wide sea,
Torn like an ocean weed;—
I'm cast away far—far from thee,
I feel a thing I cannot be—
A bruised and broken reed.

Farewell, my native land, farewell!
That was has hid thee now—
My heart is bow'd as with a spell—
I'm reading page—World I could tell
What ails my throbbing brow!
One look upon that fading streak
Which bounds you eastern sky,
One tear to cool my burning cheek,
And then a word I cannot speak—
"My native land—Good bye."
H. P.
Long Island Sound.

TAKING THE CENSUS.

From the New York Constellation.

SCENE.—*A House in the Country.*

Inquisitor. Good morning, Madam. Is the head of the family at home?

Mrs. Touchwood. Yes, sir, *I'm at home.*

Inq. Has'nt you a husband?

Mrs. T. Yes, sir, but he not the head of the family, I'd have you to know.

Inq. How many persons have you in your family?

Mrs. T. Why, bless me, sir, what's that to you? You're mighty inquisitive, I think.

Inq. I'm the man that takes the census.

Mrs. T. If you were a man *in your senses*, you wouldn't ask such impertinent questions. Inq. Don't be offended, ma'am dear, but answer my questions as I ask them.

Mrs. T. Answer a fool according to his folly—you know what the Scripture says—*Old lady, indeed!*

Inq. I beg your pardon, Madam, but I don't care about hearing scripture just at this moment. I'm bound to go according to law and not according to gospel.

Mrs. T. I should think you went neither according to law nor gospel. What business is it to you to enquire into folkses affairs, Mr. Thinkwhat?

Inq. The law makes it my business, good woman, and if you don't want to expose yourself to its penalties, you must answer my question.

Mrs. T. Oh it's the law, is it? That alters the case. I'll thank you, I should like to know what business the law has with people's household matters.

Inq. Why Congress made the law, and if it does not please you, you must talk to them.

Mrs. T. Talk to a fiddle stick! Why congress is a fool and you're another.

Inq. Now, good lady, you're a fine looking woman, if you'll only give me a few civilities. I'll thank you, I should What I wish to know first is, how many are there in your family.

Mrs. T. Let me see, (Counting on her fingers,) there's I and my husband is one—

Inq. Two you mean.

Mrs. T. Don't put me out now, Mr. Thinkummy. There's I and my husband is one—

Inq. Are you always one?

Mrs. T. What's that to you, I should like to know. But I tell you, if you don't leave off interrupting me, I wont say another word.

Inq. Well, take your own way, and be hanged to you.

Mrs. T. I will take my own way, and so thanks to you. [Again counting her fingers.] There's I and my husband is one; there's John he's two; Peter is three, Sam and Mell are four, and Thomas is five. And then there's Mr. Jenkins and his wife and the two children is six; and Jocelor, he's seven—

Inq. Jowler! Who's he?

Mrs. T. Who's Jowler! Why, who should he be but the old house dog?

Inq. It's the number of persons I want to know.

Mrs. T. Very well, Mr. Flippergib, and Jowler a person? Come here Jowler and speak for yourself. I'm sure he's as personable a dog as there is in the whole State.

Inq. He's a very clever dog, no doubt—But it's the number of human beings I want to know.

Mrs. T. Human! There ant a more human dog ever breathed.

Inq. Well, but I mean the two legged kind of beings.

Mrs. T. O the two legged is it? Well, then, there's the old rooster, he's seven, he's fighting cock he's eight, and the dominick hen's nine—

Inq. Stop, stop, good woman. I beg of you. I don't want to know the number of your fowls.

Mrs. T. I'm very sorry indeed I can't please you such a sweet gentleman as you are. But did'nt you tell me 'twas the two legged beings—

Inq. True, but I didn't mean the hens.

Mrs. T. O, now I understand you. The old grobbler, he's seven, the hen turkey is eight—and if you'll wait a week there'll be a parcel of young ones, for the old hen turkey is setting on a whole sheaf of eggs.

Inq. D——n your turkeys!

Mrs. T. O don't now, good Mr. Hippocritcher—I pray you don't. They're as human as any in the country.

Inq. Don't vex me any more, I beg you to be angry.

Mrs. T. Ha, ha, ha!

Inq. [Striding about the room in a rage.] Have a care, Madam, or I shall fly out of my skin.

Mrs. T. If you do, I don't know who'll fly in.

Inq. You do silly you can to angre me. It's the two legged creatures who talk, I have reference to.

Mrs. T. O, now I understand you. Well then, our Poll Parrot makes seven and the black girl eight.

Inq. I see you will have your own way.

Mrs. T. You have just found it out, have you? You are a smart little man!

Inq. Have you mentioned the whole of your family?

Mrs. T. Yes, sir, that's the whole—except the wooden headed man in the other room.

Inq. Wooden headed!

Mrs. T. Yes; the school-master that's boarding here.

Inq. I suppose if he has a wooden head, he can live without eating, and therefore must be a very profitable boarder.

Mrs. T. Oh no, sir, you are mistaken there He eats like a leather judgment.

Inq. How many slaves are there belonging to this family?

Mrs. T. Slaves? Why there's no slaves but I and my husband.

Inq. What makes you and your husband slaves?

Mrs. T. I'm a slave to hard work, and he's a slave to rum. Hedon's nothing all day, but guzzle, guzzle, guzzle; while I'm working, and sewing, and scrubbing from morning till night and from night till morning.

Inq. How many free colored persons have you.

Mrs. T. Why there's nobody but Diana the black girl, Poll Parrot, and my daughter Sue.

Inq. Is your daughter a colored girl?

Mrs. T. I guess you'd think so, if you was to see her. She's always out in the sun—and she's tanned up as black as an Indian.

Inq. How many white males are there in your family under ten years of age?

Mrs. T. Why there ant none now—my husband don't carry the mail since he's taken to drink so bad. He used to carry two; but they wasn't white.

Inq. You mistake, good woman; I mean male folks, not leather mails.

Mrs. T. Why, let me see, there's none except little Thomas, and Mr. Jenkins' two little girls.

Inq. Males, I said, Madam, not females.

Mrs. T. Well, if you don't like the *females* you may leave it off.

Inq. How many white males are there between ten and twenty?

Mrs. T. Why there's nobody but John and Peter, and John run away last week.

Inq. How many white males are there between twenty and thirty?

Mrs. T. Let me see—there's the wooden headed man is one, Mr. Jenkins and his wife is two, and the black girl is three.

Inq. No more of your nonsense, old lady; I'm heartily tired of it.

Mrs. T. Heity-tity! ha'n't I a right to talk as I please in my own house?

Inq. You must answer the questions as I put them.

Mrs. T. "Answer a fool according to his folly"—You're right, Mr. Hippocrift.

Inq. How many white males are there between thirty and forty.

Mrs. T. Why there's nobody but I and my husband—and he was forty-one last March.

Inq. As you count yourself among the males I dare say you wear the breeches.

Mrs. T. Well, what if I do, Mr. Impertinence? Is that any thing to you? Mind your own business if you please.

Inq. Certainly—I did but speak. How many white males are there between forty and fifty.

Mrs. T. None.

Inq. How many between fifty and sixty?

Mrs. T. None.

Inq. Are there any between this and a hundred?

Mrs. T. None—Except the old gentleman.

Inq. What old gentleman? You have mentioned any before.

Mrs. T. Why grandfather Grayling—I thought everybody knew grandfather Grayling—he's a hundred and two years old, come August if he lives so long—and I dare say he will, for he's got the dry rot, and they say such folks never dies.

Inq. Wooden headed!

Mrs. T. Yes, the school-master that's boarding here.

Inq. I suppose if he has a wooden-head, he can live without eating, and therefore must be a very profitable boarder.

Mrs. T. Oh no, sir, you are mistaken there He eats like a leather judgment.

Inq. How many slaves are there belonging to this family?

Mrs. T. Slaves? Why there's no slaves but I and my husband.

Inq. What makes you and your husband slaves?

Mrs. T. I'm a slave to hard work, and he's a slave to rum. Hedon's nothing all day, but guzzle, guzzle, guzzle; while I'm working, and sewing, and scrubbing from morning till night and from night till morning.

Inq. How many free colored persons have you.

Mrs. T. Why there's nobody but Diana the black girl, Poll Parrot, and my daughter Sue.

Inq. Is your daughter a colored girl?

Mrs. T. I guess you'd think so, if you was to see her. She's always out in the sun—and she's tanned up as black as an Indian.

Inq. How many white males are there in your family under ten years of age?

Mrs. T. Why there ant none now—my husband don't carry the mail since he's taken to drink so bad. He used to carry two; but they wasn't white.

Inq. You mistake, good woman; I mean male folks, not leather mails.

Mrs. T. Why, let me see, there's none except little Thomas, and Mr. Jenkins' two little girls.

Inq. Males, I said, Madam, not females.

Mrs. T. Well, if you don't like the *females* you may leave it off.

Inq. How many white males are there between ten and twenty?

Mrs. T. Why there's nobody but John and Peter, and John run away last week.

Inq. How many white males are there between twenty and thirty?

Mrs. T. Let me see—there's the wooden headed man is one, Mr. Jenkins and his wife is two, and the black girl is three.

Inq. No more of your nonsense, old lady; I'm heartily tired of it.

Mrs. T. Heity-tity! ha'n't I a right to talk as I please in my own house?

Inq. You must answer the questions as I put them.

Mrs. T. "Answer a fool according to his folly"—You're right, Mr. Hippocrift.

Inq. How many white males are there between thirty and forty.

Mrs. T. Why there's nobody but I and my husband—and he was forty-one last March.

Inq. As you count yourself among the males I dare say you wear the breeches.

Mrs. T. Well, what if I do, Mr. Impertinence? Is that any thing to you? Mind your own business if you please.

Inq. Certainly—I did but speak. How many white males are there between forty and fifty.

Mrs. T. None.

Inq. How many between fifty and sixty?

Mrs. T. None.

Inq. Are there any between this and a hundred?

Mrs. T. None—Except the old gentleman.

Inq. What old gentleman? You have mentioned any before.

Mrs. T. Why grandfather Grayling—I thought everybody knew grandfather Grayling—he's a hundred and two years old, come August if he lives so long—and I dare say he will, for he's got the dry rot, and they say such folks never dies.

The census man having enquired the number of persons of the different ages, and received the false satisfactory answers, next proceeded to enquire the number of deaf and dumb persons.

Mrs. T. Why, there is no deaf person, excepting husband; and he ant so deaf as he pretends to be. When my lord wants him to take a drink of rum, if it's only in a whisper, he can hear quick enough. But if I tell him to fetch an armful of wood, or feed the pigs, or feed the graddle, he's as deaf as a horse block.

Inq. How many dumb persons?

Mrs. T. Dumb! Why, there's no dumb folk in the House, except the wooden headed man, and he never speaks unless he's spoken to. It's he sure, my husband wishes I was dumb, but he can't notice it out.

Inq. Are there any maimed persons carried on here?

Mrs. T. None to speak of, except turnip sausages and toasted cheese.

Inq. Turnip sausages!

Mrs. T. Why yes, turnip sausages.—Is there any thing to be wondered at that?

Inq. I never heard of them before. What kind of machinery is used in making them?

Mrs. T. Nothing but a knife and a chopping knife, and a sausage filler.

Inq. Are they made of clear turnips.

Mrs. T. Now you're terrible inquisitive. What would you give to know?

Inq. Why I'll give you the name of being the most accommodating & generous man I've met with for the last half hour.

Mrs. T. Well now you're a sweet gentleman, and I must gratify you. You must know we mix with the turnips a little red cloth, just enough to give them a colour, so that they look just like as if they was made of dear fat meat, then we chop them up well together, put in a little sage, summer savory, and black pepper, and then fill them into skin, like sausages, and they make as pretty little delicate looks as ever was set on a gentleman's table, they fetch the highest price in the market.

Inq. Indeed

Mrs. T. Yes sir. Have you any thing more to ask?

Inq. Nothing more. Good morning, Madam.

Mrs. T. Stop a moment—can't you think of something else? Do now, that's a good man. Wouldn't you like to know what we are going to have for dinner, or how many chickens our old white hen hatched at the last brood, or how many—

Inq. Nothing more—nothing more.

Mrs. T. Here, just look in the cupboard, and see how many red eggs there are in it—I suppose I have time to count them myself, and see how many I can count in a minute.

Inq. Curse on your pouts and all your relations! [Exit in a huff.]

ELOQUENCE OF NATURE.

A Widow lady, retired in her woods was not long since duly issued by the Secretary of the Navy, for the purpose of making application to the appointment of Midshipman for her son, a very promising youth. Upon making known the object of her visit, under great depression of feeling, she looked the Secretary in the face, and thought she saw a negative in his eye, which indicated a refusal in his usual polite style—referring to the census man having enquired the number of persons of the different ages, and received the false satisfactory answers, next proceeded to enquire the number of deaf and dumb persons.

Mrs. T. Why, there is no deaf person, excepting husband; and he ant so deaf as he pretends to be. When my lord wants him to take a drink of rum, if it's only in a whisper, he can hear quick enough. But if I tell him to fetch an armful of wood, or feed the pigs, or feed the graddle, he's as deaf as a horse block.

Inq. How many dumb persons?

Mrs. T. Dumb! Why, there's no dumb folk in the House, except the wooden headed man, and he never speaks unless he's spoken to. It's he sure, my husband wishes I was dumb, but he can't notice it out.

Inq. Are there any maimed persons carried on here?

Mrs. T. None to speak of, except turnip sausages and toasted cheese.

Inq. Turnip sausages!

Mrs. T. Why yes, turnip sausages.—Is there any thing to be wondered at that?

Inq. I never heard of them before. What kind of machinery is used in making them?

Mrs. T. Nothing but a knife and a chopping knife, and a sausage filler.

Inq. Are they made of clear turnips.

Mrs. T. Now you're terrible inquisitive. What would you give to know?

Inq. Why I'll give you the name of being the most accommodating & generous man I've met with for the last half hour.

Mrs. T. Well now you're a sweet gentleman, and I must gratify you. You must know we mix with the turnips a little red cloth, just enough to give them a colour, so that they look just like as if they was made of dear fat meat, then we chop them up well together, put in a little sage, summer savory, and black pepper, and then fill them into skin, like sausages, and they make as pretty little delicate looks as ever was set on a gentleman's table, they fetch the highest price in the market.

Inq. Indeed

Mrs. T. Yes sir. Have you any thing more to ask?

Inq. Nothing more. Good morning, Madam.

Mrs. T. Stop a moment—can't you think of something else? Do now, that's a good man. Wouldn't you like to know what we are going to have for dinner, or how many chickens our old white hen hatched at the last brood, or how many—

Inq. Nothing more—nothing more.

Mrs. T. Here, just look in the cupboard, and see how many red eggs there are in it—I suppose I have time to count them myself, and see how many I can count in a minute.

Inq. Curse on your pouts and all your relations! [Exit in a huff.]

ELOQUENCE OF NATURE.

A Widow lady, retired in her woods was not long since duly issued by the Secretary of the Navy, for the purpose of making application to the appointment of Midshipman for her son, a very promising youth. Upon making known the object of her visit, under great depression of feeling, she looked the Secretary in the face, and thought she saw a negative in his eye, which indicated a refusal in his usual polite style—referring to the numerous applicants for the place, she feared her son would not be one, and as the Judge seemed to doubt, "Oh!" said she, "if you knew my son, you would not doubt a moment." Upon both France and Ireland." "Oh!" exclaimed the Judge "all mom then he was a cook and had served aboard ing to the cook that made a part of the crew of France, and the well known reputation of Ireland for boils.

When Judge Peters was speaker of the house of assembly, one of the members, in reading the rules, tripped on the carpet and fell down. The house burst into laughter, while the Judge with the utmost gravity, cried, "Order, order, gentlemen, I hope you see that a member is on the floor!" which is the usual way of acquiring silence, when a long one rises to speak.

In the beginning of our revolutionary war, the Judge was elected captain of the inner company of infantry. When he call ed at the paymaster's to settle his first six months' accounts, that officer marked him down that they were very large, and added, "Pray, captain, how many men do you command?" "Not many," replied the Judge—"How, "exclaimed the paymaster, "such heavy accounts as these, and not command one man!" "Sir," replied the captain, "not one; but I am commanded by ninety."

When Lafayette was in America, he told us at the Judge's house, that he and the Judge made the grand entrance into Philadelphia in a hackney coach and four. The dog kicked up by the volunteer troops, annoyed them much. "Ah," said the Judge, "most of those volunteers are lawyers, and they are always throwing dust in my eyes."

On another occasion the Judge was standing by Lafayette, when a young military aspirant is addressing the General said, "Sir, although we were not born to partake of your revolutionary hardships, yet we mean, should our country be attacked to tread in the steps of our brave forefathers!" "No, no," cried the Judge, "that you never do, because your forefathers fought inside to fly!"

On some occasion, a very fat man and a very thin man stood at the entrance of a large room into which the Judge is about to pass. He stopped a moment for them to make way, but perceiving they were not inclined to move, and being urged by the crowd behind the lattter to move on, he pushed on between them, exclaiming, "there I go thin through thick and thin."

A lawyer, engaged in a cause before the Judge, remarked upon his inaccurate and much with questions, that the old man declared he was sure he expected that he must have a drink of water before he could get any thing out of him. To this the Judge called out to the leading lawyer, "I think, sir, you must have done with this witness now, for you have pumped him dry."

Remedy for Poisoned Infants.—Raw eggs given to sheep and cattle which have been poisoned by eating laurel or laurel leaves, it is said, will effect a speedy cure. The dose is, one egg for a sheep, four or a cow. They can be administered by simply breaking the shell and slipping the yolk and as much of the white as is practicable, down the animal's throat.

DYSENTERY.—*Recipe for curing the Dysentery or summer complaint in its mildest or worst stages.*—Take two glasses of sweet oil —two glasses W. I. molasses—two glasses W. I. rum—simmer them well together over a fire till it becomes the thickness of honey, so that the oil may not separate from the rest. Write on the fire keep it well stirred, and when taken off continue the same till it is cold. Then the patient, if a grown person, should take a spoonful once an hour, till he finds the disease abating, then once in two hours, or as the judgment may suggest, until cured. Children to take it in like manner in proportion to their ages. The person who hands this for publication, is moved by none other than a humane motive. He has experienced cures in his own family, and knows many others of the same kind. It is a simple medicine, and not the least injurious to the most delicate constitution. Let those who are afflicted, try the experiment—it will do no harm and will certainly save life. Let those who may read this and test it out of the paper and carefully preserve it.

Kingston Pat.

From the Winchester, Va. Republican.

NEW THRASHING MACHINE.

We rode out to Mr. Joel Lumpton's on Friday, to see Dr. Clark's newly invented thrashing machine in operation. About 50 farmers had collected, many of them gentlemen of the first practical information in the county. We only repeat their opinion when we say, that the machine equalled the character they had heard of it, and that it exceeded in its performance all others they had ever seen. While we were present 12 sheaves were threshed in 7 minutes, which was at a minute; 24 sheaves, it is estimated, yield a bushel, or 288 bushels per hour. On Monday a further trial was had, in which 550 sheaves, or 22½ bushels, were got out in 32 minutes, and much cleaner than the bystanders had ever before seen. This is at the rate of about 450 bushels a day. The fact may appear incredible, but it is never the less so. The machine is remarkable simple, it occupies a space, about the size of a wheat fan, is worked with one or two hands, and requires the attendance of but 3 or 4 hands. The cost is about 60 dollars exclusive of the horse power, which is about 50 more. We understand that Messrs. J. Lumpton & John Bond have purchased the patent right for this county and Shenandoah, and that they have already received several orders.

A machine of the same kind may be seen at Mr. Keer's cabinet warehouse, in Winchester, to which a hand power is applied, and which got out on Monday last 10 bushels of wheat in 30 minutes. Messrs. D. Russell, Bushnell and Kerr, of Winchester, have purchased the right for the counties of London, Fauquier, Fairfax, Frederick, Clarke, Culpeper, Orange and Madison, and will in a few days be enabled to supply orders.

Composition for Grafting.—The following composition, we are assured has for sometime been made use of by the Messrs. Winships, at their valuable nursery in Brighton, and by them preferred to any other. Three parts resin, three parts beeswax, one part tallow, Melted and mixed while hot.

Farming Implements

At No. 36 W. Pratt Street,

BALTIMORE

THE subscriber has on hand and keeps a variety of GRAIN CRADLES AND SCYTHES; also, GRASS SCYTHES and SNEEDS, both long and separate; HAY RAKES; CORN SCYTHE STAVES & RIFLES, HOES, SPADES, SHOVELS, MANURE FORKS, &c.—all warranted prime. He is also prepared with the instrument of PLOUGHS, CULTIVATORS, WHEAT FANS, STRAW CUTTERS, &c.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

The subscriber would also inform the public that he has become the agent for Messrs. Fearson & Wallace, of Wilmington, Del. to vend their very superior SPINNING STRETCHERS, Mule, Billy and Jenny BOBBINS, CONES and TUBES, and that such attempts, as heretofore, might be successful? His own experience will justify his apprehension. So much, however, by way of preface to the main design. I will now proceed to present the memorial, and the subscriber would add, that it contains an important measure which is prayed for by so large a number of our fellow-citizens—to them it can need no comment, and to those who have anticipated, by substantial facts, and such illustrations as shall seem to them conclusive, that from the entire success which has been pursued by opponents of the bill, its friends were induced to change their tactics, for the more plausible and specious plea, that it is not the pretended pledge, even addition to Baltimore, for I contend will long see the subscriber, where the crowd of people of the work, and all orders will be furnished and warranted, equal to the best of any manufacture. JONATHAN S. EASTMAN.

June 22, 1830.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court to me directed, at the suit of Nathan Brown, executor of Stephen Dashiell late of William Dase against William Dashiell late of John Dashiell, executor of the last will and testament of John Dashiell, deceased, I have seized and will expose to public sale, on Friday the 13th instant, all the right, title, claim and interest which the said John Dashiell, executor of the last will and testament of John Dashiell, deceased, had on the day of the sale of the said John Dashiell, executor of the last will and testament of John Dashiell, deceased, of, in and to the following property, to wit: 1 horse, 1 gray horse, 1 beds and furniture, 1 side board, 1 dozen chairs and table, the goods and chattels of the said Hopkins, and I hereby give notice that on Friday the 13th instant, shall offer the same at public sale, at the residence of said Hopkins, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the aforesaid writ and costs, and all other costs for the purchase of the same, Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

ROBERT STEWART, late Shff

July 6th, 1830.

Village Herald.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOL. IV. PRINCESS-ANNE, MD., TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1830. NO. 16.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Friday, February 5, 1830.

STATE'S BANK.

Each of Mr. Teackle's speech in the debate on the bill to establish the BANK OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND, on the subject of the disposition of the question, House having resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and the motion of Mr. Speaker, (Thomas) to strike out the first section of the bill being under consideration—

Mr. TEACKLE rose and addressed the chair the following effect. The proposition of Hon. Speaker, is in substance, to strike the bill, the following, to wit:

WHEREAS a great number of the citizens of this State, by their petition in writ have prayed for the establishment of a banking institution, to be founded upon the capital money in the treasury, for the support of revenue and the general convenience of the people.

AND WHEREAS, it is deemed to be expedient and beneficial to erect a Bank upon the funds, for the purpose of accommodation upon special pledges, and extending upon the security of real estate—Therefore

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That there shall be established an institution to be styled the Bank of the State of Maryland"—Or in other words, to destroy the bill, and defeat the objects of the people who have prayed the establishment of a State's Bank, and proceeded to state, that from the entire uniformity of the course which had been pursued by opponents of the bill, its friends were induced to change their tactics, for the more plausible and specious plea, that it is not the pretended pledge, even addition to Baltimore, for I contend will long see the subscriber, where the crowd of people of the work, and all orders will be furnished and warranted, equal to the best of any manufacture. JONATHAN S. EASTMAN.

June 22, 1830.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court to me directed, at the suit of Nathan Brown, executor of Stephen Dashiell late of William Dase against William Dashiell late of John Dashiell, executor of the last will and testament of John Dashiell, deceased, I have seized and will expose to public sale, on Friday the 13th instant, all the right, title, claim and interest which the said John Dashiell, executor of the last will and testament of John Dashiell, deceased, had on the day of the sale of the said John Dashiell, executor of the last will and testament of John Dashiell, deceased, of, in and to the following property, to wit: 1 horse, 1 gray horse, 1 beds and furniture, 1 side board, 1 dozen chairs and table, the goods and chattels of the said Hopkins, and I hereby give notice that on Friday the 13th instant, shall offer the same at public sale, at the residence of said Hopkins, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the aforesaid writ and costs, and all other costs for the purchase of the same, Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

ROBERT STEWART, late Shff

July 6th, 1830.

Proposals for Publishing.—Rare eggs given to sheep and cattle which have been poisoned by eating laurel or laurel leaves, it is said, will effect a speedy cure. The dose is, one egg for a sheep, four for a cow. They can be administered by simply breaking the shell and slipping the yolk and as much of the white as is practicable, down the animal's throat.

Remedy for Poisoned Infants.—Raw eggs given to sheep and cattle which have been poisoned by eating laurel or laurel leaves, it is said, will effect a speedy cure. The dose is, one egg for a sheep, four for a cow. They can be administered by simply breaking the shell and slipping the yolk and as much of the white as is practicable, down the animal's throat.

DYSENTERY.—*Recipe for curing the Dysentery or summer complaint in its mildest or worst stages.*—Take two glasses of sweet oil —two glasses W. I. molasses—two glasses W. I. rum—simmer them well together over a fire till it becomes the thickness of honey, so that the oil may not separate from the rest. Write on the fire keep it well stirred, and when taken off continue the same till it is cold. Then the patient, if a grown person, should take a spoonful once an hour, till he finds the disease abating, then once in two hours, or as the judgment may suggest, until cured. Children to take it in like manner in proportion to their ages. The person who hands this for publication, is moved by none other than a humane motive. He has experienced cures in his own family, and knows many others of the same kind. It is a simple medicine, and not the least injurious to the most delicate constitution. Let those who are afflicted, try the experiment—it will do no harm and will certainly save life. Let those who may read this and test it out of the paper and carefully preserve it.

Kingston Pat.

From the Winchester, Va. Republican.

NEW THRASHING MACHINE.

We rode out to Mr. Joel Lumpton's on Friday, to see Dr. Clark's newly invented thrashing machine in operation. About 50 farmers had collected, many of them gentlemen of the first practical information in the county. We only repeat their opinion when we say, that the machine equalled the character they had heard of it, and that it exceeded in its performance all others they had ever seen. While we were present 12 sheaves were threshed in 7 minutes, which was at a minute; 24 sheaves, it is estimated, yield a bushel, or 288 bushels per hour. On Monday a further trial was had, in which 550 sheaves, or 22½ bushels, were got out in 32 minutes, and much cleaner than the bystanders had ever before seen. This is at the rate of about 450 bushels a day. The fact may appear incredible, but it is never the less so. The machine is remarkable simple, it occupies a space, about the size of a wheat fan, is worked with one or two hands, and requires the attendance of but 3 or 4 hands. The cost is about 60 dollars exclusive of the horse power, which is about 50 more. We understand that Messrs. J. Lumpton & John Bond have purchased the patent right for this county and Shenandoah, and that they have already received several orders.

A machine of the same kind may be seen at Mr. Keer's cabinet warehouse, in Winchester, to which a hand power is applied, and which got out on Monday last 10 bushels of wheat in 30 minutes. Messrs. D. Russell, Bushnell and Kerr, of Winchester, have purchased the right for the counties of London, Fauquier, Fairfax, Frederick, Clarke, Culpeper, Orange and Madison, and will in a few days be enabled to supply orders.

Composition for Grafting.—The following composition, we are assured has for sometime been made use of by the Messrs. Winships, at their valuable nursery in Brighton, and by them preferred to any other. Three parts resin, three parts beeswax, one part tallow, Melted and mixed while hot.

THE LATE JUDGE PETERS.

At the agricultural dinner in December 1823, a gentleman remarked that whiskey had got to an enormous price, yet he was certain its great excellence would change the habits of the tippler. "If every one pardon," replied the Judge, "it will completely change their habits, for they will stop their clothes for it when their money is out."

On the arrival of the great news of the detinrement of Bonaparte, the Judge met an acquaintance who first informed him of it, and as the Judge seemed to doubt, "Why," said he, "it is true, I assure you, it comes both France and Ireland." "Oh!" exclaimed the Judge "all mom then he was a cook and had served aboard ing to the cook that made a part of the crew of France, and the well known reputation of Ireland for boils.

When Judge Peters was speaker of the house of assembly, one of the members, in reading the rules, tripped on the carpet and fell down. The house burst into laughter, while the Judge with the utmost gravity, cried, "Order, order, gentlemen, I hope you see that a member is on the floor!" which is the usual way of acquiring silence, when a long one rises to speak.

Thomas Watson, Justice Peace.

When Watson became supernannated, a young Magistrate was appointed to succeed him. Cherishing that respect for age and long experience, for which the Indians are remarkable, the new officer waited on the old one for advice. Having stated a variety of cases and received satisfactory answers, he at length proposed the following:—"Where the Indians get drunk, and quarrel and fight, and act like the devil, what you do then?" "Hit 'em all up, and then fine 'em plaintiff, whip 'em fordant, and whip 'em witness."

Latin quotation.—A mystic who had been put to two expenses in a brutal handicap complained of it to the village school master. "Never mind him," said the pedagogue, "he is known to be *sic generis.*" "I know he did *sic,*" replied Hodge, "but I never heard he was *generous* in my life."

AN ODD PROBLEM.

There was a famous painter called the Pseudonomous, which was given to this purpose: When a man says, "I lie," does he lie, or does he not? If he lies he speaks truth; if he speaks truth he lies."—Many were the books that philosophers wrote in order to solve this problem. Chrysippus favored the word with no fewer than six; and Philetas studied himself to death in his attempts to solve it.

The Compliment.—A lady who had an excellent voice, and great fondness for singing, on being one day entreated to oblige the company with a proof of her ability, declared that she could not sing, and that she was positively HOARSE AS ANY RAVEN.

From the Philadelphia Mail.

FOR THE PEOPLE & LIBERTY.

VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1830.

STATE'S BANK.

The reader will perceive that the greater part of Mr. Teackle's speech, in the last House of Delegates, relative to the erection of a bank upon the funds and credit of the State, occupies that portion of to-day's paper which is usually allotted to advertisements and miscellaneous matters. It is well known that we do not coincide with that gentleman as to the practicability of establishing the proposed institution—but, having been employed to print a large number of copies of the said speech, and being reminded that a number of other editors, notwithstanding their objections to a State's bank, had either published or promised to publish it, we have yielded to the wish of its author by transferring the ready set types of the speech to the columns of the Herald. Any further remarks on the subject would be unnecessary, as we conceive it was pretty well settled, last winter, when it was rejected in the House of Delegates by an overwhelming majority.

We are informed that *William W. Rider*, Esq., was on yesterday elected *Cashier* of the State's Bank.

We perceive that the establishment of the *Easton Star*, edited by Mr. J. D. Green, has been transferred to the hands of Edwin Mullikin, Esq. a firm friend to the administration of the general and state governments.

Our readers will find in our paper to day, an account of the enthusiastic manner in which the President was received at Cincinnati. We recommend it to their attention, and desire them to remark, that this great full welcome, the greeting of congregated thousands to the Chief Magistrate of their choice, comes a few days after the Clay faction mustered their greatest strength, and could collect only a meager company of less than a hundred persons, to pay honor to the great leader of the opposition—and that, in the face of such a mighty contrast, the opposition still keep up the story of the unpopularity of the President, and the increase of the opposition strength. The fittest reply to such declarations is the pithy Scotch motto, "They say. What say they? *Let them say*"—*B. Repub.*

John Sellers, second teller of the United States branch bank at Boston, (in notice of wh. h was published in our last paper,) who has absconded with $40,000, belonging to the institution, has been apprehended—It has since been discovered that he is an additional $ufferer in the additional sum of $17,000. He remained concealed in the town, and on Sunday voluntarily surrendered himself to the cashier. He is now in confinement awaiting his trial. Nearly all the money taken has been recovered.

Norristown Reg.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

On the first day of January, 1825, the first year of Adams' administration the public debt was about $83,000,000

On the first day of January 1829, the first year of Jackson's administration the public debt was $58,000,

Jackson has paid more of the national debt during the first year of his administration than Adams did in any one year. In one year Jackson has reduced it about $10,000,000, Adams reduced it twenty five millions in four years.

Almost fifteen millions of dollars was paid for interest on the debt during Mr. Adams' administration—but Jackson alone, and in three or four years, we shall have no interest to pay, and the debt will also all be paid off. Then we shall have money enough to make roads and canals; and we shall get clear of many oppressive taxes. This is the wish of THE PEOPLE.

Hagerstown Mail.

Annapolis, July 15.

Meeting of the Executive Council.

The Executive Council met yesterday pursuant to notice in consequence of the absence of the Governor, who was prevented attending by indisposition, no appointments requiring his nomination were made. The council received the resignation of *Otho Scott*, Esq. a member of that body, and elected *John Forwood*, Esq. of Harford county, to supply the vacancy thus occasioned. Wednesday the 21st instant, has been appointed for the time of their next meeting.

The mother of the Emperor Napoleon, died at Rome, on the 26th of April, from the effects of her fall, in her 83rd year.

FOR THE VILLAGE HERALD.

"Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart therefrom."

The good and blessed efforts to be derived from Sunday School establishments in a religious and moral point of view have been more and more most clearly demonstrated and proven to the satisfaction of the Christian world, so that in fact there now exists no division of opinion, at all events among the sons of every denomination; and their united testimony is given in aid and encouragement of this blessed harbinger of glad tidings of great joy. May it not in some degree be considered a desiderata? It is certainly a great preparation of the youthful mind, by early impressing it with the importance of toward piety, without which we can never be well qualified for social or domestic, nor particularly religious enjoyment. Would it not add much to the importance as well as to the progress of this invaluable institution, if our good citizens would patronize it more generally, and interest themselves in furthering its objects? I am sure it is only necessary to call the attention of the Ladies to this pious work—as they are always ready to engage heartily in a good cause. Remember, should any one be the happy instrument in the hands of God, of saving one soul, how great will be the recompense!—how great the reward! P. S. O.

From the Norfolk Herald, July 2.

A gentleman who was present at the dinner given to Mr. Randolph, on Saturday last, has favored us with the following sketch of the speech delivered by Mr. Randolph, in reply to the regular toast given in compliment to him. Though trazed from memory he believes it is tolerably correct, embracing generally the substance, and in several instances the very expressions of Mr. R.

Mr. R. rose and made his acknowledgements for the honor which had been done him. He said that some 8 or 9 years ago, he a different part of the world, on an occasion not dissimilar to the present, he had on being toasted, expressed his opinion of the practice of giving toasts and receiving compliments, at public dinners, as being one unusual in his own country, and more honorable in the breach than in the observance, inasmuch as it furnished too great encouragement to speak of that vile thing self. He had said this, by way of apology for his very awkward figure which he then cut, and which Mr. Mayor, said he, I doubtless do now. But that it was still and without a doubt for at sometimes served to elicit from wary, sly and skilfull politicians, sentiments which they might otherwise have kept concealed He said, that no man would believe that this last consideration could be applicable to him; for that his principles, think God, had nevr been hidden. But that onan occasion like the present, when he was about to leave his native country, perhaps forever, and when an opportunity was for the first time offered to him of publicly explaining his motives, he felt it due to his constituents, and to himself, to say, that he had served them more than 30 years, and that supposing they would never require his services again, (as the sagacity of no man could have foreseen the adoption of an amended Constitution)—he had accepted office, as unexpected as it was unsolicited under the present administration. He had done this (and he seized upon this occasion to declare it,) from the conviction that in so doing he would give support to the administration of a man who had his entire confidence, and in whose honesty, intrepidity, and moral courage he had the utmost reliance. He would not conceal that there were some things which he might have wished otherwise, and where was the administration of which this might not be said? But, he asked, were we boarding school misses, looking up to some beau ideal of perfection, or were we men, recanting things as they are. No, he said, we were men, and he at the head of affairs was but a man, and fallible, like ourselves; but a man whose failings lean on virtue's side. He said, moreover, there was no alternative between the support of the present administration and the restoration of the Bourbons and the Stewarts—of the expelled dynasty; and that it made no difference whether he took a pound from this scale or added a pound to that. Charles Fox had said, that the worst of all possible governments was a *Restoration*; and he hoped our humble experience might not furnish another example to confirm it. That it was left for us to choose whom we would serve, But, he said, choose ye whom ye may, I and my house will serve the Lord.

Mr. R. said, that believing his constituents had no further service for him, he had come forward, at the call of his country; that he did not go abroad to attend foreign levees, or to make his bow to titled dignitaries; for that never having practised at home, he would be voted into the awkward squad, and sent back to drill: that he did not go out as resident minister; he went upon a special mission, and that *reinfects and foetat*—whether its purpose was obtained or defeated, home he returned,—he did not go to pocket the paltry outfit—he never would consent to take the people's money without rendering an equivalent for it.

Mr. R alluded to the formation of the Federal constitution, and said, that he recollected when under the old confederation, embarking from this port, he had been compelled to pay a duty as an alien on his arrival at New York. He saw the present constitution of the United States when it came forth from its chrysalis state, "and sir," said he, "no man saw—yes one man did see—two men saw—Patrick Henry and George Mason—the secret sting which lurked beneath the gaudy pinions of the butterfly.—He saw Gen. Washington when he landed at Whitehall—He saw a procession of both Houses drawn up to receive him, at a place now called Coffee House slip—He saw him when he delivered his inaugural address—he did not hear him for that was impossible—he heard and recollected perfectly well his first address to Congress. He remained in New York during all the sessions of Congress there—But, said he, I did not go to Lewes; and that he never had in his whole life attended one, either under the administration of George Washington, or John Adams, or Thomas Jefferson, or James Madison, or James Monroe, or John Q. Adams or Andrew Jackson; "and so help me God" he added, with earnestness, "I never will."

Mr. R. alluded to the reign of terror No. 1—but we do not distinctly recollect the context. We have given of course but an imperfect sketch of the outlines of Mr. R.'s address, and we are sensible that in many instances even the connection of his speech may not have been preserved. He concluded, however, with saying that he would pass a toast, in which not only his feelings but his interests were concerned:

"Prosperity, and success, now and forever to the ancient Borough of Norfolk."

THE GRANITE STATE.

The Evening's Mail brought us the New Hampshire Patriot, containing at length, the proceedings of a meeting of the Republican majority of the Legislature of that State, held for the purpose of expressing the voice of the State in relation to the administration of the General Government. The Convention met, and after being called to order, elected Samuel Tilton, Chairman, and James Farrington, Secretary. A preamble and resolutions were then unanimously adopted, and signed by nine members of the Senate, including the President, and *one hundred and twenty* members of the House of Representatives, including the Speaker.—The whole number of Senators is thirteen, and of Representatives two hundred and twenty.

We are compelled to omit the preamble, for the present, on account of its great length, but have with some exertion made room for the resolutions adopted by the meeting. They are as follows:—*B. Rep.*

Resolved, By this Convention, that the only object in establishing the General Government was to protect the States in making roads, digging canals, and exercising every other power of an independent Government, not directly involving the interests of foreign nations, or other States, or of their subjects or citizens.

Resolved, That the appropriation of money collected from the whole people of the United States, to the making of roads or canals, for the benefit of particular States, or neighborhoods, is a departure from the original object of the general government—unjust, unjust, and corrupt in its effects, and dangerous to the Union.

Resolved, That the taxes levied on the people directly or indirectly under the tariff, are no longer necessary to accomplish the legitimate ends of the General Gov ment, and that if any surplus remain after paying the public debts, it would be more politic and wise to divide it among the States—to be applied to internal improvements, than that it should be appropriated to those objects by Congress.

Resolved, That, for his attempts to reform and purify this Government, and particularly for the stand taken against this unequal, unjust corrupting and dangerous system of appropriations, GENERAL JACKSON has our thanks of this Convention, and in their opinion merits the applause and support of all those who cherish our Federal Union, and desire a pure administration of its concerns.

Resolved, That we approve of the nomination made by the Democratic members of the Legislatures of the States of *Pennsylvania* and *New York*, of GENERAL JACKSON, *as the candidate for the office of President for the next Presidential term.*

Whereas, we esteem it the duty of the representative to act in obedience to the will of his constituents, or to return to them the trust confided in him—and whereas the Hon. Samuel Bell, Senator from this State in the Congress of the United States, at a public meeting of the freeds of the administration of this State, openly and emphatically utter the following words, viz:—*"If I cannot come to represent the sentiments of a majority of my constituents, so help me Heaven, I will resign"*—and whereas, it must be the anxious desire of the said Samuel Bell to ascertain the time when the duty may decolve upon him, to which he thus solemnly pledged himself, before his constituents, his country and his God—Therefore

Resolved, That the Hon. *Samuel Bell*, Senator from New Hampshire, in the Congress of the United States, *has ceased to represent the sentiments of a majority of his constituents.*

SAMUEL TILTON, *Chairman.*
JAMES FARRINGTON, *Secretary.*

From the Cincinnati Republican.

Reception of the President of the United States in Cincinnati.

At a numerous meeting of the friends of the administration, convened at the Council Chamber on Wednesday evening last, Jonathan Fancourt, in the Chair, and R. Buchanan, Secretary—it being communicated to the meeting that the President of the United States, might probably be expected in Cincinnati in the course of three or four days, it was resolved that a committee should be appointed to prepare for his reception, and to meet him on the way and conduct him to this city.

The Committee consisted of the following gentlemen:

Gen. Wm. Lytle,	Chairman.
Rev. W. Burke,	Jno. Brown
Wm. R. Foster	J. C. Morsell
Henry Bagget	M. Dawson
S. Reynolds	Wm. D. Jones
Sam'l Findlick	James Anderson
C. Hales	J. Shortridge
E. Hulse	J. C. Avery
E. Carter	Wm. Conclin.

And two gentlemen from Louisiana.

The following gentlemen composing a band of music volunteered their services, viz. J. H. Carter, S. Talbert, Jr. W. Brown, W. Disney, Jr. W. Stansbury, J. Emerson, R. Lawson, Wm. T. Benbridge and J. Hopper. Their enlivened strains added very much to the pleasantness of the day, and will long and gratefully be remembered by the committee, and of the friends of the administration in this city generally.

About 10 miles above Cincinnati, at 11 o'clock on Sunday night, the Committee had the pleasure of meeting the respected Chief Magistrate of the Union, accompanied by Major A. J. Donelson, and the ladies of his family. The steam boats were lashed together, and the President having been apprised of the arrival of the Committee, they waited on him in a body, and General Lytle, the Chairman, delivered a brief address, of which the following is the substance:

"Sir—It becomes my duty as Chairman of the Committee appointed at a public meeting of the friends of the administration of this city, which was severed by the musketry of the volunteer companies who escorted him a short distance down the river on board the steamboats Clifton and Atalanta.

The Editor of the National Gazette (Philadelphia) states that he has seen letters of the first ability, from gentlemen perfectly well informed, who represent the people of Bolivar at that time. They hear the enthusiastic testimony to the magnanimity, his importance and purposes, and believe that he will be able to convince the world the falsehood of the charges which have been trumpeted against him in Venezuela. It is added that he possessed the power of evidently greatly disconcerted by this conduct, and that he was determined, in exercising it by the apprehension of causing or strengthening the suspicions which they had widely excited to his disadvantage. At the moment he refused the Presidentship from the Congress of Bogota he was unanimously of the troops would have rallied to his support, and sustained him against adverse efforts. Oral statements of the purport have been made to the editor of the Gazette, from personal observation.

The foundation of a Penitentiary has been laid in the neighborhood of Nashville. The building will be 310 feet by 58, and 3 stories high. A wall of 4 feet thick and 40 feet in height encloses an area of 310 feet by 300, in rear of the main building.

WESTERN SHEET LEAF.

We learn that a gentleman interested in the Flower River Steamboat Company, will shortly have a lead rolling mill in operation, and will soon be able to furnish sheet lead at any place on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and at such prices as will make it the interest of house and boat owners to use it generally in repairing buildings, steamboats, &c. We are confident that a building covered with sheet lead at a distance of not more than 50 miles from New Orleans, will pay for itself in the saving of expense of painting, and in the preservation of the roofs thereof. It will be fire proof, water proof, and of as near time proof as any building that can be erected. It may also be remarked, that a building covered with sheet lead,

[*Notes, &c. accompanying Mr. Teackle's Speech.*]

(a) *Abstract from the official Statement of the Banks of the State of South Carolina.*

Fiscal year	Amount of capital at the end of each fiscal year	Nett income
1812	102,346 76	
1813	155,300 11	3,325 21
1814	338,307 41	48,900 71
1815	441,573 39	65,032 69
1816	729,879 65	76,507 91
1817	1,052,866 45	103,538 07
1818	1,196,220 65	107,593 95
1819	1,196,220 65	100,037 37
1820	1,196,220 65	86,525 36
1821	1,196,220 65	150,072 18
1822	1,196,220 65	113,207 61
1823	1,196,220 65	116,350 58
1824	1,196,220 65	119,042 96
1825	1,196,220 65	70,500 00

Gross income in 13 years . . . 1,127,174 62
The income of 1825 was reduced by special receipts, the official returns for 1826, 1827, 1828 and 1829, would of continuous course, as a special operation, and consequent, [illegible]

(b) ABSTRACT — *Statement of monthly Banks in the State of Maryland, as reported to the [illegible] on the 2d February 1829, by the [illegible] of the Western Shore.*

Banks	Specie	Loans & Discounts
Mechanics Bank of Baltimore	59,219	636,412
Union Bank of Maryland	146,960	2,462,082
Commercial and Farmers Bk. of Baltimore	102,517	704,104
Bank of Baltimore	151,016	1,185,000
Marine Bank of Baltimore	89,229	314,506
Farmers & Mechanics Bank of Baltimore	31,918	529,620
Franklin Bank of Baltimore	124,001	633,209
Farmers Bk. of Maryland and Branches	57,818	1,081,850
Hagerstown Bank	42,853	553,544
Totals	824,512	8,267,390

Of city & county bks. 824,512 8,267,390

N. B. The cents are omitted in the foregoing abstract.

In the statement of the Union Bank of Maryland, the "specie" includes the "notes of specie paying banks," and their "notes in circulation" includes "notes of other incorporations, and individuals," also, in the statement of the Hagerstown Bank, "specie funds" is included in their representation of "specie on hand"—these are terms so vague and indefinite that the truth cannot be ascertained from them.

It is as well to be remarked that the sever al statements are exhibited under different dates, varying from December 1825, 1828, to January 1st, 1829, during which interval of time very considerable variations may have occurred; and it may be assumed that the most favourable day was selected by each institution, from all which it may be inferred that the actual amount of specie in the banks of this State, is far below the apparent aggregate of their several statements.

(c) *The Bank of the State of Alabama.*

Extract of a letter from a member of Congress dated Washington, D. C. February 10, 1830

"In reply to your request for information on the subject of our financial institution, I have to remark that the State of Alabama has for some years had a bank in successful operation, upon the plan you mention—it is purely the property of the people, and the dividends are applied to their exclusive benefit. I send you the last official report of the situation of the institution, which proves the expediency of this improvement of the sovereign right for the supply of revenue, and the common convenience of the people, while it demonstrates the gross injustice of any transfer of this high and valuable prerogative of the State for the special benefit of a favoured few, or public-spirited individuals."

Extract from the Report of the Joint Committee, appointed by the General Assembly to examine into the situation and condition of the State Bank,

"The paper annexed B, exhibits a measure of the operations of the Bank, since January 7th, 1823, to the 8th inst. inclusive, by which it will appear that the Bank is liable for the amount of its notes in circulation and the amount due to individual depositors, making an aggregate of $656,293 631. To meet this liability, the bank possesses funds of the following description, viz—Specie $127,369 631 notes of other solvent banks, principally U. States, $72,925, Bills of Exchange payable at Mobile and New Orleans, $686,927 69, used readily available for any emergency—These several sums, $887,223, the amount due from other Banks on account, the sum of $9,376 83, making a total of $896,293 631. Besides this amount, used exclusively in the bank, has due it, on notes discounted $237,—660 74, makes a grand total of $1,133,354 $63, leaving an excess, including real estate and "furniture, of $476,657 63, above what it is liable for, exclusive of a sum of its concerns highly flattering, and thereby creating an unshaken confidence in its solvency—and as the committee believe, rising in the full est extent the objects for which it was established, and which objects cannot be defeated or impeded by any wise, skilful and judicious directory

"The committee cannot conclude without bestowing due praise on the Cashier and Clerks of the Bank, for the alacrity and ability with which they discharge the onerous and laborious duties assigned them,

DAVID MOORE,
ELISHA WOMACK, } Committee on part of H.
JOHN CLARK,
JOHN WATKINS, } Committee on part of the Senate.
JOHN H. COGAN,
J. W. GANT,

From the [illegible] accompanying the foregoing report, the following *facts* are elicited, viz. 1st

The Capital Stock is	$495,563
Notes in circulation	527,637
Specie funds, including bills of exchange, payable at Mobile and New Orleans, most readily available for any emergency	842,900
Besides which, the Bank of the State of Alabama holds the notes of other institutions, principally of the State of Georgia, to the amount of	73,293
Notes in the hands of the public, exclusive of those issued by the Bank of the State of Alabama, amount to	19,635
Bank of Washington	68,064
Bank of the Metropolis	500,000
Patriotic Bank	29,780
Bank of Washington	250,000
F. & M. Bank of Georgetown	485,9000
Union Bank of Georgetown	478,600
Bank of Alexandria	500,000
Bk. of Potomack	500,000
Totals	$3,193,029

19,635	
29,806	
20,501	
171,906	36,055
152,945	31,151
168,867	21,281
138,389	38,316
780,029	197,932

The foregoing comparison is pregnant with *facts*, which are calculated to induce the most interesting reflections, and if further proof in demonstration of the great value of the improvement in contemplation, were necessary, the late report of the Treasurer of the Western Shore, upon the statements of sundry banks in this state, might be quotrasted, not only with the situation and resources of the Bank of the State of Alabama, but, with the public Banks of Georgia, of Tennessee, and of South Carolina, which severally belong to those states exclusively, and are conducted by public officers for the sole benefit of their revenue, and the general convenience of their population.

(d) Aggregate of specie in the several banks of this state from their own statements as reported by the treasurer of the Western Shore,

	$822,595
Productive capital of invested money in the treasury consisting of funded debt of the U. States, and stock held by the state in different banks,	935,601

(e) *Amendment proposed in lieu of the first section.*

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of Maryland, That there shall be established an institution to be styled The Bank of the State of Maryland, and that the concerns of the said bank, shall be controlled, under the management of a President and 5 directors, for the sale and exclusive benefit of the State, and the accommodation of the people, and that the said President and Directors shall be appointed by the general assembly of Maryland, on the recommendation of the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the council, two thirds of the members present in each branch of the said assembly concurring in such appointments; and the directors to be appointed shall divide themselves by lot, into five classes, one of which classes shall become vacant, in succession, at the end of each year, and the vacancy shall be supplied as aforesaid; and in all appointments of President and Directors it shall be the duty of the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the council, to rejected upon the recommendation of the general assembly, two thirds of the members present in each branch thereof concurring as aforesaid—Provided always that no person shall be appointed, nor removed from, any office in the said bank on account of his political opinion.

The Bank of the State of South Carolina.

In further refutation of the scandalous stories respecting the Bank of the State of S. Carolina, the following information from undoubted sources, is submitted:

Extract of a letter from a Senator of the State of S. Carolina, who has been a member of their legislature, and a Director of their State Bank since its establishment in 1812, dated Columbia, S. C. Feb. 6, 1830.

"Our institution continues in successful operation, still retaining the undivided and entire confidence of the public. Although all our banks are very sound, and in full credit, yet the people entertain a marked preference for the notes of the Bank of the State of S. Carolina, and I believe if the capital were doubled, it would be acted upon with a proportionate advantage to the treasury of the State, and to the people.

Extract of another letter from a Senator of the same state in the Congress of the U. States, dated Washington, D. C. Feb. 9, 1830.

"I have had the pleasure to receive your letter inquiring as to the success of the bank of the State of South Carolina, and in reply can only say generally that it has been, and continues to be, a *profitable institution*—The state is the sole proprietor of the stock—it is a *specie bank*, and in addition, the faith of the state is pledged for the redemption of its notes."

It will be remarked that both of the letters, from which the foregoing are extracts, were written since the delivery of the speech of Mr. Teackle in the debate on the bill to establish the Bank of the State of Maryland.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of St. Mary's county, dated Feb. 5, 1830.

"I have attentively read, and seriously deliberated upon, the minority report upon the memorials of sundry citizens of different counties, praying the establishment of a State's Bank, to be founded upon the invested monies in the treasury for the supply of revenue and the general benefit of the people—and as far as my reflection carries me, I cannot doubt of the great advantages that would result to the firmness of the state and the convenience of the citizens, as well as to the interests of agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and the common improvements of every class, from the operations of the plan proposed. For when we regard the very small amount of circulating medium, with reference to population and property, we perceive that a loan has been put upon the easiness of common objects, which the closeness and variety of our agricultural and commercial connections necessarily involves. The United States may now contain about fourteen millions of inhabitants, with a specie currency of not more than three dollars *per capita*; while in England, whose population may equal ours, the amount of specie *per capita*, is two pounds ten shillings sterling—This enormous difference at once shews the actual want of money for the common convenience of society, and great objects of amelioration. Good paper, to all intents and purposes, is as useful in our interest, and concerns as the coin of precious metals, —and the great *desideratum* is a monied capacity available without a burden on the people, or on the treasury. This the state possesses, and the realization of your theory would materially increase the power from which it is derived—The most obvious, and easy accomplished, is the enhancement of our fiscal means, and the concerns of individuals, which would be benefited by the augmentation of money in circulation at moderate interest, adequately secured, undergirdle guards and protections—The operation would be to add the whole property of the State of Maryland, a better basis for a currency than the notes of private corporations, which might be contrasted with the specie, which will disappear in the time of need? And who will deny it—A bank established on such a basis, would be an early rally call into action a vast amount of labour, industry and enterprise—and while the revenue has decreased in an inverse ratio to the increase of population, our resources, and particularly our lands, have diminished proportionably—Let the state, in a season of adequate circulation we could improve our estates, educate our children, and contribute in a variety of ways to the comfort, the comforts and social happiness—Now, when money is plenty, interest will be low; for men may discount it at any time, and enrich the country—Freedom, wealth, industry and independence, all depend upon it essentially. But what is the opposition of the people of Maryland? There are many *sellers* and but few *buyers*, which is a proof of the want of money, a federal depreciation of real and personal estate, and surely time or an age of lands and labour, and surely time or an age of lands and labour, and surely time or an age of lands and labour

[*Notes, &c. accompanying Mr. Teackle's Speech.*]

(*a*) *Abstract from the Official Statement of the Bank of the State of South Carolina.*

Fiscal year	Amount of capital at the end of each fiscal year	Nett income
1812	102,346 76	3,325 21
1813	155,900 14	48,909 71
1814	388,800 14	48,909 71
1815	411,573 59	63,022 69
1816	722,879 05	76,507 91
1817	1,057,866 05	105,538 07
1818	1,196,220 65	107,593 95
1819	1,196,220 65	100,287 87
1820	1,196,220 65	86,525 36
1821	1,196,220 65	120,072 18
1822	1,196,220 65	113,297 61
1823	1,196,220 65	116,350 58
1824	1,196,220 65	115,042 96
1825	1,196,220 65	70,500 00
		1,127,174 62

Gross income in 13 years 1,127,174 62

The income of 1825 was reduced by special reservation, the official returns for 1826, 1827, 1828 and 1829, would in a continuous course, of successful operation, and consequent prosperity,

"CONTRACT—*Statement of country Banks*

"*Nett Income expected to be received on the 1st February 1829, by the Stockholders of the Western Shore.*

Names of Banks	Specie	Loans & Discounts
Mechanics Bank of Baltimore	52,219	656,413
Union Bank of Maryland	146,960	2,462,082
Commercial and Farmers Bk. of Baltimore	102,517	704,104
Bank of Baltimore	191,016	2,485,002
Marine Bank of Baltimore	89,229	314,506
Farmers & Mechanics Bank of Baltimore	31,918	529,670
Franklin Bank of Baltimore	124,061	633,399
Farmers Bk. of Maryland and Branches	57,818	1,081,850
Hagerstown Bank	42,843	583,841
TOTAL	838,581	9,367,890

N. B. The specie is omitted in the foregoing abstract.

In the statement of the Union Bank of Maryland, the "specie" includes the "notes of specie paying banks," and their "notes in circulation" includes "deposits due to banks, incorporations, and individuals;" also, in the statement of the Hagerstown Bank, "specie funds" is included in their representation of "specie on hand"—these are terms so vague and indefinite that the truth cannot be ascertained from them.

It is as well to be remarked that the several statements are exhibited under different dates, varying from December 23d, 1828, to January 1st, 1829, during which interval of time very considerable fluctuations may have occurred; and it may be presumed that the most favourable day was selected by each institution, from all which it may be inferred that the actual amount of specie in the banks of this State, is far below the apparent aggregate of their several statements.

(*c*) *The Bank of the State of Alabama.*

Extract of a letter from a member of Congress dated Washington, D. C. February 10, 1830.

"In reply to your request for information on the subject of our financial institution, I have to remark that the State of Alabama has for some years had a bank in successful operation, upon the plan you mention—it is purely the property of the people, and the dividends are applied to their exclusive benefit. I send you the last official report of the situation of the institution, which proves the expediency of this improvement of the sovereign right for the supply of revenue, and the common convenience of the people, while it demonstrates the gross injustice of any transfer of this high and valuable prerogative of the state or the special benefit of a favoured few, or privileged order of individuals."

Extract from the Report of the Joint Committee, appointed by the General Assembly to examine into the situation and condition of the State Bank.

"The paper marked B. exhibits an exposure of the operations of the Bank, since Jan. 5th, 1829, to the 8th inst. inclusive, by which it will appear that the Bank is liable for the amount of its notes in circulation and the amount due to individual depositors, making an aggregate of $656,293 83½. To meet this liability, the bank possesses funds of the following description, viz.: Specie $127,569 63½ notes of other solvent banks, principally U. States, $72,285, Bills of Exchange payable at Mobile and New Orleans, $686,927 09, most readily available for any emergency—These several sums, added to the amount due from other Banks on account, the sum of $8,376 83½, making a total of $16,293 62½, besides this amount, not readily convertible into funds to meet the emergency, the bank has due it on notes discounted $237,[illegible] 75½, making a gross total of $1,142,554 86½ bearing interest, including real estate and furniture, of $604,617 62½, above what it holds for, presenting a view of its concerns highly flattering, and thereby creating an unshaken confidence in its solvency—and as the committee believe, resulting in the full extent the objects for which it was established, and which objects cannot be defeated under an impartial, skilful and judicious directory

The committee cannot conclude without bestowing due praise on the Cashier and Clerks of the Bank, for the alacrity and a[illegible] with which they discharge the duties and [illegible] assigned them.

DAVID MOORE, } Committee on
ELISHA YOUNG, } part of H.
JOHN CLARK, } Rep's
JOHN WATKINS, } Committee on
JOHN HOPKINS, } part of
J. W. GRAY, } the Senate.

From the [illegible] accompanying the foregoing report, the following *facts* are elicited, to wit, viz:

The Capital Stock is	$405,563
Notes in circulation	527,637
Specie fund, including bills of exchange, payable at Mobile and New Orleans, most readily available for any emergency	842,900

Notes which the Bank of the State of Alabama holds the stock of other institutions, principally those of the Bank of U. States, for 78,293

By which it appears that the *notes* in circulation *exceed*, and their *specie funds* are nearly *double*, the entire capital of the bank.

Now with a view to demonstrate the superior credit of a sovereign State, in the improvement of this prerogative, the subjoined exhibit, taken from the official statement of the secretary of the Treasury of the United States is presented by way of contrast, viz.

Banks in the District of Columbia	*Capital*	*Notes in circulation*	*Specie funds*
Bank of Washington	479,120	88,064	19,633
Bank of the Metropolis	500,000	39,780	29,806
Patriotic Bank	250,000	100,068	20,591
Bank of Washington			
F. & M. Bank of Georgetown	485,9000	171,906	36,055
Union Bank of Georgetown	478,000	152,945	51,151
Bank of Alexandria	500,000	108,867	21,251
Bk. of Potomack	500,000	138,389	38,316
Totals	$3,193,020	780,029	197,932

"The foregoing comparison is pregnant with *facts*, which are calculated to induce the most interesting reflections, and if further proofs, in demonstration of the great value of the improvement in contemplation, were necessary, the late report of the Treasurer of the Western Shore, upon the statements of sundry banks in this state, might be contrasted, not only with the situation and resources of the Bank of the State of Alabama, but, with the public Banks of Georgia, of Tennessee, and of South Carolina, which severally belong to those states exclusively, and are conducted by public officers for the sole benefit of their revenue, and the general convenience of their population.

(*d*) Aggregate of specie in the several banks of this state from their own statements as reported by the treasurer of the Western Shore,

$832,595

Productive capital of invested moneys in the treasury consisting of funded debt of the U. States and stock held by the state in different banks, 935,601

(*e*) *Amendment proposed in lieu of the first section.*

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of Maryland, That there shall be established an institution to be styled The Bank of the State of Maryland, and that the concerns of the said bank, shall be controlled under the management of a President and 5 Directors, for the sole and exclusive benefit of the State, and the accommodation of the people; and that the said President and Directors shall be appointed by the general assembly of Maryland, on the recommendation of the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the council, to continue for such appointments, persons of experience in men and things, of integrity and sound discretion, independent of any concern with, or interest in, any other moneyed institution, or any concern in any hazardous speculation; and the same rule shall be observed to apply to the President and Directors of the State's Bank in their elections of all subordinate officers, agents and servants, and more particularly to the appointment of Cashier of the said bank and the said President; and Directors so to be appointed as aforesaid, under the restrictions and limitations of this act, shall hold their offices during good behaviour, subject to removal by the Executive, upon the recommendation of a majority of assembly, two thirds of the members present in each branch thereof concurring as aforesaid—Provided always that no person shall be appointed, nor removed from, any office in the said bank on account of his political opinion.

The Bank of the State of South Carolina.

In further refutation of the scandalous stories respecting the Bank of the State of S. Carolina, the following information from undoubted sources, is submitted:

Extract of a letter from a Senator of the State of S. Carolina, who has been a member of their legislature, and a Director of their State Bank since its establishment in 1812, dated Columbia, S. C. Feb. 6, 1830.

"Our institution continues in successful operation, still retaining the unshaken and entire confidence of the public. Although all our banks are very sound, and in full credit, yet the people entertain a marked preference for the notes of the Bank of the State of S. Carolina, and I believe if the capital were doubled, it would be acted upon with a proportionate advantage to the treasury of the State, and to the people.

Extract of another letter from a Senator of the same state in the Congress of the U. States, dated Washington, D. C. Feb. 9, 1830.

"I have had the pleasure to receive your letter inquiring as to the success of the bank of the State of South Carolina, and in reply can only say generally that it has been, and continues to be, a *profitable institution*—The state is the sole proprietor of the stock—it is a *specie bank*, and in addition, the faith of the state is pledged for the redemption of its notes."

It will be remarked that both of the letters, from which the foregoing are extracts, were written since the delivery of the speech of Mr. Teackle in the debate on the bill to establish the Bank of the State of Maryland.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of St. Mary's county, dated Feb. 5, 1830.

"I have attentively read, and seriously deliberated upon, the matter of your report upon the memorials of sundry citizens of different counties, praying the establishment of a State's Bank, to be founded upon invested monies in the treasury for the supply of revenue and the general benefit of the people—and as far as my reflection carries me, I cannot doubt of the great advantages that would result to the finances of the state and the convenience of the citizens, as well as to the interests of agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and the common improvements of every class, from the operations of the plan proposed. For when we regard the very small amount of circulating medium, with reference to population and property, we perceive that a limit has been put upon the vastness of common objects, which the closeness and variety of our agricultural and commercial connections necessarily involves.

"The United States may now contain about fourteen millions of inhabitants, with a specie currency of not more than three dollars per capita; while in England, whose population may equal ours, the amount of specie *per capita*, is two pounds ten shillings and sixpence—This enormous difference at once shews the actual want of money for the common convenience of society, and great subjects of amelioration. Good paper, to all intents and purposes, is as useful in our internal concerns as the coin of precious metals—and the production of it is a mixed capacity available without a burden on the people, or on the treasury. Thus the state may venture, and the realization of your theory would materially increase the source from which it is derived—The main object is the *profit* of the public, as the enhancement of our fiscal means, and the concerns of individuals would be benefited by the augmentation of money in circulation at moderate interest, adequately secured, under ample guards and precautions—The question arises, what is the whole property of the State of Maryland, a better basis for a currency than the notes of banks relying upon a few thousand dollars

ed with the ends anticipated—he would rather believe that the President and Directors in their progress and operations, would, as trustees of the general weal, and under their specifical qualifications, and their rigidly prescribed course of duties, be virtually prohibited from party influence or partiality, and the great paramounting principle of selfhood, in a due regard to their proper interest, and the retention of their places in any change of the executive, would conduce to the observance of even kindly justice in conducting the concerns of the State's Bank; and the assumption is justified by the *actual experience of several States under analogous circumstances.*

2. That with respect to the fundamental capital, it had been supposed that it would not be necessary to convert into coin more than the funded debt of the United States, as the portion of that debt which is held by the State, is equivalent to, and *exceeding* in amount by several fold, the specie possessed by any incorporation of this state, while the *credit of the State in the different banks, would go so far to that determination and reciprocally and contingent on operation, which has distinguished of the action of similar institutions elsewhere.*

3. That the power to "make issue and negotiate promissory notes," is merely formal, and that the proposed revision being founded upon an assigned *substantial* capital, could not impinge the organic law of the Federal Government, which designs to prohibit the making of bills of credit a tender in payment of debts, and affids the notes of the Commonwealth's Bank of Kentucky, and those of the Bank of the State of Tennessee, were, in effect, of that description, the right to emit them has not been questioned in any of the courts of the United States.

4. As this power has been conceded, in actual practice, the deduction drawn from the supposition that the resources of the bank would be confined nearly to its capital paid in, is entirely groundless and inadmissible, and by the exhibits of the Bank of the State of Alabama, where the notes far exceed the gross amount of capital, and their circulation are greater, for than either of them, and the operations of the public Banks of other States, I am fortified in believing that the State of Maryland might gain an income of great extent from her 8 mineral institutions, that in point of fact from the *supreme credit* of its emissions, and the *effusion of the treasury*, its disposable means would increase from year to year, *pari passu*, with the augmentation of its capital, and furnish means for literature, and the most liberal diffusion of intercommunication incalculable; and I may be permitted to point the salutary and invigorating influences upon the body politic, which would flow from the *mutual tentiousness action and reaction, the capital and centrifugal force the impulse and return of money, obviously incident to its operations.*

Mr. Teackle proceeded to state his sentiments in concurrence with the views of the enlightened President on the subject of improvements, and avowed his conviction, which had been of long standing, that the best expedient would be found in the practical use of an inconvertible currency, and that this assertion was illustrated with popular force and perspicuity by the last report of the President and Directors of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, to the Legislature of that State; and that he also concurred in ascribing the flourishing condition of Philadelphia to the cause which the President and assigned it, as from the reflection of many years upon the mysteries of circulation, and their influence upon commerce, he had been satisfied that effective money was as essential to restore the energies of a paralyzed population as is the food of plants to nourish the latent principles contained in their bulb; but to the effective, the circulation must be communicate to the interchanges of society, and as constant intercourse with the *prosperity* or wealth of that society—it has been aptly called the soul of industry, as like Wheat's Car, it reduces friction and multiplies productive labour indefinitely. Ann Mr. T further said, that he had repudiated the idea of convertible as connecting specie as equivalent to facilities of any denomination, or as imparting intrinsic value, neither could he allow that the issue was unlimited or liable to money—that representing and being bottomed on values was all sufficient, natural, that the issue of money, in the proper character as such, extends as it tends to restore the circulation and prevent the end of the social work, while forced *verible* money is ever hospital. He stated that the proposition of the committee, this bank at Baltimore had been discovered a time before the value of convertible property reason of the ten. ensive indulgence of her citizens in Europe. The Bank exercise the balance of trade exchangeable vast that the depression in the nation of consequent their property, was popular, and the power of an enterprising whose general capital might in circumstances, depend, on adverse current rose rapidly in a wall and state.

Mr. Teackle again adverted to

of the State of Alabama, and quoted a Bank statement of its act, exhibiting the Banks of the State, as compared to the Legislature for the Treasurer of the Mississippi, [illegible] of their notes circulation—amounted nearly a little more than a fifth [illegible] to four rental, and that their [illegible] of the State of Alabama, also of their claims and demands, the and of violation of the principle in controversy, and to prove the superior credit of public Banks over any private incorporation, he adumbrated an edited exposition of the Bank of the State of Alabama, in which it appears that—

"The institution is founded entirely on State capital, to the exclusion of individual stockholders. Its loans are distributed among the counties according to their population. Its operations have been successful, as its gross in five years have been $409,843 the growth of income need with only about $20,000, and by surplus profit, and annual revenue, its capital has increased from year to year, until it amounts to upwards of $450,000. Particular particulars are to be found in the annexed abstract from the official statement of the successive gain of the bank of the State of Alabama since its commencement, viz.

Years.	Gain.
1825	$16,222 07
1826	45,211 49
1827	38,770 74
1828	50,151 81
1829	50,397 45
Total gain in 5 years	$199,254 53
Average capital	320,651 0

Average gain, about 12 per centum per annum.

And to prove that the gains, which have been apportioned to the useful purposes of the State, exclusive of the reservations, have not been excessive, the subjoined statement, in relation to the Bank, is submitted, to wit:

Capital Stock	465,690 00
Notes in circulation	468,451 00
Money on deposit	118,625 92
Debts due the Bank	614,157 51
Real and personal estate	10,587 16
Cash and bills of exchange	463,728 92

—it is believed that there be few, if indeed there be any, of the monied institutions, in which individuals are concerned, that can shew so strong an evidence of actual wealth and prosperity. (c)

After adverting to a mass of documentary testimony in support of the solidity and impregnability of his position, among which was a communication from the late Governor of Georgia, which concludes by saying that the experiment of their State Bank had been entirely satisfactory, Mr. Teackle said, that if the state of South Carolina, and Tennessee, and Louisiana, and Alabama, and Georgia, have erected Banks upon their public funds, for the supply of revenue and the common benefits of the people, and if the success of those institutions has realized the great advantages anticipated, and largely contributed to their relief and accommodation, and to the general welfare and prosperity, if in fact, *by the operation of these institutions every proprietor is enabled to borrow his own means, and may obtain, on easy terms, and at a moderate interest, convenient money to the amount of half of his estate*, why may not Maryland, with equal justice, improve her high prerogative, in the like creation of a State's Bank, to enjoy its revenue and commodations? And will not the people of Maryland expect this improvement of their Sovereign Right in the present session of their Legislature? The State of the treasury and the depression of property from the actual death and scarcity of money—the sought to prove the absolute need of some expedient and substantial measures if not to elicit her dormant treasures, and to stimulate her productive labour, at least to avert the further spread of pecuniary distress, or impending ruin. Then why not resort to that *necessary* institution, that is most fully tested as most efficient and beneficial? and would not the delay of that improvement would increase from year to year, *pari passu*, with the augmentation of its capital, and furnish means for literature, and the most liberal diffusion of intercommunication incalculable; and I may be permitted to point the salutary and invigorating influences upon the body politic, which would flow from the *mutual tentiousness action and reaction, the capital and centrifugal force the impulse and return of money, obviously incident to its operations.*

Mr. Teackle proceeded to state his sentiments in concurrence with the views of the enlightened President on the subject of improvements, and avowed his conviction, which had been of long standing, that the best expedient would be found in the practical use of an inconvertible currency, and that this assertion was illustrated with popular force and perspicuity by the last report of the President and Directors of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, to the Legislature of that State; and that he also concurred in ascribing the flourishing condition of Philadelphia to the cause which the President and assigned it, as from the reflection of many years upon the mysteries of circulation, and their influence upon commerce, he had been satisfied that effective money was as essential to restore the energies of a paralyzed population as is the food of plants to nourish the latent principles contained in their bulb; but to the effective, the circulation must be communicate to the interchanges of society, and as constant intercourse with the *prosperity* or wealth of that society—it has been aptly called the soul of industry, as like Wheat's Car, it reduces friction and multiplies productive labour indefinitely. Ann Mr. T further said, that he had repudiated the idea of convertible as connecting specie as equivalent to facilities of any denomination, or as imparting intrinsic value, neither could he allow that the issue was unlimited or liable to money—that representing and being bottomed on values was all sufficient, natural, that the issue of money, in the proper character as such, extends as it tends to restore the circulation and prevent the end of the social work, while forced *verible* money is ever hospital. He stated that the proposition of the committee, this bank at Baltimore had been discovered a time before the value of convertible property reason of the ten. ensive indulgence of her citizens in Europe. The Bank exercise the balance of trade exchangeable vast that the depression in the nation of consequent their property, was popular, and the power of an enterprising whose general capital might in circumstances, depend, on adverse current rose rapidly in a wall and state.

Mr. Teackle again adverted to

of the State of Alabama, and quoted a Bank statement of its act, exhibiting the Banks of the State, as compared to the Legislature for the Treasurer of the Mississippi, [illegible] of their notes circulation—amounted nearly a little more than a fifth [illegible] to four rental, and that their [illegible] of the State of Alabama, also of their claims and demands, the and of violation of the principle in controversy, and to prove the superior credit of public Banks over any private incorporation, he adumbrated an edited exposition of the Bank of the State of Alabama, in which it appears that—

"The institution is founded entirely on State capital, to the exclusion of individual stockholders. Its loans are distributed among the counties according to their population. Its operations have been successful, as its gross in five years have been $409,843 the growth of income need with only about $20,000, and by surplus profit, and annual revenue, its capital has increased from year to year, until it amounts to upwards of $450,000. Particular particulars are to be found in the annexed abstract from the official statement of the successive gain of the bank of the State of Alabama since its commencement, viz.

Years.	Gain.
1825	$16,222 07
1826	45,211 49
1827	38,770 74
1828	50,151 81
1829	50,397 45

ed with the ends anticipated—he would rather believe that the President and Directors in their progress and operations, would, as trustees of the general weal, and under their specifical qualifications, and their rigidly prescribed course of duties, be virtually prohibited from party influence or partiality, and the great paramounting principle of selfhood, in a due regard to their proper interest, and the retention of their places in any change of the executive, would conduce to the observance of even kindly justice in conducting the concerns of the State's Bank; and the assumption is justified by the *actual experience of several States under analogous circumstances.*

2. That with respect to the fundamental capital, it had been supposed that it would not be necessary to convert into coin more than the funded debt of the United States, as the portion of that debt which is held by the State, is equivalent to, and *exceeding* in amount by several fold, the specie possessed by any incorporation of this state, while the *credit of the State in the different banks, would go so far to that determination and reciprocally and contingent on operation, which has distinguished of the action of similar institutions elsewhere.*

3. That the power to "make issue and negotiate promissory notes," is merely formal, and that the proposed revision being founded upon an assigned *substantial* capital, could not impinge the organic law of the Federal Government, which designs to prohibit the making of bills of credit a tender in payment of debts, and affids the notes of the Commonwealth's Bank of Kentucky, and those of the Bank of the State of Tennessee, were, in effect, of that description, the right to emit them has not been questioned in any of the courts of the United States.

4. As this power has been conceded, in actual practice, the deduction drawn from the supposition that the resources of the bank would be confined nearly to its capital paid in, is entirely groundless and inadmissible, and by the exhibits of the Bank of the State of Alabama, where the notes far exceed the gross amount of capital, and their circulation are greater, for than either of them, and the operations of the public Banks of other States, I am fortified in believing that the State of Maryland might gain an income of great extent from her 8 mineral institutions, that in point of fact from the *supreme credit* of its emissions, and the *effusion of the treasury*, its disposable means would increase from year to year, *pari passu*, with the augmentation of its capital, and furnish means for literature, and the most liberal diffusion of intercommunication incalculable; and I may be permitted to point the salutary and invigorating influences upon the body politic, which would flow from the *mutual tentiousness action and reaction, the capital and centrifugal force the impulse and return of money, obviously incident to its operations.*

Mr. Teackle proceeded to state his sentiments in concurrence with the views of the enlightened President on the subject of improvements, and avowed his conviction, which had been of long standing, that the best expedient would be found in the practical use of an inconvertible currency, and that this assertion was illustrated with popular force and perspicuity by the last report of the President and Directors of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, to the Legislature of that State; and that he also concurred in ascribing the flourishing condition of Philadelphia to the cause which the President and assigned it, as from the reflection of many years upon the mysteries of circulation, and their influence upon commerce, he had been satisfied that effective money was as essential to restore the energies of a paralyzed population as is the food of plants to nourish the latent principles contained in their bulb; but to the effective, the circulation must be communicate to the interchanges of society, and as constant intercourse with the *prosperity* or wealth of that society—it has been aptly called the soul of industry, as like Wheat's Car, it reduces friction and multiplies productive labour indefinitely. Ann Mr. T further said, that he had repudiated the idea of convertible as connecting specie as equivalent to facilities of any denomination, or as imparting intrinsic value, neither could he allow that the issue was unlimited or liable to money—that representing and being bottomed on values was all sufficient, natural, that the issue of money, in the proper character as such, extends as it tends to restore the circulation and prevent the end of the social work, while forced *verible* money is ever hospital. He stated that the proposition of the committee, this bank at Baltimore had been discovered a time before the value of convertible property reason of the ten. ensive indulgence of her citizens in Europe. The Bank exercise the balance of trade exchangeable vast that the depression in the nation of consequent their property, was popular, and the power of an enterprising whose general capital might in circumstances, depend, on adverse current rose rapidly in a wall and state.

Mr. Teackle again adverted to

of the State of Alabama, and quoted a Bank statement of its act, exhibiting the Banks of the State, as compared to the Legislature for the Treasurer of the Mississippi, [illegible] of their notes circulation—amounted nearly a little more than a fifth [illegible] to four rental, and that their [illegible] of the State of Alabama, also of their claims and demands, the and of violation of the principle in controversy, and to prove the superior credit of public Banks over any private incorporation, he adumbrated an edited exposition of the Bank of the State of Alabama, in which it appears that—

"The institution is founded entirely on State capital, to the exclusion of individual stockholders. Its loans are distributed among the counties according to their population. Its operations have been successful, as its gross in five years have been $409,843 the growth of income need with only about $20,000, and by surplus profit, and annual revenue, its capital has increased from year to year, until it amounts to upwards of $450,000. Particular particulars are to be found in the annexed abstract from the official statement of the successive gain of the bank of the State of Alabama since its commencement, viz.

Years.	Gain.
1825	$16,222 07
1826	45,211 49
1827	38,770 74
1828	50,151 81
1829	50,397 45

mittee, the institution, which would be so strong in its first formation, and which would be so powerfully aided and fortified by the invigorating deposits of the treasury, would most extensively conduce to the convenience, and general welfare of the people. Mr. Teackle took up the bill, and gave a synopsis of its several clauses, the subjoined statement, in relation to the Bank, is submitted, to wit:

Capital Stock	465,690 00
Notes in circulation	468,451 00
Money on deposit	118,625 92
Debts due the Bank	614,157 51
Real and personal estate	10,587 16
Cash and bills of exchange	463,728 92

—it is believed that there be few, if indeed there be any, of the monied institutions, in which individuals are concerned, that can shew so strong an evidence of actual wealth and prosperity. (c)

After adverting to a mass of documentary testimony in support of the solidity and impregnability of his position, among which was a communication from the late Governor of Georgia, which concludes by saying that the experiment of their State Bank had been entirely satisfactory, Mr. Teackle said, that if the state of South Carolina, and Tennessee, and Louisiana, and Alabama, and Georgia, have erected Banks upon their public funds, for the supply of revenue and the common benefits of the people, and if the success of those institutions has realized the great advantages anticipated, and largely contributed to their relief and accommodation, and to the general welfare and prosperity, if in fact, *by the operation of these institutions every proprietor is enabled to borrow his own means, and may obtain, on easy terms, and at a moderate interest, convenient money to the amount of half of his estate*, why may not Maryland, with equal justice, improve her high prerogative, in the like creation of a State's Bank, to enjoy its revenue and commodations? And will not the people of Maryland expect this improvement of their Sovereign Right in the present session of their Legislature? The State of the treasury and the depression of property from the actual death and scarcity of money—the sought to prove the absolute need of some expedient and substantial measures if not to elicit her dormant treasures, and to stimulate her productive labour, at least to avert the further spread of pecuniary distress, or impending ruin. Then why not resort to that *necessary* institution, that is most fully tested as most efficient and beneficial? and would not the delay of that improvement would increase from year to year, *pari passu*, with the augmentation of its capital, and furnish means for literature, and the most liberal diffusion of intercommunication incalculable; and I may be permitted to point the salutary and invigorating influences upon the body politic, which would flow from the *mutual tentiousness action and reaction, the capital and centrifugal force the impulse and return of money, obviously incident to its operations.*

Mr. Teackle proceeded to state his sentiments in concurrence with the views of the enlightened President on the subject of improvements, and avowed his conviction, which had been of long standing, that the best expedient would be found in the practical use of an inconvertible currency, and that this assertion was illustrated with popular force and perspicuity by the last report of the President and Directors of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, to the Legislature of that State; and that he also concurred in ascribing the flourishing condition of Philadelphia to the cause which the President and assigned it, as from the reflection of many years upon the mysteries of circulation, and their influence upon commerce, he had been satisfied that effective money was as essential to restore the energies of a paralyzed population as is the food of plants to nourish the latent principles contained in their bulb; but to the effective, the circulation must be communicate to the interchanges of society, and as constant intercourse with the *prosperity* or wealth of that society—it has been aptly called the soul of industry, as like Wheat's Car, it reduces friction and multiplies productive labour indefinitely. Ann Mr. T further said, that he had repudiated the idea of convertible as connecting specie as equivalent to facilities of any denomination, or as imparting intrinsic value, neither could he allow that the issue was unlimited or liable to money—that representing and being bottomed on values was all sufficient, natural, that the issue of money, in the proper character as such, extends as it tends to restore the circulation and prevent the end of the social work, while forced *verible* money is ever hospital. He stated that the proposition of the committee, this bank at Baltimore had been discovered a time before the value of convertible property reason of the ten. ensive indulgence of her citizens in Europe. The Bank exercise the balance of trade exchangeable vast that the depression in the nation of consequent their property, was popular, and the power of an enterprising whose general capital might in circumstances, depend, on adverse current rose rapidly in a wall and state.

Mr. Teackle again adverted to

of the State of Alabama, and quoted a Bank statement of its act, exhibiting the Banks of the State, as compared to the Legislature for the Treasurer of the Mississippi, [illegible] of their notes circulation—amounted nearly a little more than a fifth [illegible] to four rental, and that their [illegible] of the State of Alabama, also of their claims and demands, the and of violation of the principle in controversy, and to prove the superior credit of public Banks over any private incorporation, he adumbrated an edited exposition of the Bank of the State of Alabama, in which it appears that—

"The institution is founded entirely on State capital, to the exclusion of individual stockholders. Its loans are distributed among the counties according to their population. Its operations have been successful, as its gross in five years have been $409,843 the growth of income need with only about $20,000, and by surplus profit, and annual revenue, its capital has increased from year to year, until it amounts to upwards of $450,000. Particular particulars are to be found in the annexed abstract from the official statement of the successive gain of the bank of the State of Alabama since its commencement, viz.

Years.	Gain.
1825	$16,222 07
1826	45,211 49
1827	38,770 74
1828	50,151 81
1829	50,397 45

one hand, and for the perfect security of the public on the other, and while some have feared, that in the operation of the public Bank, the State would acquire a large portion of the bank and lots of different persons, it appears from a view of the property of the public Banks of the several states, which has been mentioned, that they hold in truth, a *large amount* of real estate, *from the incorporation of individuals*, and that in the *incorporation of individuals*, although the improvident will waste their substance, under circumstances even the most favorable, and not an instance can be adduced of a fund failure of any bank which was the property of the State, and conducted by officers, nor of any claims upon their treasury to pay the losses of such a bank.

Others have said that there is sufficient in the present time, but the fear against them, and our practical knowledge of the experience of scarcity, contradiction of this assertion. There is money in the city banks, but where is the money for the useful purposes of circulation throughout the country, as well as in the room, as sealed in the dark of the principal banks.

Before the establishment of the national Bank of the U States, the accounts of the State of Maryland, on the twenty millions, while their population less numerous, and their wants were less than they are now. At the present those accommodations have been so low ten millions, being less than the *half of the present sum*, and yet the opinion is sustained by the and experience of other states, that the situation of the commonwealth is contemplated to be before you, Mr Chairman, would be to restore the amount of those facilities, from which she has been so extensively robbed by the transfer of the State's stock, and it might be expected to a *moral certainty*, that the same would be paid from the government without claims upon the treasury, and, being merged in, would augment the capital of the State's Bank to the whole amount of such a purchase—and with reference to the dangerous influences heretofore alluded to, we will suppose for instance, that the ambitious minions of a rival nation, in contemplating of war, or for any political advantage, should conceive it to be their policy or interest to destroy our credit, and means of defence, through the abstraction of the precious metals in our monied institutions, and having, as they always have, a thorough knowledge of our commercial concerns, and of the specie deposited in the several banks of our sea port towns, would they not possess the power, and could they not, by the simultaneous action of their agents and dispose of our stocks, (of which we have in different places, *disposed of our stocks, (of which they hold a large proportion,)* sufficient to draw off the entire amount of these deposits, and effectually cripple the interchanges of society and the operations of the government? It is presumed that no intelligent statesman, who is properly acquainted with the material circumstances in this regard, will give a negative answer to this enquiry. And is it not therefore to be shewn as wise and prudent to avoid the pernicious operation of that most perilous expenditure, by proper and salutary enactments? In reply to this, Teackle enquired if it could be passed with any semblance of common justice, having secured a certain portion of high prerogative in the sovereign power, circulation, or public credit, the most important of all the attributes of the state, to the state's benefit, for reasons and the benefit of the people, and be yet the power, especially, if the benefit of those measures, shall directly conduce to the *richment of the treasury, and the prosperity of all classes of the people.*

In the course of his harangue, Mr. Teackle alluded to the celebrated Bank of Law, Finance, which although iniquitous in principle, it being a gross abuse of the sovereign right for the material benefit of certain privileged individuals, and whose destruction was accelerated by the bad faith of the government in the wanton violation of the pledge of days, (1717, 18, and 19) though founded on principles calculated to insure its stability, and would not have fallen but through the folly and perfidy of its despotic Regent. "But," says the historian, France thus reaped immense advantages from its operations, in the great improvements of her agriculture, manufactures and commerce, and the people have become intelligent and enterprising, and well versed in the principles of trade. In *consequence of the abundance of circulating medium which this establishment has afforded of promotion* and enforce free from those and symbolic money, by representing property in all its parts, enables the economy of the State's finances, for publications with every facility and accumulation."

From the effect of this stupendous instrument, although the most mendacious and subject in its vast monopolies, yet much of good was derived—*money was abundant—agriculture, manufactures, and commerce flourished—plenty was displayed in the capital of France and in the cities and precincts, and the government was able to relieve the people from the low rate of eighty seven millions of debts and taxes from the wealth of this institution,* which by power the benefit of an abundant currency, even under circumstances of gross injustice and inequality.

Mr. Teackle further observed, that he might adduce the evidence of innumerable authors to demonstrate the truth, and to justify the expediency of his proposition. On perusing the early history of our country, it will be found, in every instance without exception, that wherever the cultivation was most, the progress of improvement was astonishingly rapid, "not only in agriculture, but in commerce," wrote, on the contrary, wherever these institutions were not established, the land lay in its unculturated, agriculture and commerce made slow and tameness, and the needy inhabitants were kept in wretched subsistence. "The celebrated work of Sir James Steuart, on political economy, is strong in support of this position. In countries where a scarcity of the circulating medium prevails, credit, he says, must be high and usurious, and those who have solid property find it difficult to turn their comfortable to account, without which property is of little extraordinary, and every improvement is disappointed. Under such circumstances it is proved that the rate of interest is lowest of all on land, and other securities. Of this nature are the lands of Scotland, and to them the impulse of the Bank of Law, Finance, is due."

And, Mr. Chairman, there is another circumstance which alone speaks volumes upon this question; it is, that we are daily among us, persons from the South with masses of money to purchase shares. Now I would ask, if it would be possible for persons here to procure money, yea—large sums of money to purchase property in the southern states? I think, Mr. Chairman, it is not be possible; and the circumstance, if most clearly proves the superiority of our institutions, and that our money, as it has been, properly called, but the most desirable of circulation.

Some have contended that a public could not be managed with the same, as a private money institution, and that against them in this presumption; in particular, the losses of Maryland institutions and those against them, not an instance can be adduced of a fund failure of any bank which was the property of the State, and conducted by officers, nor of any claims upon their treasury to pay the losses of such a bank.

Others have said that there is sufficient in the present time, but the fear against them, and our practical knowledge of the experience of scarcity, contradiction of this assertion. There is money in the city banks, but where is the money for the useful purposes of circulation throughout the country, as well as in the room, as sealed in the dark of the principal banks.

Before the establishment of the national Bank of the U States, the accounts of the State of Maryland, on the twenty millions, while their population less numerous, and their wants were less than they are now. At the present those accommodations have been so low ten millions, being less than the *half of the present sum*, and yet the opinion is sustained by the and experience of other states, that the situation of the commonwealth is contemplated to be before you, Mr Chairman, would be to restore the amount of those facilities, from which she has been so extensively robbed by the transfer of the State's stock, and it might be expected to a *moral certainty*, that the same would be paid from the government without claims upon the treasury, and, being merged in, would augment the capital of the State's Bank to the whole amount of such a purchase—and with reference to the dangerous influences heretofore alluded to, we will suppose for instance, that the ambitious minions of a rival nation, in contemplating of war, or for any political advantage, should conceive it to be their policy or interest to destroy our credit, and means of defence, through the abstraction of the precious metals in our monied institutions, and having, as they always have, a thorough knowledge of our commercial concerns, and of the specie deposited in the several banks of our sea port towns, would they not possess the power, and could they not, by the simultaneous action of their agents and dispose our stocks, (of which we have in different places, *disposed of our stocks, (of which they hold a large proportion,)* sufficient to draw off the entire amount of these deposits, and effectually cripple the interchanges of society and the operations of the government? It is presumed that no intelligent statesman, who is properly acquainted with the material circumstances in this regard, will give a negative answer to this enquiry. And is it not therefore to be shewn as wise and prudent to avoid the pernicious operation of that most perilous expenditure, by proper and salutary enactments? In reply to this, Teackle enquired if it could be passed with any semblance of common justice, having secured a certain portion of high prerogative in the sovereign power, circulation, or public credit, the most important of all the attributes of the state, to the state's benefit, for reasons and the benefit of the people, and be yet the power, especially, if the benefit of those measures, shall directly conduce to the *richment of the treasury, and the prosperity of all classes of the people.*

In the course of his harangue, Mr. Teackle alluded to the celebrated Bank of Law, Finance, which although iniquitous in principle, it being a gross abuse of the sovereign right for the material benefit of certain privileged individuals, and whose destruction was accelerated by the bad faith of the government in the wanton violation of the pledge of days, (1717, 18, and 19) though founded on principles calculated to insure its stability, and would not have fallen but through the folly and perfidy of its despotic Regent. "But," says the historian, France thus reaped immense advantages from its operations, in the great improvements of her agriculture, manufactures and commerce, and the people have become intelligent and enterprising, and well versed in the principles of trade. In *consequence of the abundance of circulating medium which this establishment has afforded of promotion* and enforce free from those and symbolic money, by representing property in all its parts, enables the economy of the State's finances, for publications with every facility and accumulation."

From the effect of this stupendous instrument, although the most mendacious and subject in its vast monopolies, yet much of good was derived—*money was abundant—agriculture, manufactures, and commerce flourished—plenty was displayed in the capital of France and in the cities and precincts, and the government was able to relieve the people from the low rate of eighty seven millions of debts and taxes from the wealth of this institution,* which by power the benefit of an abundant currency, even under circumstances of gross injustice and inequality.

Mr. Teackle further observed, that he might adduce the evidence of innumerable authors to demonstrate the truth, and to justify the expediency of his proposition. On perusing the early history of our country, it will be found, in every instance without exception, that wherever the cultivation was most, the progress of improvement was astonishingly rapid, "not only in agriculture, but in commerce," wrote, on the contrary, wherever these institutions were not established, the land lay in its unculturated, agriculture and commerce made slow and tameness, and the needy inhabitants were kept in wretched subsistence. "The celebrated work of Sir James Steuart, on political economy, is strong in support of this position. In countries where a scarcity of the circulating medium prevails, credit, he says, must be high and usurious, and those who have solid property find it difficult to turn their comfortable to account, without which property is of little extraordinary, and every improvement is disappointed. Under such circumstances it is proved that the rate of interest is lowest of all on land, and other securities. Of this nature are the lands of Scotland, and to them the impulse of the Bank of Law, Finance, is due."

And, Mr. Chairman, there is another circumstance which alone speaks volumes upon this question; it is, that we are daily among us, persons from the South with masses of money to purchase shares. Now I would ask, if it would be possible for persons here to procure money, yea—large sums of money to purchase property in the southern

Latest from Europe.

GREECE.—RESIGNATION OF LEOPOLD.

We stated in yesterday's American that Prince Leopold had declined the Sovereignty of Greece. His letter of resignation will be found below. The New York American declares that the motives for the step are such as do him honor. He would not be forced upon an unwilling people, nor sanction by an acceptance of the crown the abandonment to the Turks of that province of Greece, Aracmania, which had furnished to the struggle for freedom the best troops and most efficient officers. The British ministry are evidently greatly disconcerted by this step on the part of the Prince, which is ascribed by some to the influence and intrigues of Russia, by others to a desire and expectation, on the part of Leopold, of being at the head of a Regency in England, on the demise of the Crown, then supposed to be expected. The London Times, referring to the mass of papers laid before Parliament respecting the Sovereignty of Greece, says:

It is impossible on this occasion to place before our readers every distinct passage of the correspondence which, taken as a whole, we have drawn our own reluctant impressions of the spirit in which, or rather from the absence of which, the government in question has acted. We conceive that if his royal highness has escaped from a position which was too arduous and delicate for him, by the same reason Greece has had an escape even more providential and felicitous from the same right or misfortune. The treasury is totally exhausted. Want of decision has been the bane of Leopold, as it is of every literature and of every [illegible] of circumstances, requiring vigor, sagacity, and soul of a generous and noble enterprize. An efficient and solution, which grasps at every thing, but weighs nothing, and shrinks from the first touch of difficulty, is not the stuff of which a sovereign is moulded into form and power or solid fame. We see no evidence of the energy back claims manoeuvring, which has been charged upon the Prince in his offer of a Treaty with Turkey, which places our country on the footing of the most favorite nations.

VILLAGE HERALD.
EXTRA.
Princess Anne, Md.
TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1830.

THE STATE'S BANK.

The proposition to erect a bank upon the credit of the State "for the relief of revenue," and "accommodations of special pledges, and extending loans in real estate" has become a theme of common talk, and as it will probably come to be discussed throughout the State, we subjoin the sketch of Mr. Teackle's speech in the committee of the whole of the House of Delegates on that subject, as it contains the principal facts illustrations, with the arguments doubtless to support the measure. The Mary Gazette says—

Without attempting to express an opinion on the merits of the plan, the perusal of the proposition in question has acted. We conceive that if his royal highness has escaped from a position which was too arduous and delicate for him, by the same reason Greece has had an escape even more providential and felicitous from the same right or misfortune. The treasury is totally exhausted. Want of decision has been the bane of Leopold, as it is of every literature and of every [illegible] of circumstances, requiring vigor, sagacity, and soul of a generous and noble enterprize. An efficient and solution, which grasps at every thing, but weighs nothing, and shrinks from the first touch of difficulty, is not the stuff of which a sovereign is moulded into form and power or solid fame. We see no evidence of the energy back claims manoeuvring, which has been charged upon the Prince in his offer of a Treaty with Turkey, which places our country on the footing of the most favorite nations.

Baltimore Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, July 16, 1830.

FLOUR—best white wheat family, 5 50 a 6 00—superfine Howard st. 5 00 a — —city mills, 4 62 a — —Susquehanna, — — CORN MEAL, fhd 2 25—WHEAT, ho-mod, 85 a 95; best white 95 a 1 00; ord. to good 80 a 85—CORN, white 45 a 45; yellow 46 RYE, 48 a 50 OATS, 35 a — —BEANS, 0 90 a 1 00—PEAS, 90 a 1 00 CLOVER SEED, 4 75—TIMOTHY 2 a 2 50—ORCHARD GRASS 1 50 a 1 75 Herd's 75 a 1 25—Lucerne 90 a — BUCKWHEAT — —FLAX SEED, 1 00 WHISKEY, hhds 1st pf 23—in hhds 24 a 26—washed 18 a 20—ordinary 20 a 22—three quarter 22 a 23—full do 30 a 35, according to the quality—FISH, Shad, Susquehanna, No 1, fhd 4 00; do trimmed 7 00, North Carolina, No. 1, 7 00 a Herrings No 1 fhd 4 12, No 2, 3 00 a—Mackerel No 1, 6 50, No 2, 6 00; No 3, 3 50; Large Pickled Cod, 4 00 a — Shore cured, 95 and 100; FEATHERS 33 a — —BAR WOOD 4 75 a 5

NOTICE.

THE sale of the property of JAMES JONES, of Baltimore, advertised to take place to-day is postponed until further notice.

WM DONE

July 20 h, 1830.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS

WILL be given for the apprehension of the following negro slave belonging to the heirs of Leo D. Hammons, who ran away on the 5th of the present month. George, who calls himself George Washington is of a dark chestnut color, about twenty years of age, is 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has a good countenance and very unanimated when spoken to, is very ingenious and can use tools very well, took with him a variety of good clothing and a good quality. Nancy his wife, is a dark mulatto about 20 years of age, rather slender made, is 5 feet five 5 inches high. She has been brought upon a house servant in Baltimore, and is a good seamstress and cook. She also took with her a quantity of good clothing. Also their two male children, Charles 4 years old, and Thomas 2 months old, both very likely. They will, no doubt, endeavor to get to Philadelphia, as George has a brother living there, he was raised about Nanny Town, Md and has a brother living there. I will give fifty dollars for George and fifty dollars for Nancy and her children, delivered to me either in Salisbury or Princess Anne, Md.

ROBERT S STEWART.

June 20th, 1830. near White Haven. Md.

N. B. There is some suspicion that we have negroes have gone to Washington, &c.

☞ *The Philadelphia Daily Chronicle and the U. S. Telegraph will each please insert the above advertisement and send their bills to this office for payment.*

Slaves Wanted.

I will give liberal prices for 35 or 40 slaves, from 14 to 25 years old and of good character, for my own use. I want a carpenter, a blacksmith and a weaver. Any letters directed to me will be strictly attended to.

JAMES G. GORDON.

Latest from Europe.

GREECE—RESIGNATION OF LEOPOLD.

We stated in yesterday's American that Prince Leopold had declined the Sovereignty of Greece. His letter of resignation will be found below. The New York American declares that the motives for the step are such as do him honor. He would not be forced upon an unwilling people, nor sanction by an acceptance of the crown the abandonment to the Turks of that province of Greece, Aracmania, which had furnished to the struggle for freedom the best troops and most efficient officers. The British ministry are evidently greatly disconcerted by this step on the part of the Prince, which is ascribed by some to the influence and intrigues of Russia, by others to a desire and expectation, on the part of Leopold, of being at the head of a Regency in England, on the demise of the Crown, then supposed to be expected. The London Times, referring to the mass of papers laid before Parliament respecting the Sovereignty of Greece, says:

It is impossible on this occasion to place before our readers every distinct passage of the correspondence which, taken as a whole, we have drawn our own reluctant impressions of the spirit in which, or rather from the absence of which, the government in question has acted. We conceive that if his royal highness has escaped from a position which was too arduous and delicate for him, by the same reason Greece has had an escape even more providential and felicitous from the same right or misfortune. The treasury is totally exhausted. Want of decision has been the bane of Leopold, as it is of every literature and of every [illegible] of circumstances, requiring vigor, sagacity, and soul of a generous and noble enterprize. An efficient and solution, which grasps at every thing, but weighs nothing, and shrinks from the first touch of difficulty, is not the stuff of which a sovereign is moulded into form and power or solid fame. We see no evidence of the energy back claims manoeuvring, which has been charged upon the Prince in his offer of a Treaty with Turkey, which places our country on the footing of the most favorite nations.

Baltimore Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, July 16, 1830.

FLOUR—best white wheat family, 5 50 a 6 00—superfine Howard st. 5 00 a — —city mills, 4 62 a — —Susquehanna, — — CORN MEAL, fhd 2 25—WHEAT, ho-mod, 85 a 95; best white 95 a 1 00; ord. to good 80 a 85—CORN, white 45 a 45; yellow 46 RYE, 48 a 50 OATS, 35 a — —BEANS, 0 90 a 1 00—PEAS, 90 a 1 00 CLOVER SEED, 4 75—TIMOTHY 2 a 2 50—ORCHARD GRASS 1 50 a 1 75 Herd's 75 a 1 25—Lucerne 90 a — BUCKWHEAT — —FLAX SEED, 1 00 WHISKEY, hhds 1st pf 23—in hhds 24 a 26—washed 18 a 20—ordinary 20 a 22—three quarter 22 a 23—full do 30 a 35, according to the quality—FISH, Shad, Susquehanna, No 1, fhd 4 00; do trimmed 7 00, North Carolina, No. 1, 7 00 a Herrings No 1 fhd 4 12, No 2, 3 00 a—Mackerel No 1, 6 50, No 2, 6 00; No 3, 3 50; Large Pickled Cod, 4 00 a — Shore cured, 95 and 100; FEATHERS 33 a — —BAR WOOD 4 75 a 5

NOTICE.

THE sale of the property of JAMES JONES, of Baltimore, advertised to take place to-day is postponed until further notice.

WM DONE

July 20 h, 1830.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS

*WILL be given for the apprehension of the following negro slave belonging to the heirs of Leo D. Hammons, who ran away on the 5th of

ed with the evils anticipated—he would rather believe that the President and Directors in their progress and operations, would act as trustees of the general weal, and under their specified qualifications, and their rigidly prescribed course of duties, be virtually prohibited from party influence or partiality, and the great predominating principle of self-love, in a due regard to their proper interest, and the retention of their places in any change of the executive, would conduce to the observance of even honorable justice in conducting the concerns of the State's Bank; and the assumption is justified by the actual experience of several States which have analogous institutions.

2 That with respect to the fundamental capital, it had been supposed that it would not be necessary to convert into coin more than the funded debt of the United States, as the portion of that debt which is held by the State, is equivalent to, and exceeding in amount by several fold, the specie possessed by any incorporation of this state, while the stock of the state in the different banks, would be at its last transmission and reciprocally of contingent operation, which has hitherto existed the utility of another institution therefore.

3. That the power to make issue and negotiate promissory notes, is an energy far, and that the proposed extension being founded upon an assigned substantial capital, could not imagine the organic law of the Federal Government, which designs to prohibit the making of bills of credit a tender in payment of debts, and also the notes of the Commonwealth's Bank of Kentucky, and those of the Bank of the State of Tennessee, were, in effect, of that description, that right to emit them has not been questioned in any of the courts of the United States.

4. As this power has been contended, in actual operation, the deduction drawn from the supposition that the resources of the bank would be confined nearly to its capital stock, is erroneous and inadmissible, and by the exhibits of the Bank of the State of Alabama, where the specie funds exceed the amount of capital, and their circulation are greater, for than either of them, and the operations of the public Banks of other States, I am justified in believing that the State of Maryland might gain an income of great extent from her Banks, and that without the effect of fact from the superior credit of its emissions, and the efficiency of the treasury, its disposable means would increase from year to year, part passu with the augmentation of its capital, and furnish means for literature, and the mechanical lines of internal communication incalculably; and I may be permitted to point the salutary and invigorating influences up to the "public, which would flow from the ... of such evaluations action and in action, the ... capital and vivifying force, the influx and ... flux of money, obviously indued to the operations.

Mr. Teackle proceeded to state his careful acquaintance with the views of the enlightened President on the subject of improvements, and avowed his conviction, which had been of long standing, that the best expedient would be found in the practical use of an invariable currency, and that this opinion was illustrated with peculiar force and perspicuity by the lucid report of the President and Directors of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, to the Legislature of that State; and that he also concurred in ascribing the flourishing condition of Philadelphia to the cause which the President had assigned it, as from the reflection so many years upon the mysteries of circulation, and their influence upon communities, he had been satisfied that effective money was as essential to restore the energies of a paralyzed population as is the food of plants to nourish the latent principles contained in their but to be effective, the circulation must be commensurate to the interchanges of society, and a constant interest with the progressive wealth of that society—it has been aptly styled the soul of industry, as like Wisdom's Cor, it restores direction and multiplies productive labour indefinitely. And Mr. Teackle said, that he had repudiated the idea of convertibility into coin, or anything an equivalent to facilities of any denomination, or as imparting intrinsic value, neither could he allow that intrinsic value was indispensable to money—that representing and being bottomed on value was all sufficient, that intrinsic value was a quality of a proper character as such, inasmuch as it tended to restrain circulation and prevent its employment in several ways, while intrinsic money is never hoarded. He stated that the paper of the Commonwealth's Bank of Kentucky had been deposed at times below the value denominated by paper, by reason of the left owing indulgence of her citizens in Engagements, the transmitter balance of trade exchange, and that the depression in the use natural consequent upon property, was popular, under provision an adequate time whose general capital much circumstances, despite of an adverse current now happily in such other states.

Mr. Teackle again adverted to

of the State of Alabama, and cites a Bank statement of their affairs with those of the Banks of this State, as reported to the Legislature for the session of the Western Shore, in which it appeared their notes in circulation amounted to just a little more than a fifth ... to their capital, and that their specie ... only one tenth of the aggregate of their claims and deposits, the and the moderation of the principle is contrary, and to prove the superior credit of public Banks over any private incorporation, he submitted an official exposition of the Bank of the State of Alabama, in which it appeared that—

"The institution is founded entirely on State capital, to the exclusion of individual stockholders. Its loans are distributed among the citizens according to their proportions. Its operation has been successful, as its gross in five years, have been $[illegible] ... although it commenced with only about [illegible] ... and by various profit, and incidental revenue, its capital has increased from year to year, until it amounts to upwards of $[illegible]. For further particulars I refer you to the annexed abstract from the official statement of the successive grant of the bank of the State of Alabama since its commencement, viz.

Years.	Gain.
1825	$16,824 07
1826	46,811 49
1827	56,726 71
1828	56,151 84
1829	50,787 45
Total gain in 5 years	$199,311 55
Average capital	1,000,000 00
Average gain, about 12 per centum per annum.	

And to prove that the gains, which have been apportioned to the useful purposes of the State, exclusive of the reservations, have not been excessive, the subjoined statement, in relation to the Bank, is submitted, to wit:

Capital Stock	463,690 00
Notes in circulation	468,451 00
Money on deposit	118,625 92
Debts due the Bank	614,157 51
Real and personal estate	16,587 16
Cash and bills of exchange	468,728 22

"It is believed that there be few, if indeed there be any, of the monied institutions, which individuals are concerned, that can exhibit so strong an evidence of actual wealth and prosperity. (a)

After adverting to a mass of documentary testimony in support of the solidity and impregnability of his position, among which was a communication from the late Governor of Georgia, which concludes by saying that the experiment of their State Bank had been entirely satisfactory, Mr. Teackle said, that if the state of South Carolina, and Tennessee, and Louisiana, and Alabama, and Georgia, have erected Banks upon their public funds, for the supply of revenue and the common benefits of the people, and if the success of those institutions has realized the great advantages anticipated, and largely contributed to their relief and accumulation, and to the general welfare and prosperity, it is just, by the operation of those institutions every proprietor is a joint stock holder, and any obtain, on easy terms, and at a moderate interest, convenient money to the amount of half of his estate, which appears, with equal justice, improve her high prerogative, in the like creation of a State's Bank, to enjoy its revenue and accommodations? And will not the people of Maryland expect this improvement of their Sovereign Right in the present session of their Legislature? The State of the treasury and the depression of property from the actual dearth and scarcity of money, are enough to prove the which indicate need of some expedient and substantial measures if not to elicit her domestic treasures, at least to avert the further spread of pecuniary distress, or impending ruin. Then why not resort to that resource which other states have fully tested as most efficient and beneficial? and would not the delay of that improvement exhibit the want of a due regard to the great interests of the state and the ardent wishes of our constituents.

Mr. Teackle then said, a powerful prejudice very generally prevails against our banking institutions. This has naturally grown out of the gross abuses of chartered privileges to particular persons, which may be well conceived to be in opposition to the general interest, or rather an unjust cession of the public prerogative, the principle, in certainly, a sovereign right of infinite value, and susceptible of the most beneficial improvement, as well in point of immediate revenue, as with regard to the convenience of the people, and the productive influence of progressive circulation, in the successive enhancement of every description of property. The public mind is very deeply concerned in the developments of this vast improvement, and it is believed to be deeply impressed with the idea, that the Bank's association of wealth and power, which succeeded to a total ruin, from the suspension of specie payments, and the substitution of money founded upon property, has imparted knowledge which may subserve our welfare in days to come. We are not at present prepared to abolish the system of banks, but we might avail ourselves of the wise experience of the southern states, and create a bank upon the principles of convertibility or specie equivalents. The just assumption of the sovereign right, to improve advantages within its compass would lead to the good intelligence and patriotism of the Legislature. The resulting supply of revenue, the accommodation of a community, and the free diffusion of substantial money would well assure the common applause and approbation. From the improvement of this sovereign right in Tennessee, in Louisiana, in Alabama, in Georgia, and, more particularly in South Carolina, these good effects have been realized. A State's Bank is, in truth, the very nursery of the present system of formation and entirely free from those objections which have generated a strong repugnance to special monopolies for private benefit. The distinction is as great as the prosperity of the state is adverse to the existence of a nonsied aristocracy.

In proof of the fact that a most incessant and distressing scarcity of circulating medium prevails in the state, Mr. Teackle read a communication from a gentleman of the first intelligence, respectability and independence, who says, "the report of the President and Directors of the Bank of the State of South Carolina is a notable and lucid performance. It is correct in the principles assumed, and, with respect to the expediency of adopting some practicable and efficient course to obtain an evidently approaching crisis in money matters, it must carry conviction to every intelligent individual. The languishing condition of the State, the depressed value of property, and the prices of our productions, may be chiefly ascribed to the scarcity of currency. The circulation in our state is not only insufficient for the convenience of the transactions of society, but, in effect, the defalcation of the country charges is retarded or prevented, to a very injurious extent, by reason the scarcity. An improvement of which a foreign right as you propose, than patient, seeing could be more equitable or easy and would abundantly replenish the treasury, relieve the people from the burthens of the event. It would diffuse money throughout the state, and extend the most beneficial ... to particular persons, which may be well conceived to be in opposition to the general interest, or rather an unjust cession of the public prerogative, the principle, in certainly, a sovereign right of infinite value, and susceptible of the most beneficial improvement, as well in point of immediate revenue, as with regard to the convenience of the people, and the productive influence of progressive circulation, in the successive enhancement of every description of property. The public mind is very deeply concerned in the developments of this vast improvement, and it is believed to be deeply impressed with the idea, that the Bank's association of wealth and power, which succeeded to a total ruin, from the suspension of specie payments, and the substitution of money founded upon property, has imparted knowledge which may subserve our welfare in days to come. We are not at present prepared to abolish the system of banks, but we might avail ourselves of the wise experience of the southern states, and create a bank upon the principles of convertibility or specie equivalents. The just assumption of the sovereign right, to improve advantages within its compass would lead to the good intelligence and patriotism of the Legislature. The resulting supply of revenue, the accommodation of a community, and the free diffusion of substantial money would well assure the common applause and approbation. From the improvement of this sovereign right in Tennessee, in Louisiana, in Alabama, in Georgia, and, more particularly in South Carolina, these good effects have been realized. A State's Bank is, in truth, the very nursery of the present system of formation and entirely free from those objections which have generated a strong repugnance to special monopolies for private benefit. The distinction is as great as the prosperity of the state is adverse to the existence of a nonsied aristocracy.

In proof of the fact that a most incessant and distressing scarcity of circulating medium prevails in the state, Mr. Teackle read a communication from a gentleman of the first intelligence, respectability and independence, who says, "the report of the President and Directors of the Bank of the State of South Carolina is a notable and lucid performance. It is correct in the principles assumed, and, with respect to the expediency of adopting some practicable and efficient course to obtain an evidently approaching crisis in money matters, it must carry conviction to every intelligent individual. The languishing condition of the State, the depressed value of property, and the prices of our productions, may be chiefly ascribed to the scarcity of currency. The circulation in our state is not only insufficient for the convenience of the transactions of society, but, in effect, the defalcation of the country charges is retarded or prevented, to a very injurious extent, by reason of

[*Notes, &c. accompanying Mr. Teackle's Speech.*]

(a) *Abstract from the Official Statement of the Bank of the State of South Carolina.*

Fiscal year	Amount of capital at the end of each fiscal year	Nett income
1812	102,346 76	
1813	155,900 14	3,325 21
1814	338,807 14	48,900 71
1815	441,973 59	63,022 69
1816	722,879 65	76,507 91
1817	1,052,866 65	105,838 07
1818	1,196,220 65	107,59? 95
1819	1,196,220 65	100,237 87
1820	1,196,220 65	86,525 36
1821	1,196,220 65	120,072 18
1822	1,196,220 65	113,207 61
1823	1,196,220 65	116,350 58
1824	1,196,220 65	115,042 96
1825	1,196,220 65	70,500 00

Gross income in 13 years 1,127,174 62

The income of 1825 was reduced by special reservations, the official returns for 1826, 1827, 1828 and 1829, manifest a continuous course of successful operation, and consequent prosperity.

(b) ABSTRACT—*Statement of sundry Banks in the State of Maryland, as reported to the Legislature on the 3d February 1829, by the Treasurer of the Western Shore.*

Titles of Banks	Specie	Loans & Discounts
Mechanics Bank of Baltimore	52,219	656,413
Union Bank of Maryland	146,906	2,462,062
Commercial and Farmers Bk. of Baltimore	102,517	704,104
Bank of Baltimore	151,046	1,185,000
Marine Bank of Baltimore	80,229	314,506
Farmers & Mechanics Bank of Baltimore	71,918	529,020
Franklin Bank of Baltimore	121,064	633,399
Farmers Bk. of Maryland and Branches	87,818	1,081,850
Hagerstown Bank	15,853	563,544
TOTAL Of city & county bks.	832,845	8,267,930

N. B. The cents are omitted in the foregoing abstract.

In the statement of the Union Bank of Maryland, the "specie" includes the "notes of specie paying banks," and their "notes in circulation" includes "debts due to banks incorporations, and individuals," also, in the statement of the Hagerstown Bank, "specie funds" is included in their representation of "specie on hand"—these are terms so vague and indefinite that the truth cannot be ascertained from them.

It is as well to be remarked that the several statements are exhibited under different dates, varying from December 22d, 1828, to January 12th, 1829, during which interval of time very considerable mutations may have occurred; and it may be presumed that the most favourable day was selected by each institution; from all which it may be inferred that the actual amount of specie in the banks of this State, is far below the apparent aggregate of their several statements.

(c) *The Bank of the State of Alabama.*

Extract of a letter from a member of Congress dated Washington, D. C. February 10, 1830.

"In reply to your request for information on the subject of our financial institution, I have to remark that the State of Alabama has for some years had a bank in successful operation, upon the plan you mention—it is purely the property of the people, and the dividends are applied to their exclusive benefit. I send you the last official report of the situation of the institution, which proves the expediency of this improvement of the sovereign right for the supply of revenue, and the common convenience of the people, while it demonstrates the gross injustice of any transfer of this high and valuable prerogative of the state for the special benefit of a favoured few, or privileged order of individuals."

Extract from the Report of the Joint Committee, appointed by the General Assembly to examine into the situation and condition of the State Bank.

"The paper marked B. exhibits an exposure of the operations of the Bank, since Jan. 7th, 1828, to the 8th inst. inclusive, by which it will appear that the Bank is liable for the amount of its notes in circulation and the amount due to individual depositors, making an aggregate of $659,393 83. To meet this liability, the bank possesses funds of the following description, viz—Specie $127,569 63; notes of other solvent banks, principally U. States, 474,393; Bills of Exchange payable at Mobile and New Orleans, $686,927 09, most readily available for any emergency.—These several sums added to the amount due from other Banks on account, the sum of $2,376,854, making a total of 916,293 624, besides this amount, most readily convertible into funds to meet any exigency, the bank has due it, on notes discounted $237,669 74; making a grand total of $1,153,354 864, leaving an excess, including real estate and furniture, of $493,637 62, above what it is liable for, presenting a view of its concerns highly flattering, and thereby creating an unshaken confidence in its solvency—and as the committee believe, resulting in the fullest extent the objects for which it was established, and which objects cannot be defeated under an impartial, able and judicious directory.

The committee cannot conclude without bestowing due praise on the Cashier and Clerks of the Bank, for the alacrity and ability with which they discharge the incessant and laborious duties assigned them.

DAVID MOORE, ELISHA YOUNG, JOHN B CLARK,	}	Committee on part of H. Rep's
JOHN WATKINS, JOHN B HOGAN, J. W. GARTH,	}	Committee on part of the Senate.

From the statements accompanying the foregoing report, the following *facts* are elicited, to wit: that

The Capital Stock is	$495,563
Notes in circulation	547,637
Specie funds, including bills of exchange, payable at Mobile and N. Orleans, most readily available for any emergency	842,560

Besides which, the Bank of the State of Alabama holds the notes of other institutions, principally those of the Bank of U. States, for 73,293

By which it appears that the *notes* in circulation *exceed*, and their *specie funds* are nearly *double*, the entire capital of the bank.

Now with a view to demonstrate the superiority of a sovereign State, in the improvement of this prerogative, the subjoined exhibit, taken from the official statement of the secretary of the Treasury of the United States is presented by way of contrast, viz.

Banks in the District of Columbia	*Capital*	*Notes in circulation*	*Specie funds*
Bank of Washington	479,130	68,064	19,633
Bank of the Metropolis	500,000	39,780	29,806
Patriotick Bank of Washington	250,000	100,963	20,591
F. & M. Bank of Georgetown	455,9000	171,906	36,035
Union Bank of Georgetown	478,000	152,045	31,151
Bank of Alexandria	500,000	108,867	21,281
Bk. of Potomack	500,000	138,399	38,316
Totals	$3,193,020	780,029	197,932

The foregoing comparison is pregnant with *facts*, which are calculated to induce the most interesting reflections, and if further proofs, in demonstration of the great value of the improvement in contemplation, were necessary, the late report of the Treasurer of the Western Shore, upon the statements of sundry banks in this state, might be contrasted, not only with the situation and resources of the Bank of the State of Alabama, but, with the public Banks of Georgia, of Tennessee, and of South Carolina, which severally belong to those states exclusively, and are conducted by public officers for the sole benefit of their revenue, and the general convenience of their population.

(d) Aggregate of specie in the several banks of this state from their own statements as reported by the treasurer of the Western Shore, $832,595

Productive capital of invested moneys in the treasury consisting of funded debt of the U. States, and stock held by the state in different banks, 935,601

(e) *Amendment proposed in lieu of the first section.*

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of Maryland, That there shall be established an institution to be styled The Bank of the State of Maryland, and that the concerns of the said bank, shall be controlled, under the management of a President and 5 Directors, for the sole and exclusive benefit of the State, and the accommodation of the people; and that the said President and Directors shall be appointed by the general assembly of Maryland, on the recommendation of the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the council, two thirds of the members present in each branch of the said assembly concurring in such appointments; and the directors to be appointed shall divide themselves by lot, into five classes, one of which classes shall become vacant, in succession, at the end of each year, and the vacancy shall be supplied as aforesaid; and in all appointments of President and Directors it shall be the duty of the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the council, to recommend for such appointments, persons of experience in men and things, of integrity and sound discretion, independent of any concern with, or interest in, any other moneyed institution, or any concern in any hazardous speculation; and the same rule shall be made to apply to the President and Directors of the State's Bank in their elections of all subordinate officers, agents and servants, and more particularly to the appointment of Cashier of the said bank and the said President; and Directors so to be appointed as aforesaid, under the restrictions and limitations of this act, shall hold their offices during good behaviour, subject to removal by the Executive, upon the recommendation of the general assembly, two thirds of the members present in each branch thereof concurring as aforesaid—Provided always that no person shall be appointed, nor removed from, any office in the said bank on account of his political opinion.

The Bank of the State of South Carolina.

In further refutation of the scandalous stories respecting the Bank of the State of S. Carolina, the following information from undoubted sources, is submitted:

Extract of a letter from a Senator of the State of S. Carolina, who has been a member of their legislature, and a Director of their State Bank since its establishment in 1812, dated Columbia, S. C. Feb. 6, 1830.

"Our institution continues in successful operation, still retaining the unshaken and entire confidence of the public. Although all our banks are very sound, and in full credit, yet the people entertain a manifest preference for the notes of the Bank of the State of S. Carolina, and I believe if the capital were doubled, it would be acted upon with a proportionate advantage to the treasury of the State, and to the people.

Extract of another letter from a Senator of the same state in the Congress of the U. States, dated Washington, D. C. Feb. 9, 1830.

"I have had the pleasure to receive your letter inquiring as to the success of the bank of the State of South Carolina, and in reply can only say generally that it has been, and continues to be, *a profitable institution*—The state is the sole proprietor of the stock—it is a *specie bank*, and in addition, the faith of the state is pledged for the redemption of its notes."

It will be remarked that both of the letters, from which the foregoing are extracts, were written since the delivery of the speech of Mr. Teackle in the debate on the bill to establish the Bank of the State of Maryland.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of St. Mary's county, dated Feb. 5, 1830.

"I have attentively read, and seriously deliberated upon, the matter of your report upon the memorials of sundry citizens of different counties, praying the establishment of a State's Bank, to be founded upon the invested moneys in the treasury for the supply of revenue and the general benefit of the people—and as far as my reflection carries me, I cannot doubt of the great advantages that would result to the finances of the state and the convenience of the citizens, as well as to the interests of agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and the common improvements of every class, from the operations of the plan proposed. For when we regard the very small amount of circulating medium, with reference to population and property, we perceive that a limit has been put upon the vastness of common objects, which the closeness and variety of our agricultural and commercial connections necessarily involves.

The United States may now contain about fourteen millions of inhabitants, with a specie currency of not more than three dollars *per capita*; while in England, whose population may equal ours, the amount of specie *per capita*, is two pounds ten shillings sterling—This enormous difference at once shews the actual want of money for the common convenience of society, and great objects of amelioration. Good paper, to all intents and purposes, is as useful in our internal concerns as the coins of precious metals: —and the great *desideratum* is a monied capacity available without a burden on the people, or on the treasury. This the state possesses, and the realization of your theory would materially increase the source from which it is derived—The main object to be accomplished, is the enhancement of our fiscal means, and the concerns of individuals would be benefited by the augmentation of money in circulation at moderate interest, adequately secured, under ample guards and precautions—The question arises, is not the whole property of the State of Maryland a better basis for a currency than the notes of banks relying upon a few thousand dollars of specie, which will disappear in the time of need? And who will deny it—A bank established upon so broad a basis, would naturally call into action a vast amount of labour, industry and enterprize—and while the currency has decreased in an inverse ratio to the increase of population, our property, and particularly our lands, has diminished proportionately in value—but, in a season of adequate circulation we could improve our estates, educate our children, and contribute in a variety of ways to the promotion of our comforts and social happiness—Now, when money is plenty, interest will be low; farmers may erect barns, establish mills, and enrich the country—Freedom, wealth, industry and independence, all depend upon it essentially. But what is the present condition of the people? there are many *sellers* and but few *buyers*, which is a proof of the want of money, a feeling depreciation in the value of lands and labour, and surely there can be no danger of the institution becoming a potent instrument of political corruption on the one hand, and of party vengeance on the other—This apprehension could interpose no substantial objection to the proposition. My wish is that your theories may be verified to the great fiscal interest of the State, and the great accommodation of every deserving individual of it."

REMARKS—In estimating the *quantum* of specie in the United States, it is presumed that this respectable and highly intelligent gentleman had reference to the currency of every description, as it is believed that the actual coin in circulation, does not amount to *one dollar per capita*, perhaps far short of it—while the *effective* money of England, including the variety of public securities which *there* assume the character, and perform the functions of circulating medium, may exceed the ratio of *two hundred dollars per capita*—and the extraordinary and progressive increase of her production may be mainly ascribed to the *vast* and *vigorous* action of that *motive power* to her *industry* and enterprize.

Extract of another letter from St. Mary's county, same date—

"With respect to the policy of a State Bank what seems theory in Maryland, is made very practicable by the experience of South Carolina and other states. If a due regard for our rights, or the *Sovereignty of the States*, is to become more orthodox, I cannot well imagine a surer guarantee than a full participation, by the states, in the fiscal concerns of the country, by the aid of institutions emanating from and responsible to the State Legislature—The means of such an institution would certainly be equal to any of the banks, and being regularly the object of popular observation, might be relied on for good credit—We have no banks now of general utility—from the United States' Bank down, they may all be considered as mere brokers' establishments, under the control of monied men, who have retired from commerce and trade to the mere traffic in paper, according to the exigencies of the people—If your object is to embark on a crusade for popularity, I fear it will not answer."

REMARKS—The brief view of this enlightened gentleman, must be admitted to be correct in principle—Had he been acquainted with the legislative course of the person to whom they were addressed, he could not have supposed that the projected bank was a mere expedient for popularity—on the contrary, that gentleman would have believed *that the exposure of the person referred to, has manifestly been the public good*. He might say with truth, that under the guidance of a patriotic impulse, he has entertained a spirit of philanthropy with but little alloy of any sinister or sordid motive—and although his views have been misconceived or distorted designedly—his substance wasted by accidents or combinations, and his name of the subject of vituperation, yet animated by considerations of superior import, he has supported measures which were highly obnoxious to the misconceptions of his constituents, without regard to consequences, and in the prosecution of his *adopted course*, under the sanction of his judgment and conscience it is not his practice to look back, nor to abate in efforts to achieve an object which he deems essential to the general welfare.

STATE'S BANK.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of Harford county, dated Belle Air, March 24th, 1830.

"I have read attentively your speech, in committee of the whole of the House of Delegates in the debate, upon the bill to establish the *Bank of the State of Maryland*, and can not do otherwise than acknowledge the great research, and distinguished ability, manifested in it.

A circulating medium has always been found indispensable in every civilized community, and the permanency of its value is of pecuniary importance—every fluctuation of value in the currency is highly injurious to society, and a principal means of preventing the injuries of fluctuation is undoubted solidity in the source from whence it emanates. Hence, if banks we must have, they should be *public*, and not *individual*, institutions; and when it is considered that the exchangeable *value of real estate is entirely dependent upon the quantum of medium in circulation*, it necessarily follows that, in order to place the people of one sovereign State upon an equal footing with those of another, there should be a sufficient supply of money among them to give, at least, a fair value to real estate, as REAL ESTATE cannot, *from its nature*, be a subject of commerce, while *chattels* enter into circulation, and become the *medium of exchange and traffic*—their value, therefore, is not so likely to be affected by the fluctuations of the currency, as their range of action is coextensive with the whole world in the present improved state of commerce; but it is not so with land, as LAND is *fixed and immovable*—and its value in sale, or in use, must mainly depends on the plenty, or scarcity, of actual money—This reasoning is confirmed by all experience, and hence *the agricultural portion of the people are deeply concerned in the currency*, and that *its emission should not be subject to individual control*, but depend upon themselves, acting through their responsible agents, to whom they have delegated the Government—Nor can I perceive the danger of corruption, or malversation, from an institution thus *founded by the people themselves*, upon the basis of their revenue; and subject, in all its operations, to the scrutiny of their representatives—The emissions of such a bank would have higher claims to confidence than any private incorporation—and just in proportion as its emissions would rise in value would the eye of scrutiny be fixed upon the public servants immediately engaged in this interesting, and highly confidential branch of the administration. Abuses, it is true, *might* occur, as all human institutions are subject to them, but is it not to be believed that men of high character, such as would doubtless be selected for that department, would act falsely, or treacherously, in the discharge of their proper duties—neither can I believe that a State Bank could be wielded for *party* purposes, as the slightest symptom of such a step would instantly destroy any party—that powerful sympathy between the *pocket* and the *heart*, which is so well known to statesmen of all grades, would of itself prevent an influence of that sort—I have no apprehension of the attempt, and still less of the perpetration.

With respect to the legal competency of the State to erect a bank based upon her capital and revenue, and to issue bills payable to bearer, I can entertain no doubt—how far her faith is pledged is a question of fact, and the binding force of such a pledge is a question of *honour*, and not of *law*. But such a pledge was not intended, in any event, to preclude the State from establishing a bank for the public convenience, and benefit—I was myself a member of the legislature in 1813. The bonus, and the school tax, and the other conditions of the renewal of the charters, all taken together, compose a burthen on that sort of property so light, and inconsiderable, as by no means to equal the smallest tax upon the most favoured estate of any other description; and if the burthens of the people can be relieved by the erection of a State bank, the existing banks, of all bodies politic, or natural, ought to be the last to complain; but complain they will, and loud will be the clamour, because they trade in money, and whatever promises to bring more of that commodity into the market will be sure to excite their opposition—and, for the same reason, the rich and monied classes will complain and clamour, as in proportion as money is increased their wealth, and perhaps their consequence, become diminished comparatively—but will the farmer complain, or the industrious mechanic? Will the man in debt, who is struggling to support his family, and keep a roof over their heads, complain of such an institution? I conceive not—and of such as these the great body of society is composed; and, however highly respected should be the just complaints of any order of citizens, if any are to be regarded with more interest than another that preference should be accorded to the latter, as they constitute the bone and sinew of the State. They are, truly, its wealth, because the wealth of a State is neither in money, nor property, but in POPULATION & INDUSTRY.

The examples afforded by the State banks of South Carolina, of Tennessee, of Alabama, of Georgia and other States, of actual prosperity, and general utility, constitute a sufficient assurance of the expediency of establishing a similar institution in Maryland, where, as circumstances now are, the privileges of banking and all their conveniences, are chiefly engrossed by the commercial community, which the agricultural, and every other description of citizens, are virtually excluded from an equal share of accommodation.

I have barely ventured to throw out a few feeble thoughts upon this deeply interesting concernment—The theme is too extensive for the compass of a letter, but you will clearly perceive that *I am decidedly in favour of a State Bank*; and I would remark in conclusion that *if the subject could be so treated as to diffuse a knowledge of its real merits among the people* the next Legislature would not assemble without *instructions from their constituents* for its GENERAL SUPPORT and the *early commencement of its beneficial operations*."

STATE BANK.

In the late debate, in the House of Delegates, upon the bill to establish the Bank of the State of Maryland it was strongly contended that Kentucky had sustained great losses from their public bank, but it has turned out, as appears from the proceedings of their legislature, that instead of losses, immense profits have been derived to their treasury from that source—and that, in consequence of the prosperous issue of their experiment the eight or nine years, "the proposition now is to take the whole business of banking into the hands of the state," for the great improvement of internal communication, and the public instruction of all their youth, in primary schools throughout the state, as well as for the general benefit and accommodation of all the people.—And although it was urged by the friends of the measure, that the case of the Commonwealth's Bank bore no analogy to the institution which they proposed, it having been founded entirely upon a different principle, yet the eventual success of that bank, against the greatest disadvantages, is strong proof of the superior credit and consequent profit of a State's Bank over special privileges to individuals, for the sole support of the monied interest.

From the Philadelphia E. Post.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.

It is stated in the preamble to a resolution pending in the legislature of Kentucky, that State has released, in the course of 9 years, on a capital of about half a million of dollars invested as stock in the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, a sum exceeding eight hundred thousand dollars, producing a profit clear of all expenses, greater than the amount of the original capital. In consequence of this profitable concern, the proposition now is to take the whole business of banking into the hands of the state, establish banks wherever wanted, and appropriate the profits to internal improvements and education.

NOTICE.

The Public are respectfully informed that THE ELEGANT STEAM BOAT

PATUXENT,

Capt. GEO. WEEMS,

Has commenced, and is now running, on her regular route between

Baltimore and Salisbury & White-Haven, on the Wicomico River.

She will leave Baltimore every MONDAY EVENING at 5 o'clock, during the season, and arrive at White Haven, at an early hour on Tuesday morning—which place she will leave at 9 o'clock the same Morning, and proceed up to Salisbury: *Returning*, she will leave Salisbury every TUESDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, and proceed to White Haven, which place she will leave the same Afternoon at 4 o clock, and arrive in Baltimore early on Wednesday morning.

Passengers wishing to proceed to PHILADELPHIA can by taking this route, be placed on board the morning line of Steam Boats from Baltimore to Philadelphia every Wednesday morning and arrive in Philadelphia early the same evening

Lines of STAGES are about to be established for the conveyance of Passengers from Snow Hill, Princess Anne, &c. to Salisbury and White-Haven—and by this arrangement travellers from the lower Counties will find this a cheap, safe and expeditious route.

PASSAGE to or from Baltimore to any place on the Wicomico,	$3 00
Do. White-Haven to Salisbury	50
Children under 12 years of age half price	
Horses to or from Baltimore to Wicomico	$3 00
Four wheel carriages	3 00
Two wheel carriages	1 50
Freight on Hogsheads	1 00
Do. Barrels	25
Do. Grain or Salt, per bushel	03
Do. Boxes, per cubic foot	6
Do. Chairs, per dozen	1 50

All other articles in like proportion.

All Baggage at the risk of the owner or owners thereof

JAMES CORNER & SON, Agents.

Baltimore, July 6, 1830.

A LIST OF

LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office at Princess Anne, Md. on the 30th June, 1830.

B.
Edward Broughton
John Bowho
Ann Beauchamp
Daniel Boston
Esther Broughton

C.
Patsy Cullen
H P Cathell
John Crandall
Burton Cannon
Mary M Costin
Edward Colbourn
Commissioners of the Tax

D.
Geo A Dashiell 2
George Dashiell
Adam Doane

F.
Frances M Forsyth
Matilda Furniss

G.
Wm Gunn

H.
John Harvey
Henry L Harcum
Thos M Hargis
Saml G Holbrook

J.
Eliz McJones
Doct M Jones 2

L.
Richard Landon
Secretary of Som't. Lodge

Charles L Lawrence
Tubman Lankford

M.
Arnold Mewer
Patience McDaniel
Edward Marcison
James Marshall
John P Marshall 2
Henry Maddux 2
W K Mitchell
Geo Macomb
John Miles
John Mathews

O.
Isaac O Dear

P.
Geo Parsons
William Parks
Stephen Parks
Nemiah Pollitt
Sally I Polk
James Powel
Catharine Parker

R.
Harriet T Rawleigh 2

S.
Elizabeth Sasser
James Smith senr

W.
Easter Waller
Rev Joseph Wilson 2
M G Wilson
Susan Whitney

Z.
John S Zieber

WM. W. JOHNSTON, P. M.

July 6, 1830. 60

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale all the land which belonged to the late Robert ... of John, deceased, and descended to his ... ther, James Jones of the city of B...

This land lies between the Creeks ... the and Great Monie and contains about ... hundred and fifty acres.

It will be either sold entire or divided ... parts to suit purchasers—and the terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall pay one fourth part of the purchase money ... and the balance in two equal instalments ... 6 and 12 months credit.

Any person wishing to view the land ... be shewed the premises by William W... Esq. who will give also any information that may be desired.

If not sold at private sale by the 20th ... July, the above mentioned land will be offered at public vendue at the Court House door between the hours of noon and 5 o'clock P. M.

WM. DONE, Attorney for JAMES JONES.

June 29, 1830.

Village Herald.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

VOL. IV. PRINCESS-ANNE, MD., TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1830. NO. 19.

To the People of Maryland.

The Jackson Administration.

The policy of the Jackson party, as pursued by the administration of [illegible] is to pay off the national debt, [illegible] taxes, and to confine the [illegible] of the national funds to objects [illegible] furtherance of this policy, [illegible] paid off and cancelled in the short space of sixteen months, since he has been President, from 4th March 1829 to 4th July 1830, Sixteen Millions Two Hundred and Eighty One Thousand Five Hundred and Sixty Seven Dollars and Seventy Two Cents, $16,281,567 72-100 of the principal of the national debt—equal to One Million Seventeen Thousand Five Hundred and Ninety Seven Dollars and Ninety Eight Cents, $1,017,597 98 per month since his inauguration.

If Mr Adams had managed the National funds with the same judgment and economy, he ought to have payed off in the four years or forty eight months of his Presidency, three times the amount of principal which Gen Jackson has paid, or near Forty Nine Millions of Dollars—$49,000,000; as forty eight months is three times sixteen months—but he only paid off and reduced the principal of the debt Twenty Five Millions Three Hundred and Forty Eight Thousand Four Hundred and Thirty Six Dollars and Eighty Two Cents—$25,348,436 82-100, being Five Hundred and Twenty Eight Thousand and Ninety Two Dollars and Forty-three Cents per month—$528,092 43-100, or about one half as much per month as Gen. Jackson has paid off.

In the same short period Gen. Jackson has reduced the taxes levied on the people about Two Millions and a Half of Dollars per annum—$2,500,000, by reducing the tax on Salt ten cents per bushel; the tax on Coffee four cents per pound; the tax on Molasses, five cents per gallon; the tax on Cocoa, one half; the tax on Tea from eight to twenty five cents per pound according to quality, which reduction is a clear saving to every family in the United States, as these articles have become from habit necessaries of life.

If the Jackson policy is continued for three or at furthest four years longer, our entire national debt, a part of which has existed since the Revolution, will be paid off and blotted out; and Ten Millions of Dollars, now yearly appropriated to that debt may remain undisturbed in the pockets of the people, by making a further reduction of taxes to that amount. What a sublime spectacle should we then present to the nations of the old world; These United States, with a population of Twelve Millions of souls without a national debt.

Considering the National Treasury as belonging to the nation at large, and that its expenditure should be confined to objects strictly National—Gen. Jackson has refused to open its vaults for the making of county or local roads. What has been the practice hitherto? Has not every county in Maryland made its county roads? Consult the records of your levy courts if you wish proof of this. Have not the States thus far made their state or local roads and canals? Ask Ohio, Pennsylvania, or New York, the amount of their state debt, incurred in making state and local roads and canals. What new light is this! that the National Treasury, which belongs to the people at large, must make the county or local roads in this or that state! Upon what principle is it that the people of Maryland should be taxed to make the county or local roads in the states of Maine, Kentucky or Connecticut; why should the people of the Eastern or Western shore of Maryland, who have made and paid for their county roads, now be taxed to make the county and local roads in Vermont, or Louisiana, or Missouri? Is this doctrine, held by the partisans of *Clay*, just, reasonable or honest? If it is correct, then, to be just, every county must be dealt equally with; the number of counties within our states and territories may be safely estimated at eight hundred and fifty. If one is entitled to one hundred thousand dollars—$100,000 for its county roads—then each is entitled to a like sum—multiply $100,000 by 850 counties, and you have Eighty Five Millions of Dollars; a clever sum indeed for county objects—add at least an equal sum for state and National objects, and, we have at once a new National debt of One Hundred and Seventy Millions of Dollars to commence with—$170,000,000—to pay the interest on which will require new indirect [illegible] with an army of tax gatherers! We ask on what ground are the people prepared for this?

Each county [illegible] its county roads. Every State has made its State roads and the National funds have been confined to National objects. [illegible] son policy [illegible] in harmony [illegible] party, and [illegible] possess, will [illegible] and make [illegible] people with [illegible] [illegible] will say [illegible] propriate [illegible] [illegible] But where will [illegible] States and counties [illegible] ties and States will not consent [illegible] the *scramble* [illegible] The question is easily answered [illegible] halls of Congress will be come seats of [illegible] ruption—Patriotism will [illegible] avarice will become the ruling [illegible] majority of the members will [illegible] as they say in [illegible] "log rolling system" [illegible] Ohio [illegible] the votes of a majority [illegible] the national appropriations [illegible] our districts, whether want [illegible] will be the result of the second [illegible] this corrupt system. As Mr. Jefferson has well said, "the meanest and most clamorous among the members, will get the largest appropriations"—Principle, patriotism, honor, and country will be merged in avarice and self.

Ask the people of Pennsylvania what was the consequence of the "log rolling" bill which gave them forty-two banks by one act, when the wants of the State required scarcely half a dozen banks. They will tell you it nearly ruined the State—broke up thousands of worthy farmers and citizens, and ruined their families—and thus will it be with corrupt legislation every where. The National debt of hundreds of millions, which will be created, with the load of taxes to pay the interest, will bear on us as it now does on the people of England; the tax gatherer and the lordly aristocrat will fatten on the spoil; but the mass of the people will be prostrated and ground to the dust; and kept in subjection by large standing armies. This will be the consequence of the wild and reckless policy of the partisans of Henry Clay.

Under the Jackson policy the National debt will be paid off in about four years, the taxes will be further reduced, and the National Treasury be still able to aid all internal improvements of a national character. Do you ask us to name such improvement? We reply, any road or canal which will connect and rivet the States together, that will enable those remote from each other to transport their surplus products, whether of agriculture or manufactures to a market; that will, in time of war or invasion, afford an expeditious channel for the conveyance of troops and munitions of war—such a road or canal would be national in its object, and would be entitled to national aid in its construction, and such we should call the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, or whichever of the two shall after a fair experiment, and a candid view of the whole ground, be deemed best calculated to subserve the great national interests.

In his foreign policy, the maxim of Gen. Jackson is to "ask nothing that is not clearly right, and to submit to nothing that is wrong"—a maxim worthy of this distinguished patriot. By the firmness of his diplomacy, he has already been enabled to settle our old differences with Brazil, with Colombia, and with Denmark, and has received large indemnities in money for spoliations committed on our commerce by those powers—objects, which Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, with their wily diplomacy labored for years to accomplish, but labored in vain. From recent accounts, he has also negotiated a treaty of amity and friendship with the Ottoman Porte, by which the Black sea is opened to our commerce, and will for the first time be whitened by our sails.

In this prosperous and happy state of our country and of the administration of its national affairs, we should fondly imagine that all would rejoice and greet the patriot whom the people in their sovereign will, and by an overwhelming vote have called to the Presidential Chair. But among the twelve there was found a Judas.

In carrying out the great republican principle of rotation in office—[illegible] many republicans believe that [illegible] has as much right to hold office as another—it became necessary to remove many [illegible] [illegible] years in office, some 10, 15 or 20 years, and the principle of rotation required their removal—in others, because they were political plunderers and defaulters—and in many on account of their bitter and relentless persecution of the "man of the people" and of the majority, by which it was intended that their feelings would prompt them to abuse their offices for the purpose of [illegible] the Government under which they held their appointment. No Government can be prosperously conducted, if the [illegible] held by men, who want not only [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Both National and State [illegible] hope to find [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], often that Gen. Jackson [illegible] by the politicians, but [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] their own [illegible] to return to the [illegible] [illegible] of republican principles [illegible] [illegible] at the [illegible] became a part of the people [illegible] breed [illegible] their [illegible], as the mass of the people [illegible] [illegible] and we take pleasure in [illegible] that there [illegible] this truly republican [illegible] the principle of *rotation* [illegible] [illegible] to them, their time will perhaps [illegible] There are those [illegible] whom this course would be [illegible] disinterested. They evidently [illegible] as by divine right to hold [illegible] during life, with the power to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Henry Clay [illegible] [illegible] for President in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the fall of [illegible] [illegible] There was a time when [illegible] Mr. Clay [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ment of Secretary from President Monroe in 1824, as he then wished to be placed in the same [illegible] reckless, and finally consummated his political death by his famous coalition with Mr. Adams in 1825. He may writhe [illegible] [illegible] Senators, but the act [illegible] [illegible] like the shirt of Nessus, which he will vainly strive to shake off. He will find himself at last compelled to seek a consolation in the reflection that his precious ambition may be used as a beacon to future political Hotspurs.

Mr. Clay appears to have forgotten that he stands pledged as a public man, and a man of honor to the American people, "to correct the errors of fact and errors of opinion," committed by Mr. Adams in his controversy with Jonathan Russell in reference to the transactions at Ghent: why does he not redeem this solemn public pledge? has the "time more congenial for sober investigation," not yet arrived? If not now when will it arrive? or was it one of the terms of his coalition with Mr. Adams that he should forfeit this solemn pledge, voluntarily made by him to the American people?—the public are anxiously waiting for a full development of those mysterious transactions. Mr. Clay being now a candidate, he should raise the veil from these [illegible] mysteries, and should also publish a copy of his celebrated letter to Mr. Blair—the [illegible] letter—that the public may be satisfied and set aright, if now abused, on these [illegible] and suspicious matters. It is due to the American people; it is due to Mr. Clay, himself, that no further delay should take place, but that the facts should all appear; that the people may calmly examine and judge for themselves.

We rejoice to find that large portions of those who honestly voted against General Jackson, are acknowledging that they were shamefully deceived as to his character and principles by designing demagogues and politicians; and that they are as honestly becoming his supporters. So great has been the change that the state of Massachusetts is almost alone in the opposition. The people were told that Gen Jackson was so rash, that he would plunge the country in continued wars;—Yet they find him cultivating peace and good fellowship with all nations; that he has in a few months been enabled to settle our differences with Brazil, Colombia, and Denmark, and recovered heavy sums for depredations on our commerce, which Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay failed to obtain, and from late accounts, he has effected a free passage to the Black sea for our trade—from which sea we have hitherto been shut out.

They were told that he was reckless of all law, and that he would trample the constitution under his feet: Now they find the same men vilifying and abusing him for sticking too close to the constitution and laws. They were told that by his extravagance, he would increase the public debt:—Yet they find that he has paid off and reduced the public debt in the ratio of two dollars, for one paid by Mr Adams.

They were told that by his wasteful habits, the public money would be squandered, and that new taxes would be imposed on the people:—But they find he has introduced a strict economy in all disbursements—ferretted out the public robbers and defaulters, and has already made a heavy reduction of taxes—in reducing the tax on salt fifty per cent—the tax on coffee, eighty per cent—the tax on molasses, [illegible] per cent—the tax on cocoa fifty per cent—the tax on Bohea tea 67 per cent—the tax on Souchong, Hyson and other teas, from forty to fifty five per cent.

[illegible] to the election, when by the [illegible] at Washington, [illegible] would be so close, that the result would depend on the two electors from the Baltimore district, Mr Adams and Clay visited the "Monumental City;" Mr. Adams was a lonely mysterious [illegible] and left behind him his "[illegible]" which none could understand. Mr. Clay, more desperate and bold, with uplifted eye and lengthened visage, [illegible] invoked "the Almighty to visit us with war, with pestilence, with famine, or any other scourge"—rather than permit the election of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] that the prayers of the wicked [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] overwhelming majority [illegible] country [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from north to south and from [illegible]

[illegible]

Patriotic Maryland! [illegible] [illegible] her shores, the [illegible] her soil, [illegible] [illegible] to hug with [illegible] Mr. [illegible], in her [illegible] contest a [illegible] administration of the hero of New [illegible] [illegible] degenerate, because during [illegible] permitted her soil to be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] every without any call or [illegible] [illegible] plotting treason against the republic [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Maryland [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] October next, [illegible] [illegible] weakness of the opposition [illegible] Jackson [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] harmony to the State [illegible] [illegible] Maryland [illegible] [illegible] personal [illegible] [illegible]

SENEX.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 00 *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months.

☞Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, of the year subscribed for, will be considered as *in advance.*

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year.*

No paper will be discontinued [illegible] the editor's discretion, until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the time subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement.

☞Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage, to be paid by the subscriber.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

☞Persons advertising must mark the time of insertion, otherwise the advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

☞All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

[Corrected Weekly.]

BANKS	pr. ct. dis.	BANKS	pr. ct. dis.
U. States Bank	par	*Farmers bank and*	
Do Branches	par	*branches*	1
MASSACHUSETTS		*Wilmington and*	
Boston banks	1	*Brandywine*	[illegible]
Other Mass. notes	2	*Commercial bank*	10
RHODE-ISLAND		*Branch of do. at*	
Providence banks	3	*Milford*	10
Other R. Island notes	4	*Bank of Smyrna*	1
CONNECTICUT		MARYLAND	
Middletown bank	1	*Frederick City bank*	[illegible]
Phœnix bank at		*Havre-de-Grace*	[illegible]
Hartford	1	*Farmers bank at*	
Bridgeport bank	1	*Annapolis*	[illegible]
Eagle bank of New		*Branches at Frederick & Easton*	do
Haven	no sale	*Hagerstown*	do
Hartford bank	1	*Westminster*	
NEW YORK		*Elkton*	50
N Y city banks ex cept Lombard	par	DISTRICT OF COL.	
Albany	[illegible]	*Bk of Washington*	[illegible]
Other N York notes	1	*Bk of the Metrop*	do
NEW JERSEY		*Patriotic bank*	do
Jersey bank	no sale	*Central bank*	do
Bank in Newark	1	*Bk of Columbia*	[illegible]
Bank of N Bruns wick	1	*Co. in bk. Georget'n*	[illegible]
Trenton Ins. Co	1	*Farmers & Mechan ics's bank*	do
Farmers bank at Mount Holly	1	*Bk of Alexandria*	do
Cumberland bk.	1	*Bk of Potomac*	do
State Bk. Camden	1	*Farmers bk of Alexandria*	[illegible]
At Elizabethtown	1	*Union bk of Alexandria*	[illegible]
At N Brunswick	1	*Mechanics bk of Alexandria*	[illegible]
At Patterson	[illegible]	VIRGINIA	
At Trenton	[illegible]	*Richmond banks*	[illegible]
At Morristown	1	*Bk of the Valley*	do
Sussex bank	1	*Bk at Leesburg*	do
PENNSYLVANIA		*Bk at Charlestown*	do
Philadelphia banks	par	*Bk at Romney*	[illegible]
Easton	[illegible]	*N W bank of Va*	[illegible]
Germantown	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Montgomery county	do	[illegible]	
Chester	do	*State bk at* [illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware	do	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	*Cape Fear*	[illegible]
Farmers bk of Lancaster	[illegible]	*Newbern*	[illegible]
Harrisburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Northampton	[illegible]	*State banks*	[illegible]
Farmers bank at		[illegible]	
Bucks co	[illegible]	*State bank*	[illegible]
York bank	[illegible]	*Planters*	[illegible]
Chambersburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Farmers bank at Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Sheriffalty.

☞We are authorised to announce JOHN P. LANKFORD, Esq. as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset County.
March [illegible], 18[illegible]

☞We are authorised to announce HENRY LANKFORD, Esq. as a Candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset County.
July 7, 1829.

☞We are authorised to announce JAMES STEWART as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
Dec. 15, 1829.

☞We are authorised to announce MATTHIAS DASHIELL [illegible] for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
March 30, 1830.

☞We are authorised to announce SAMUEL G. HOLBROOK [illegible] for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
June, 1829.

☞We are authorised to announce [illegible] COSTEN, Esq. [illegible] [illegible] Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
[illegible] 1830.

Blank Narrations

AND

Appeal Bonds

Of several kinds,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

For the Assembly.

☞*To the People of Somerset County.*

On the first Monday of October next you [illegible] make selection of four of our fellow citizens to represent you in the House of Delegates of the State of Maryland. Their duty will be, assembled with the other delegates of the State, to—

1st. To represent your grievance, and the remedy [illegible] and if found just and equitable [illegible] enacted in the Book of the Laws of the Land.

2nd. To [illegible] that the same right which we [illegible] which we claim, is not violated by [illegible] of the State, and General Government.

3d. [illegible] to [illegible] the constitution of the majority of their constituents.

4th. When any matter comes to call for their votes, the House, [illegible] to be mindful to not give it contrary to the [illegible] by which we owe our happy Liberty, and

5th To recapitulate, what has been for our prosperity in time past, what actually is consistent for us, and what in future will be the best principles and system to be adopted to lay the foundation of just and equitable laws.

These [illegible] and whosoever [illegible] to discharge [illegible] trust, is one and that he is only your organ, to act and defend your right according to your instruction. With this brief view of the duties of a [illegible] legislator, I will with the utmost [illegible] to serve you in the next Assembly, if you will honour me with your suffrage.

P. GUILLET.
May 18, 1830

☞We are authorised to announce ARNOLD E. JONES, as a Candidate to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

☞We are authorised to announce JOHN C. WILSON, Esq. as a candidate to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates of M[illegible]
May 25, 1830

☞We are authorised to announce [illegible] TER BELL, Esq. as a candidate to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates.

☞We are authorised to announce JOHN J. DAVIS, Esq. as a Candidate to represent Somerset County in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.
June 1, 1830

☞We are authorised to announce [illegible] HOOPER, Esq. as a Candidate to represent the county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

☞We are authorised to announce WILLIAM [illegible] as a Candidate to represent this county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

☞We are authorised to announce DANIEL BALLARD, Esq. as a Candidate to [illegible] [illegible]

☞We are authorised to announce LITTLETON [illegible] [illegible], Esq. as [illegible] [illegible] June [illegible]

Farming Implements

At No. [illegible] Pratt Street,

BALTIMORE.

[illegible] PLOUGHS AND [illegible] [illegible] HARROWS, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] STRAW CUTTERS, WHEAT FANS, [illegible] [illegible] CUTTERS, [illegible]

[illegible]

The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Wheat [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] SPADES [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

JONATHAN [illegible]

NOTICE.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] property in the said county [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

DANL. BALLARD, Ck.
Aug [illegible], 18[illegible]

ed with the evils anticipated—he would rather believe that the President and Directors in their progress and operations, would, as trustees of the general weal, and under their specified qualifications, and their rigidly prescribed course of duties, be virtually prohibited from party influence or partiality, and the great probe-minsiding principle of self-love, in a due regard to their proper interest, and the retention of their places in any change of the executive, would conduce to the observance of even handed justice in conducting the concerns of the State's Bank; and that assumption is justified by the *actual experience of several States under analogous circumstances*

2 That with respect to the fundamental capital, it had been supposed that it would not be necessary to convert into coin more than the funded debt of the United States, as the portion of that debt which is held by the State, is equivalent to, and exceeding in amount by several fold, the specie possessed by any corporation of this state, while *the stock of the state in the different banks, would enable us to act to best advantage and reciprocally and compromise an opposition, which has distinguished the action of similar institutions elsewhere.*

3. That the power to make issue and negotiate promissory notes, is merely formal, and that the proposed revision being founded upon an assigned *substantial* capital, could not impinge the organic law of the Federal Government, which designs to prohibit the making of bills of credit a tender in payment of debts, and that instead the Commonwealth's Bank of Kentucky, and those of the Bank of the State of Tennessee, were, in effect, of that description, the right to emit them has not been questioned in any of the courts of the United States.

4. As this power has been conceded, in actual practice, the deduction drawn from the supposition that the resources of the Bank would be confined nearly to its capital paid in, is entirely groundless and inadmissible, and by the exhibits of the Bank of the State of Alabama, where the specie funds exceed the gross amount of capital, and their circulation are greater, far from either of them, and the operations of the public Banks of other States, I am fortified in believing that the State of Maryland might gain an income of great extent from her financial institution, that in point of fact from the *superior credit* of its emissions, and the *efficiency of its currency*, the institution would increase from year to year, *paid passes*, with the augmentation of its capital, and furnish means for literature, and the most beneficial lines of intercommunication internal navigation; and I may be permitted to point the salutary and invigorating influences upon the body politic, which would flow from the *mild and continuous action and we action, the steady and contrast force, the influx and reflux of money, obviously incident to its operations.*

Mr. Teackle proceeded to state his ardent concurrence with the views of the enlightened President on the subject of improvements, and avowed his conviction, which had been of long standing, that the best expedient would be found in the practical use of an irrevocable system, and that this opinion was illustrated with peculiar force and perspicuity by the lucid report of the President and Directors of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, to the Legislature of that State, and that he also concurred in ascribing the Banking condition of Philadelphia to the cause which the President had assigned it, as from the reflection of many years upon the mysteries of circulation, and their influence upon communities, he had been satisfied that effective money was as essential to restore the energies of a paralyzed population as is the food of plants to revivate the latent principles entombed lately but to be effective, the circulation must be commensurate to the emergencies of society, and an instant *interest* with the *aggregate* wealth of that society—it has been apply cited the call of industry, as like Wesdom's Cot, a reductor metal and monopolizes productive labour indefinitely. And Mr. T further said, that he had repudiated the idea of concentrating the communication as equivalent to facilities of any denomination, or as imparting intrinsic value, neither could he allow that notions of the was indispensable to money—that representing and being bottomed on value was all sufficient, that intrinsic value issued money, in its proper character as such, insomuch as it tended to restrain its circulation and prevent its exuberance in second work, while *incorruptible* money is never hoarded. He stated that the paper of the Commonwealth's bank of Kentucky had whole circulated at one time below the value of current silver, properly by reason of the been wanting indulgence of her citizens in Kentucky's Bank—that the balance of trade and exchange also was that the depression in the state of consequence of their property, was occasioned by under circumstances, or circumstances, despite of an adverse current, now rapidly in each other states.

Mr. Teackle again adverted to

of the State of Alabama, and to a Bank statement of its affairs with those of the Banks of the State, as reported to the Legislature for the Tennessee of the Western Shore, which he specifically of their notes in circulation, amounted to but a little more than a fifth of the amount of their capital, and that their specie is only one tenth of the aggregate of their loans and discounts, *the* and in violation of the principle in controversy, and to prove the superior credit of public Banks over any private incorporation, he submitted an official exposition of the Bank of the State of Alabama, which it appears, that—

"The institution is founded entirely on State capital, to the exclusion of individual stockholders. Its loans are distributed among the counties according to their population. Its operations have been successful, as its gains in five years have been $598,543 43 whereby it could accord with only about 3 per cent, and by surplus profit, and incidental revenue, its capital has increased from year to year, until it amounts to upwards of $450,000. For further particulars I refer you to the annexed abstract from the official statement of the successive gain of the bank of the State of Alabama since its commencement, viz.

Years.	Gain.
1825	$16,824 07
1826	46,811 49
1827	98,770 74
1828	59,151 81
1829	98,737 45
Total gain in 5 years	$319,341 53
Average gain	63,868 30

Average gain, about 12 per centum per annum.

And to prove that the gains, which have been apportioned to the useful purposes of the State, exclusive of the reservations, have not been excessive, the subjoined statement, in relation to the Bank, is submitted, to wit:

Capital Stock	463,869 00
Notes in circulation	488,451 00
Money on deposit	118,645 92
Debts due the Bank	614,157 51
Real and personal estate	10,587 16
Cash, and bills of exchange	468,728 22

"So believed that there be few, if indeed any of the most of the monied institutions, in which individuals are concerned, that can exhibit so strong an evidence of actual wealth and prosperity. (*)

After adverting to a mass of documentary testimony in support of the solidity and impregnability of his position, among which was a communication from the late Governor of Georgia, which concludes by saying that the experiment of their State Bank had been entirely satisfactory, Mr. Teackle said, that of the state of South Carolina, and Tennessee, and Louisiana, and Alabama, and Georgia, have erected Banks upon their public funds, for the supply of revenue and the common benefits of the people, and if the success of those institutions has realized the great advantages anticipated, and largely contributed to their relief and accommodation, and to the general welfare and prosperity, if in fact, *by the operation of those institutions every proprietor is a banker upon his own means, and may obtain, on easy terms, and at a moderate interest, convenient money to the amount of half of his estate*, why not Maryland, with equal justice, improve her high prerogative, in the like exertion of a State's Bank, to enjoy its revenue and accommodations? And will not the people of Maryland expect this improvement of their Sovereign Right in the present session of their Legislature? The State of the treasury and the depression of property from the actual death and scarcity of money, is enough to prove the absolute need of some expedient and substantial measures if not to elicit her dormant treasures, and to stimulate her productive labour, at least to avert the further spread of pecuniary distress, or impending ruin. Then why not resort to the resource which other states have fully tested as most efficient and beneficial? and why, in the delay of that improvement, exhibit the scant of a due regard to the great interests of the state and the ardent wishes of our constituents.

Mr. Teackle then said, a powerful prejudice very generally prevails against our banking institutions This has naturally grown out of the gross abuses of chartered privileges to particular persons, which may be well conceived to be in opposition to the general interest, or rather an unjust cession of the public prerogative, the principle is, certainly, a sovereign right of infinite value, and susceptible of the most beneficial improvement, and is, in point of immediate revenue, as with regard to the convenience of the people, and the productive influence of progressive circulation, in the successive enhancement of every description of property. The public mind is very deeply concerned in the developments of this vast improvement, and it is believed to be *the sentiment upon the public firmer*. The rapid acceleration of wealth and power, which succeeded in a rural nation, from the suspension of specie payments, and the substitution of money founded upon property, has impaired knowledge which may subserve our welfare in days to come. We are not at present prepared to abandon the metallic basis, but we might avail ourselves of the wise experience of the southern states, and reflate back upon the principles of convertibility or specie equivalents. The just assumption of the sovereign right, to improve its advantages within its compass would increase the wealth of that society—it has been apply cited the call of industry, as like Wesdom's Cot, a reductor metal and monopolizes productive labour indefinitely. And Mr. T further said, that he had repudiated the idea of concentrating the communication as equivalent to facilities of any denomination, or as imparting intrinsic value, neither could he allow that notions of the was indispensable to money—that representing and being bottomed on value was all sufficient, that intrinsic value issued money, in its proper character as such, insomuch as it tended to restrain its circulation and prevent its exuberance in second work, while *incorruptible* money is never hoarded. He stated that the paper of the Commonwealth's bank of Kentucky had whole circulated at one time below the value of current silver, properly by reason of the been wanting indulgence of her citizens in Kentucky's Bank—that the balance of trade and exchange also was that the depression in the state of consequence of their property, was occasioned by under circumstances, or circumstances despite of an adverse current, now rapidly in each other states.

Mr. Teackle again adverted to

of the State of Alabama, and to a Bank statement of its affairs with those of the Banks of the State, as reported to the Legislature for the Tennessee of the Western Shore, which he specifically of their notes in circulation, amounted to but a little more than a fifth of the amount of their capital, and that their specie is only one tenth of the aggregate of their loans and discounts, *the* and in violation of the principle in controversy, and to prove the superior credit of public Banks over any private incorporation, he submitted an official exposition of the Bank of the State of Alabama, which it appears, that—

"The institution is founded entirely on State capital, to the exclusion of individual stockholders. Its loans are distributed among the counties according to their population. Its operations have been successful, as its gains in five years have been $598,543 43 whereby it could accord with only about 3 per cent, and by surplus profit, and incidental revenue, its capital has increased from year to year, until it amounts to upwards of $450,000. For further particulars I refer you to the annexed abstract from the official statement of the successive gain of the bank of the State of Alabama since its commencement, viz.

Years.	Gain.
1825	$16,824 07
1826	46,811 49
1827	98,770 74
1828	59,151 81
1829	98,737 45
1832

[*Notes, &c. accompanying Mr. Teackle's Speech.*]

(*a*) *Abstract from the Official Statement of the Bank of the State of South Carolina.*

Fiscal year	Amount of capital at the end of each fiscal year	Nett income
1812	102,546 76	
1813	155,900 14	3,325 21
1814	338,807 14	48,900 71
1815	441,973 59	63,022 69
1816	722,879 05	76,507 91
1817	1,052,866 65	105,838 07
1818	1,196,220 65	107,593 95
1819	1,196,220 65	100,287 37
1820	1,196,220 65	86,525 56
1821	1,196,220 65	120,072 18
1822	1,196,220 65	113,207 61
1823	1,196,220 65	116,850 58
1824	1,196,220 65	115,042 96
1825	1,196,220 65	70,500 00

Gross income in 13 years 1,127,174 62

The income of 1825 was reduced by special reservations, the official returns for 1826, 1827, 1828 and 1829, manifest a continuous course of successful operation, and consequent prosperity.

(*b*) ABSTRACT—*Statement of sundry Banks in the State of Maryland, as reported to the Legislature on the 3d February 1829, by the Treasurer of the Western Shore.*

Titles of Banks	*Specie*	*Loans & Discounts*
Mechanics Bank of Baltimore	52,219	656,413
Union Bank of Maryland	146,999	2,462,082
Commercial and Farmers Bk. of Baltimore	102,517	704,104
Bank of Baltimore	151,036	1,185,000
Marine Bank of Baltimore	89,220	314,506
Farmers & Mechanics Bank of Baltimore	74,018	529,620
Franklin Bank of Baltimore	124,061	633,399
Farmers Bk. of Maryland and Branches	97,815	1,034,859
Hagerstown Bank	42,833	523,844
TOTAL Of city & county bks.	832,545	8,267,830

N. B. The cents are omitted in the foregoing abstract.

In the statement of the Union Bank of Maryland, the "specie" includes the "notes of specie paying banks," and their "notes in circulation" includes "debts due to banks incorporations, and individuals," also, in the statement of the Hagerstown Bank, "specie funds" is included in their representation of "specie on hand"—these are terms so vague and indefinite that the truth cannot be ascertained from them.

It is as well to be remarked that the several statements are exhibited under different dates, varying from December 22d, 1828, to January 12th, 1829, during which interval of time very considerable mutations may have occurred; and it may be presumed that the most favourable day was selected by each institution; from all which it may be inferred that the actual amount of specie in the banks of this State, is far below the apparent aggregate of their several statements.

(*c*) *The Bank of the State of Alabama.*

Extract of a letter from a member of Congress dated Washington, D. C. February 19, 1830

"In reply to your request for information on the subject of our financial institution, I have to remark that the State of Alabama has for some years had a bank in successful operation, upon the plan you mention—it is purely the property of the people, and the dividends are applied to their exclusive benefit. I send you the last official report of the situation of the institution, which proves the expediency of this improvement of the sovereign right for the supply of revenue, and the common convenience of the people, while it demonstrates the gross injustice of any transfer of this high and valuable prerogative of the state for the special benefit of a favoured few, or privileged order of individuals."

Extract from the Report of the Joint Committee, appointed by the General Assembly to examine into the situation and condition of the State Bank.

"The paper marked B. exhibits an exposure of the operations of the Bank, since Jan. 7th, 1828, to the 8th inst. inclusively, by which it will appear that the Bank is liable for the amount of its notes in circulation and the amount due to individual depositors, making an aggregate of $939,293 83. To meet this [illegible], the bank possesses funds of the following description, viz—Specie $127,569 63; notes of other solvent banks, principally U. States, $73,293; Bills of Exchange payable at Mobile and New Orleans, $686,927 09, most readily available for any emergency.—These several sums added to the amount due from other Banks on account, the sum of $28,378 85, making a total of $916,298 62, besides this amount most readily convertible into funds to meet any exigency, the bank has due it, on notes discounted $237,-669 73; making a grand total of $1,153,951 354, leaving an excess, including real estate and furniture, of $214,047 62, above what it is liable for, presenting a view of its concerns highly flattering, and thereby creating an unshaken confidence in its solvency—and as the committee believe, realizing in the fullest extent the objects for which it was established, and which objects cannot be defeated under an impartial, able and judicious directory.

The committee cannot conclude without bestowing due praise on the Cashier and Clerks of the Bank, for the alacrity and ability with which they discharge the important and laborious duties assigned them.

DAVID MOORE,
ELISHA YOUNG,
JOHN B CLARK, } Committee on part of H. Rep's

JOHN WATKINS,
JOHN B HOGAN,
J. W. GARTH, } Committee on part of the Senate.

From the statements accompanying the foregoing report, the following *facts* are elicited, to wit: that

The Capital Stock is $495,563
Notes in circulation 527,667
Specie funds, including bills of exchange, payable at Mobile and N. Orleans, most readily available for any emergency $843,500
Besides which, the Bank of the State of Alabama holds the [illegible] other institutions, principally those of the Bank of U. States, for 73,293

By which it appears that the *notes* in circulation *exceed*, and their *specie funds* are nearly *double*, the entire capital of the bank.

Now with a view to demonstrate the superiority of a sovereign State, in the improvement of this prerogative, the subjoined exhibit, taken from the official statement of the secretary of the Treasury of the United States is presented by way of contrast, viz.

Banks in the District of Columbia	*Capital*	*Notes in circulation*	*Specie funds*
Bank of Washington	479,120	68,064	19,633
Bank of the Metropolis	500,000	39,780	29,806
Patriotick Bank of Washington	250,000	100,068	20,591
F. & M. Bank of Georgetown	455,000	171,906	36,055
Union Bank of Georgetown	478,000	152,945	31,151
Bank of Alexandria	500,000	108,367	21,281
Bk. of Potomack	500,000	138,899	38,316
Totals	$3,193,020	780,029	197,932

The foregoing comparison is pregnant with *facts*, which are calculated to induce the most interesting reflections, and if further proofs, in demonstration of the great value of the improvement in contemplation, were necessary, the late report of the Treasurer of the Western Shore, upon the statements of sundry banks in this state, might be contrasted, not only with the situation and resources of the Bank of the State of Alabama, but, with the public Banks of Georgia, of Tennessee, and of South Carolina, which severally belong to those states exclusively, and are conducted by public officers for the sole benefit of their revenue, and the general convenience of their population.

(*d*) Aggregate of specie in the several banks of this state from their own statements as reported by the treasurer of the Western Shore, $832,595

Productive capital of invested moneys in the treasury consisting of funded debt of the U. States, and stock held by the state in different banks, 935,601

(*e*) *Amendment proposed in lieu of the first section.*

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of Maryland, That there shall be established an institution to be styled The Bank of the State of Maryland, and that the concerns of the said bank, shall be controlled, under the management of a President and 5 Directors, for the sole and exclusive benefit of the State, and the accommodation of the people; and that the said President and Directors shall be appointed by the general assembly of Maryland, on the recommendation of the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the council, two thirds of the members present in each branch of the said assembly concurring in such appointments; and the directors to be appointed shall divide themselves by lot, into five classes, one of which classes shall become vacant, in succession, at the end of each year, and the vacancy shall be supplied as aforesaid; and in all appointments of President and Directors it shall be the duty of the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the council, to recommend for such appointments, persons of experience in men and things, of integrity and sound discretion, independent of any concern with, or interest in, any other moneyed institution, or any concern in any hazardous speculation; and the same rule shall be made to apply to the President and Directors of the State's Bank in their elections of all subordinate officers, agents and servants, and more particularly to the appointment of Cashier of the said bank and the said President; and Directors so to be appointed as aforesaid, under the restrictions and limitations of this act, shall hold their offices during good behaviour, subject to removal by the Executive, upon the recommendation of the general assembly, two thirds of the members present in each branch thereof concurring as aforesaid—Provided always that no person shall be appointed, nor removed from, any office in the said bank on account of his political opinion.

The Bank of the State of South Carolina.

In further refutation of the scandalous stories respecting the Bank of the State of S. Carolina, the following information from undoubted sources, is submitted:

Extract of a letter from a Senator of the State of S. Carolina, who has been a member of their legislature, and a Director of their State Bank since its establishment in 1812, dated Columbia, S. C. Feb. 6, 1830.

"Our institution continues in successful operation, still retaining the unshaken and entire confidence of the public. Although all our banks are very sound, and in full credit, yet the people entertain a manifest preference for the notes of the Bank of the State of S. Carolina, and I believe if the capital were doubled, it would be acted upon with a proportionate advantage to the treasury of the State, and to the people.

Extract of another letter from a Senator of the same state in the Congress of the U. States, dated Washington, D. C. Feb. 9, 1830.

"I have had the pleasure to receive your letter inquiring as to the success of the bank of the State of South Carolina, and in reply can only say generally that it has been, and continues to be, *a profitable institution*—The state is the sole proprietor of the stock—it is a *specie bank*, and in addition, the faith of the state is pledged for the redemption of its notes."

It will be remarked that both of the letters, from which the foregoing are extracts, were written since the delivery of the speech of Mr. Teackle in the debate on the bill to establish the bank of the State of Maryland.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of St. Mary's county, dated Feb. 5, 1830.

"I have attentively read, and seriously deliberated upon, the matter of your report upon the memorials of sundry citizens of different counties, praying the establishment of a State's Bank, to be founded upon the invested monies in the treasury for the supply of revenue and the general benefit of the people—and as far as my reflection carries me, I cannot doubt of the great advantages that would result to the finances of the state and the convenience of the citizens, as well as to the interests of agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and the common improvements of every class, from the operations of the plan proposed. For when we regard the very small amount of circulating medium, with reference to population and property, we perceive that a limit has been put upon the vastness of common objects, which the closeness and variety of our agricultural and commercial connections necessarily involves.

The United States may now contain about fourteen millions of inhabitants, with a specie currency of not more than three dollars *per capita;* while in England, whose population may equal ours, the amount of specie *per capita*, is two pounds ten shillings sterling—This enormous difference at once shews the actual want of money for the common convenience of society, and great objects of amelioration. Good paper, to all intents and purposes, is as useful in our internal concerns as the coins of precious metals;—and the great *desideratum* is a monied capacity available without a burden on the people, or on the treasury. This the state possesses, and the realization of your theory would materially increase the source from which it is derived—The main object to be accomplished, is the enhancement of our fiscal means, and the concerns of individuals would be benefited by the augmentation of money in circulation at moderate interest, adequately secured, under ample guards and precautions—The question arises, is not the whole property of the State of Maryland a better basis for a currency than the notes of banks relying upon a few thousand dollars of specie, which will disappear in the time of need? And who will deny it—A bank established upon so broad a basis, would naturally call into action a vast amount of labour, industry and enterprize—and while the currency has decreased in an inverse ratio to the increase of population, our property, and particularly our lands, has diminished proportionately in value—but, in a season of adequate circulation we could improve our estates, educate our children, and contribute in a variety of ways to the promotion of our comforts and social happiness—Now, when money is plenty, interest will be low; farmers may erect barns, establish mills, and enrich the country—Freedom, wealth, industry and independence, all depend upon it essentially. But what is the present condition of the people? there are many *sellers* and but few *buyers*, which is a proof of the want of money, a feeling depreciation in the value of lands and labour, and surely there can be no danger of the institution becoming a potent instrument of political corruption on the one hand, and of party vengeance on the other—This apprehension could interpose no substantial objection to the proposition. My wish is that your theories may be verified to the great fiscal interest of the State, and the great accommodation of every deserving individual of it."

REMARKS—In estimating the *quantum* of specie in the United States, it is presumed that this respectable and highly intelligent gentleman had reference to the currency of every description, as it is believed that the actual coin in circulation, does not amount to *one* dollar *per capita*, perhaps far short of it—while the *effective* money of England, including the variety of public securities which *there* assume the character, and perform the functions of circulating medium, may exceed the ratio of *two hundred dollars per capita*—and the extraordinary and progressive increase of her production may be mainly ascribed to the *vast* and *vigorous* action of that *motive power* to her *industry* and enterprize.

Extract of another letter from St. Mary's county, same date—

"With respect to the policy of a State Bank what seems theory in Maryland, is made very practicable by the experience of South Carolina and other states. If a due regard for our rights, or the *Sovereignty of the States*, is to become more orthodox, I cannot well imagine a surer guarantee than a full participation, by the states, in the fiscal concerns of the country, by the aid of institutions emanating from and responsible to the State Legislature—The means of such an institution would certainly be equal to any of the banks, and being regularly the object of popular observation, might be relied on for good credit—We have no banks now of general utility—from the United States' Bank down, they may all be considered as mere brokers' establishments, under the control of monied men, who have retired from commerce and trade to the mere traffic in paper, according to the exigencies of the people—If your object is to embark on a crusade for popularity, I fear it will *not* answer."

REMARKS—The brief view of this enlightened gentleman, must be admitted to be correct in principle—Had he been acquainted with the legislative course of the person to whom they were addressed, he could not have supposed that the projected bank was a mere expedient for popularity—on the contrary, that gentleman would have believed *that the exposure of the person referred to, has manifestly been the public good* He might say with truth, that under the guidance of a patriotic impulse, he has entertained a spirit of philanthropy with but little alloy of any sinister or sordid motive—and although his views have been misconceived or distorted designedly—his substance wasted by accidents or combinations, and his name of the subject of vituperation, yet animated by considerations of superior import, he has supported measures which were highly obnoxious to the misconceptions of his constituents, without regard to consequences, and in the prosecution of his *adopted course*, under the sanction of his judgment and conscience it is not his practice to look back, nor to abate in efforts to achieve an object which he deems essential to the general welfare.

STATE'S BANK.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of Harford county, dated Belle Air, March 24th, 1830.

"I have read attentively your speech, in committee of the whole of the House of Delegates in the debate, upon the bill to establish *the Bank of the State of Maryland*, and can not do otherwise than acknowledge the great research, and distinguished ability, manifested in it

A circulating medium has always been found indispensable in every civilized community, and the permanency of its value is of pecuniary importance—every fluctuation of value in the currency is highly injurious to society, and a principal means of preventing the injuries of fluctuation is undoubted solidity in the source from whence it emanates. Hence, if banks we must have, they should be *public*, and not *individual*, institutions; and when it is considered that the exchangeable *value of real estate is entirely dependent upon the quantum of medium in circulation*, it necessarily follows that, in order to place the people of one sovereign State upon an equal footing with those of another, there should be a sufficient supply of money among them to give, at least, a fair value to real estate, as REAL ESTATE cannot, *from its nature*, be a subject of commerce, while *chattels* enter into circulation, and become the *medium of exchange and traffic*—their value, therefore, is not so likely to be affected by the fluctuations of the currency, as their range of action is coextensive with the whole world in the present improved state of commerce; but it is not so with land, as LAND is *fixed and immovable*—and its value in sale, or in use, must mainly depends on the plenty, or scarcity, of actual money—This reasoning is confirmed by all experience, and hence *the agricultural portion of the people are deeply concerned in the currency*, and that *its emission should not be subject to individual control*, but depend upon themselves, acting through their responsible agents, to whom they have delegated the Government—Nor can I perceive the danger of corruption, or malversation, from an institution thus *founded by the people themselves*, upon the basis of their revenue; and subject, in all its operations, to the scrutiny of their representatives—The emissions of such a bank would have higher claims to confidence than any private incorporation—and just in proportion as its emissions would rise in value would the eye of scrutiny be fixed upon the public servants immediately engaged in this interesting, and highly confidential, branch of the administration. Abuses, it is true, *might* occur, as all human institutions are subject to them, but is it not to be believed that men of high character, such as would doubtless be selected for that department, would act falsely, or treacherously, in the discharge of their proper duties—neither can I believe that a State Bank could be wielded for *party* purposes, as the slightest symptom of such a step would instantly destroy any party—that powerful sympathy between the *pocket* and the *heart*, which is so well known to statesmen of all grades, would of itself prevent an influence of that sort—I have no apprehension of the attempt, and still less of the perpetration.

With respect to the legal competency of the State to erect a bank based upon her capital and revenue, and to issue bills payable to bearer, I can entertain no doubt—how far her faith is pledged is a question of fact, and the binding force of such a pledge is a question of *honour*, and not of *law*. But such a pledge was not intended, in any event, to preclude the State from establishing a bank for the public convenience, and benefit—I was myself a member of the legislature in 1813. The bonus, and the school tax, and the other conditions of the renewal of the charters, all taken together, compose a burthen on that sort of property so light, and inconsiderable, as by no means to equal the smallest tax upon the most favoured estate of any other description; and if the burthens of the people can be relieved by the erection of a State bank, the existing banks, of all bodies politic, or natural, ought to be the last to complain; but complain they will, and loud will be the clamour, because they trade in money, and whatever promises to bring more of that commodity into the market will be sure to excite their opposition—and, for the same reason, the rich and monied classes will complain and clamour, as in proportion as money is increased their wealth, and perhaps their consequence, become diminished comparatively—but will the farmer complain, or the industrious mechanic? Will the man in debt, who is struggling to support his family, and keep a roof over their heads, complain of such an institution? I conceive not—and of such as these the great body of society is composed: and, however highly respected should be the just complaints of any order of citizens, if any are to be regarded with more interest than another that preference should be accorded to the latter, as they constitute the bone and sinew of the State. They are, truly, its wealth, because the wealth of a State is *neither* in money, nor property, but in POPULATION & INDUSTRY.

The examples afforded by the State banks of South Carolina, of Tennessee, of Alabama, of Georgia and other States, of actual prosperity, and general utility, constitute a sufficient assurance of the expediency of establishing a similar institution in Maryland, where, as circumstances now are, the privileges of banking and all their conveniences, are chiefly engrossed by the commercial community, which the agricultural, and every other description of citizens, are virtually excluded from an equal share of accommodation.

I have barely ventured to throw out a few feeble thoughts upon this deeply interesting concernment—The theme is too extensive for the compass of a letter, but you will clearly perceive that *I am decidedly in favour of a State Bank;* and I would remark in conclusion that *if the subject could be so treated as to diffuse a knowledge of its real merits among the people* the next Legislature would not assemble without *instructions from their constituents* for its GENERAL SUCCESS and the *early commencement of its beneficial operations.*"

STATE BANK.

In the late debate, in the House of Delegates, upon the bill to establish the Bank of the State of Maryland it was strongly contended that Kentucky had sustained great losses from their public bank, but it has turned out, as appears from the proceedings of their legislature, that instead of losses, immense profits have been derived to their treasury from that source—and that, in consequence of the prosperous issue of their experiments through a series of nine years, "the proposition now is to take the whole business of banking into the hands of the state, "for the great improvement of internal communication, and the public instruction of all their youth, by primary schools throughout the state as well as for the general benefit and accommodation of all the people.—And although it was urged by the friends of the measure, that the case of the Commonwealth's Bank bore no analogy to the institution which they proposed, it having been founded entirely upon a different principle, yet the eventual success of that bank, against the greatest disadvantages, is strong proof of the superior credit and consequent profit of a State's Bank over special privileges to individuals, for the sole support of the monied interest.

From the Philadelphia E. Post.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.

It is stated in the preamble to a resolution pending in the legislature of Kentucky, that State has released, in the course of 9 years on a capital of about half a million of dollars invested as stock in the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, a sum exceeding eight hundred thousand dollars, producing a profit clear of all expenses, greater than the amount of the original capital. In consequence of this profitable concern, the proposition now is to take the whole business of banking into the hands of the State, establish banks wherever wanted, and appropriate the profits to internal improvements and education.

NOTICE.

The Public are respectfully informed that

THE ELEGANT STEAM BOAT

PATUXENT,

Capt. GEO. WEEMS,

Has commenced, and is now running on her regular route between

Baltimore and Salisbury & White-Haven, on the Wiconico River.

She will leave Baltimore every MONDAY EVENING at 5 o'clock, during the season, and arrive at White Haven, at an early hour on Tuesday morning—which place she will leave at 9 o'clock the same Morning, and proceed up to Salisbury: *Returning*, she will leave Salisbury every TUESDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, and proceed to White-Haven, which place she will leave the same Afternoon at 4 o'clock, and arrive in Baltimore early on Wednesday morning.

Passengers wishing to proceed to PHILADELPHIA can by taking this route, be placed on board the morning line of Steam Boats from Baltimore to Philadelphia every Wednesday morning and arrive in Philadelphia early the same evening

Lines of STAGES are about to be established for the conveyance of Passengers from Snow Hill, Princess Anne, &c. to Salisbury and White-Haven—and by this arrangement travellers from the lower Counties will find this a cheap, safe and expeditious route.

PASSAGE to or from Baltimore to any place on the Wiconico,			[illegible]
Do. White-Haven to Salisbury			50
Children under 12 years of age half price			
Horses to or from Baltimore to Wiconico	-	-	$3 00
Four wheel carriages	-	-	3 00
Two wheel carriages	-	-	1 50
Freight on Hogsheads	-	-	1 00
Do. Barrels	-	-	25
Do. Grain or Salt, per bushel			[illegible]
Do. Boxes, per cubic foot			6
Do. Chairs, per dozen			1 50

All other articles in like proportion.

All Baggage at the risk of the owner or owners thereof

JAMES CORNER & SON, Agents.

Baltimore, July 6, 1830.

A LIST OF

LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office at Princess Anne, Md. on the 30th June, 1830.

B.
Edward Broughton
John Bowlin
Ann Beauchamp
Daniel Boston
Esther Broughton

C.
Patsy Cullen
H P Cathell
John Crandall
Burton Cannon
Mary M Costin
Edward Colbourn
Commissioners of the Tax

D.
Geo A Dashiell 2
George Dashiell
Adam Doane

F.
Frances M Forsyth
Matilda Furtass

G.
Wm Game

H.
John Hersey
Henry L Harcum
Thos M Hargis
Saml G Holbrook

J.
Eliz M Jones
Pact M Jones 2

L.
Richard Landon
Secretary of Som't. Lodge
Charles L Lawrence
Tubman Lankford

M.
Arnold Mewer
Patience McDaniel
Edward Marerson
James Marshall
John P Marshall 2
Henry Maddox 2
W K Mitchell
Geo Macomb
John Miles
John Mathews

O.
Isaac O Dear

P.
Geo Parsons
William Parks
Stephen Parks
Nemiah Pollitt
Sally I Polk
James Powel
Catharine Parker

R.
Harriet T Rawleigh 2

S.
Elizabeth Sasser
James Smith senr

W.
Easter Waller
Rev Joseph Wilson 2
M G Wilson
Susan Whitney

Z.
John S Zieber

WM. W. JOHNSTON, P. M.

July 6, 1830. 60

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale all the land which belonged to the late Robert [illegible] of John, deceased, and descended to his [illegible] ther, James Jones of the city of B[illegible]

This land lies between the Creeks of L[illegible] tle and Great Monie and contains about [illegible] hundred and fifty acres.

It will be either sold entire or divided in parts to suit purchasers—and the terms of sale are, that the purchaser shall pay one fourth part of the purchase money in cash, and the balance in two equal instalments at 6 and 12 months credit.

Any person wishing to view the land will be shewed the premises by William Waller Esq who will give also any information that may be desired.

If not sold at private sale by the 20th of July, the above mentioned land will be offered at public vendue at the Court House door between the hours of noon and 5 o'clock P. M.

WM. DONE, Attorney for JAMES JONES

June 29, 1830.

Village Herald.

TRUTH WITHOUT RESERVE—JUSTICE WITHOUT PARTIALITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

VOL. IV. PRINCESS-ANNE, MD., TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1830. NO. 19.

To the People of Maryland.

The Jackson Administration.

The policy of the Jackson party, as pursued by the administration of Gen. Jackson, to pay off the national debt, [illegible] taxes, and to confine the [illegible] national funds to objects [illegible] settlement of this policy, [illegible] paid off and cancelled in the [illegible] eighteen months, since he has been [illegible] twenty-six March 1829 to the 26th July 1830, Six Millions Two Hundred and Eighty One Thousand Five Hundred and Sixty Seven Dollars and Seventy Two Cents, [illegible] 57 72-100 of the principal of the national debt—equal to the Millions Seventeen Thousand Five Hundred and Ninety Seven Dollars and Ninety Eight Cents, $1,017,597 98 per month since his inauguration.

If Mr. Adams had managed the National funds with the same judgment and economy, he ought to have paid off to the four years, forty eight months of his Presidency, three times the amount of principal which Gen. Jackson has paid, or nearly Twenty Millions of Dollars—$20,326,889, as for twenty eight months is three times sixteen months—but he only paid off and reduced the principal of the debt Twenty Five Thousand Three Hundred and Forty Eight Thousand Four Hundred and Thirty Six Dollars and Twenty Two Cents—$25,348,436 22—being Five Hundred and Twenty Eight Thousand and Ninety Two Dollars and Forty-three Cents, per month—$528,092 43 100, or about one-half as much per month as Gen. Jackson has paid.

In the same time Mr. Adams has added but Two Millions and a Half of Dollars per annum—$2,500,000, by making the tax on Salt ten cents, raised the tax on Coffee four cents per pound, the tax on Molasses five cents per gallon, the tax on Cotton twelve mill, the tax on Tea from eight to twenty-five cents per pound, [illegible] which reduction is a clear saving to every family in the United States, as these articles have become from habit necessaries of life.

If the Jackson policy is continued for four years further, Gen. Jackson will have reduced the national debt, a part of which [illegible] since the Revolution, will be [illegible] Twenty one; and Ten Millions of Dollars, now year is appropriated to that debt may remain undisturbed in the pockets of the people, by making a further reduction of four in that amount. What a subject for rejoicing should we then present to the nations of the old world! These United States, with a population of Twelve Millions of souls without a national debt.

Considering the National Treasury as belonging to the nation at large, and that its expenditure should be confined to objects strictly National—from direct taxation, to open its vaults for the making of county or local roads. What has been the practice hitherto? Has not every county in Maryland made its county roads? Consult the records of your levy courts! If you wish proof of this. Have not the States done the same? Have state or local roads and canals? Ask Ohio, Pennsylvania, or New York, the amount of their state debt, incurred in making state and local roads and canals. What now I ask is that that the National Treasury, which belongs to the people at large, must make the county or local roads? Shall the United States Upon what principle is it? Can the pen locate a road or River improvement in Maryland, which should be taxed from the county, to Maine or Georgia, or Kentucky or Connecticut? Can it, with the exception of the Eastern or Western shore, in Maryland, who have made and paid for their county roads, now be taxed to make the county and local roads in Virginia, or Ohio, or Missouri? Is this doctrine, held by the partisans of *Clay*, just, is it sound? Our honest I, it is correct, then, to be just, every county must be dealt equally with, as the number of counties within our Union are nearly or wholly estimated at eight hundred and fifty. If one is entitled to four hundred thousand dollars—$400,000—for its county roads, when each is entitled. Then Five—and eight counties—and the aggregate Eighty Five Millions of Dollars, as the sum indeed for counties of eight hundred, the equal sum for the Good National Roads, we have at once a new National debt of One Hundred and Seventy Millions of Dollars to estimate—$170,000,000—and to pay the interest on which, a proportionate indirect [illegible] with an annual tax each [illegible] on the people.

Each county [illegible] its roads. Each [illegible] has made its roads, and the National [illegible] confined to National roads. [illegible] to pay [illegible] in harmony [illegible] party, and [illegible] process, will [illegible] and make attempt [illegible] people with [illegible] Bank will [illegible] Bank will become the ruling money. A majority of the members [illegible] as then [illegible] ruling system. [illegible] the rates of a money [illegible] or districts, whether want [illegible] will be the [illegible] that [illegible] our present system. As Mr. Jefferson has said, "the nearest and most dangerous enemies to a Republic are those who are among the members, will get the largest appropriations"—Principle, patriotism, honor, and country will be merged in avarice and self.

Ask the people of Pennsylvania what was the consequence of the "log rolling" bill which gave them forty-two banks by one act, when the wants of the State required scarcely half a dozen banks. They will tell you it nearly ruined the State—broke up thousands of worthy farmers and citizens, and ruined their families—and this will be the path corrupt legislation every where. The National debt of hundreds of millions, which will be created, with the load of taxes to pay the interest, will bear on us as if now dead on the people of England—the tax gatherers and the hardly amount will follow on the track but the moneys of the people will be prostrated and ground to the dust, and kept in subjection by large standing armies. This will be the consequence of the wild and reckless policy of the partisans of Henry Clay.

Under the Jackson policy the National debt will be paid off in about four years, the taxes will be further reduced, and the National revenue be still able to aid internal improvements of a national character. Do you ask to be some such improvement? We reply, any road or canal which will connect and river the States together, that will enable State remote from each other to exchange productions, whether of [illegible] or manufactures, or to transport troops from one section to another in time of war or invasion, should an enemy invade our shores, and [illegible] and mountains in war—such a road or canal would be national in its object, and would be entitled to national aid in its construction, and such we mean all the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and the Baltimore and Ohio Road, or whichever of the two shall give us a cheap transport, and a speedy one of the whole country, be deemed most calculated to do the great National good—success.

In his foreign policy, the action of Gen. Jackson is to seek nothing that is not clearly right, and to resist nothing that is wrong—a man as worthy of his exalted station as any first. By the firmness of his old Roman character, he succeeded in settling our difference with Brazil, with Colombia, and with Denmark, and has secured large indemnities in money for spoliations committed on our commerce by those powers—and under which Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, with their nice diplomacy, failed for years to secure any thing, but blustered [illegible]. From recent accounts, he has also negotiated a treaty of peace and friendship with the Ottoman Porte by which the Black Sea is opened to our commerce, and will be the first time he will tread by our vessels.

In this prosperous and happy state of our country, and of the administration of its affairs, we should, we should hardly imagine that all would repine and grumble. The people whom the people in their sovereign will, to fill our [illegible] Adams the Presidency, which [illegible] the people [illegible] Jackson, the Hero of New Orleans, the Hero of Thousands, and the Hero of Hearts,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, AUG. 10, 1830.

To the People of Maryland.

The Jackson Administration.

Under this head the reader may find, on a preceding page, a strong and interesting appeal to the people. It was originally written for, and published in, a Baltimore paper, from which we translated it to our columns.

☞The Rockville *Free Press*, printed in Montgomery county, Maryland, takes the following notice of a slanderous article published in the "Maryland Journal and Commercial American," an Opposition paper of that place.

We extract the following from the Journal of last week:

"QUERE—Who exulted at the defeat of our arms last war?

"ANSWER—Thomas King Carroll, the present (*truly republican*) Governor of Maryland."

It is because he was a federalist that the Journal accuses the Governor of Maryland of exulting at the defeat of our arms during the last war? We all know that there were patriotic men of this party, who were not only for their country, at that period, but who imperiled the hands in defence of it—There were among them those who opposed the war, but, when it was declared, preferred the honor and independence of their country to any distinction that party had to bestow. We believe Gov. Carroll to have been one of that number; if the Journal corresponded has any proof to the contrary we shall expect to see it—we challenge them to bring it forward. Or if they mean to infer that to have been a federalist during the late war, was to be traitors to their country, what apology can they make for so deadly a thrust to a large majority of their (*truly national republican*) party in this county? "*This is the unkindest cut of all.*"

The following letter, on the subject of the slanderous accusation brought against the present excellent Governor of Maryland, was addressed to the Editor of the Rockville *Free Press*, by a gentleman of high respectability, of this county, who wish our readers to give these articles an attentive perusal we will not now occupy their time by any further remarks on the subject.

—Sowerset County, Md.
July 28th, 1830.

DEAR SIR,

Having learned, from a highly respectable source, that a writer in the "Maryland Journal and True American, an Anti-Jackson paper published at Rockville, under date of the 14th instant, has charged the Governor of Maryland with having exulted at the defeat of our arms by the British during the late war, I ask for leave of your paper to give publicity to the following facts in refutation of so gross a calumny.

Henry James Carroll, the father of the Governor of Maryland, was Major of Militia from the beg[illegible] of the war till within a few months [illegible] which he died; and I [illegible] to testify with what alacrity [illegible] into his troops, on various occasions [illegible] the descent of the British on our shore. His son, the Governor, during the whole of that time was a student at law, I [illegible] while in Worcester county, and afterwards in Baltimore.—When just [illegible] one years of age, in 1814, leaving matters [illegible] return home to the mansion of his deceased father, where he has resided ever since. All this time he was never known by his most intimate friends to participate in the political excitement of the times.

In 1816, for the first time, and not without much reluctance he was induced to offer for the Assembly, and was elected without opposition. Since then he has served nine in the Legislature as a Delegate, and twice as Elector of the Senate. In 1828 he was brought out as the Jackson Electoral Candidate of Pres[illegible] and Vice President, but was not successful, the majority in the district being largely in favor of Adams.

On that occasion, although political excitement was so high that long established friendships were in many instances dissolved, the utmost calumny and harmony existed between him and his opponent; and I venture to assert, that none then, or formerly when he was before the public, I feel-bold, ever heard him, either in his speeches or [illegible] conversation, make a remark calculated to irritate or wound the feelings of those to whom he was opposed. That he should not have felt disposed to indulge in asperity of language as a politician is natural, for independent of the amenity of his temper, the political controversy at the time of the most violent efforts of the Democrac and Federal parties for ascendency, was less virulent here, perhaps that in any county in the State.—In many of the latter it is no secret that the republicans rarely opposed them, and never with success until about 1821, when the standard of the Federal party began to decline. During this time little or no violence abuse as common elsewhere, which made the free-hearted, generous disposition of a party spirit, was to be found here. From my first entrance into political life to the present time, I have been a Democrat, according to the principles of Mr. Jefferson, as I sound in opposite to caucuses dictation say, but although I think the Federal Sowerset were wrong in their opinion as of the best policy for the General Government to pursue, that although we suffered materially as to men, I continue to firmly believe they had as much purity of motive and unsullied patriotism as any people in the Union.

Is it probable then, that while the father was actually employed as a high Military officer in defending our Shore against the attacks of the British, the son, then not twenty-one years of age and in a law office where he had be a almost immured from the commencement of the war to near its close, never having mingled in the political world, and from a county where less violent party spirit was felt than in any other in the State, should exult or feel gratified at the defeat of our arms by the British?

I would ask who it is that is cognizant of this fact? If one who participated in the agitation, it little becomes him to make the disclosure in the shape of a disgraceful charge against his former friend. If one whose patriotism was offended, it became him at the time to hold him up to the reprobation of his fellow-citizens. If neither the one nor the other, how retentive must be his memory to recollect for a period of fifteen or sixteen years the want of patriotism, exhibited only by exaltation in a mere youth!

Nothing is more easy and more common as a reference to the course of the Adams party during the last Presidential contest, and since, will abundantly show, than to bring charges in general terms, of the most disreputable cast, against individuals distinguished by the approbation of the people, and nothing more difficult than to refute them, however unfounded, except by circumstantial evidence, of which, in the present case there is enough.

We challenge the author of this charge to come out with the particular time when this rejoicing at the defeat of our arms took place, the place where, and the occasion which gave rise to it. This is a greater undertaking than he will venture upon, I am sure. In the mean time, I would advise him, as a much more easy task, if he wishes to obtain credence of the Jackson Democrats of Montgomery and Frederick, (whose credulity he is now endeavoring to impose upon for the purpose of getting Anti-Jackson candidates elected to the Assembly,) to bring the charge which he has insidiously made against the Governor of Maryland, against the Hartford Convention, Daniel Webster, and others in New England of the "Peace party in War," with whom now, he is no doubt in close political affinity. To induce the Democrats to believe that such a charge is no slander, proof will not be required of him; they have it in abundance.

If publicity was given in this county, to the charge made in the "Maryland Journal and True American," it would do our cause more good than harm. The Democratic and Federal parties equally constitute the Jackson party; Not an individual of them would believe it:—While the former would deride it as ridiculous, the latter would view it with indignation and contempt.

A Democrat of the Old School.

Population of Princess-Anne, Md.

By the enumeration just completed it appears that the population of this town is as follows:

	Males.	Females.	
Free White	150	130	= 280
Free Colored	23	34	= 57
Slaves	115	139	= 254
Total			591

Population of Baltimore.

The aggregate population of this city, on the 1st of June last, was 80,519. In 1820, the population was 62,738

Increase in 10 years 17,781

Population of Hagerstown, Md.

	Males.	Females.	
Free White	1297	1341	
Slaves	153	197	
Free colored	153	146	
			= 3257

Increase in 10 years, 500.

Population of Frederick, Washington County, Md.

	Males.	Females.	
Free White	297	304	
Free colored	5	7	
Slaves	4	4	
	306	415	= 621

Population of Petersburg, Va.

Free Whites	3,433
Slaves,	2,841
Free colored persons,	4,024
Total	8,900
The population in 1820 was	6,690
Increase in 10 years	1,610

Jefferson's Opinion of Clay's "System."

To Samuel Kercheval: } *Monticello,*
Dear Sir— } July 12, 1816.

I am not one among those who fear the people. They, and not the rich, are our independence for continued freedom. And to preserve their independence, we must not let our rulers load us with PERPETUAL DEBT. *We must make our election between Economy and Liberty or* PROFUSION *and* SERVITUDE. If we run into such debts, as that we must be taxed in our meat and in our drink, in our necessaries and in our comforts, in our labors and our amusements, for our calls and our creeds, as the people of England are, our people like them must come to labor sixteen hours in the twenty-four, give the earnings of fifteen of these to the General Government for their debts and daily expenses; and the sixteen being insufficient to afford us bread we must live as the English now do on oatmeal and potatoes, this is the tendency of human governments. A departure from principle in one instance becomes a precedent for a second, and that second for a third; and so on, till the bulk of the society is reduced to be mere automatons of misery, to have no sensibilities left but for sinning and suffering. Then begins indeed, the *bellum omnium in omnia*, which some philosophers observing to be so general in this world, have mistaken it for the natural instead of the abusive state of men. And the forebears of this fruitful team is PUBLIC DEBT. TAXATION *follows that and its train wretchedness and oppression.*

TH: JEFFERSON.

THE ACCUMULATION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The following statement, from the Pennsylvania Inquirer, exhibits the fearful issue of a wild system of public expenditure, and the embarrassment which must ever be the consequence of it, even when undertaken by a State Government. Under that authority it may be supposed that more but judicious plans are adopted, and that every enterprise is accomplished at the lowest cost. How much more rapid would have been the strides of Mr. Clay's "system" to engulph the revenue of the General Government, to fix a permanent debt and direct taxes upon the American people! Millions of dollars have been already asked for, and surveys made preparatory to asking millions more. Thanks to the firmness of President Jackson, the "system" is arrested, at least for the present, and it will be yet some years before every American cultivator can say with truth that his "farm is mortgaged," and when he shall see the face of the tax gatherer knocking on him to pay the interest of the mortgage.

U. S. Tel.

Every man's farm is mortgaged.

The State debt is now $18,000,000. Allowing 365,000 inhabitants who pay taxes, it would amount to 49 dollars to every taxable inhabitant!

The interest of the public debt at 5 per cent. amounts yearly to $900,000.

The interest for every month is $50,084.

For every week, $12,011.

For every day, $1,712.

For every hour, $70.

For every minute, $1 17.

This debt is continually increasing. It would weigh in silver more than seven hundred and eighty thousand pounds—or three hundred and forty-eight tons. Time flies faster than we can count or lift it. Since this debt has been gathering, every member of the Legislature has expended for the State more than twice his weight in silver. It would load one hundred and seventy four wagons with two tons to a load. One team and a light wagon (from Philadelphia to the seat of Government in four years. For this vast sum of money all the real estate in the Commonwealth is pledged for the payment. There was a time when the State had money to lend. Now, unless some system of economy is devised, it will be impossible to pay the interest. There never was a necessity for this. The internal improvements of the State are in a flourishing condition. A system of economy for millions less, and now rendered an income to the State.

From the Hagerstown Mail.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.—No. 1.

On the first day of January 1825, the first year of Adams' administration the public debt was about
$83,000,000 Dollars.
On the first day of January 1829, the first year of Jackson's administration the public debt was $58,000,000 Dollars.
This is about
$25,000,000 Dollars
less than when Mr. Adamsbecame into power.

On the first day of January, 1830, the public debt was 48,000,000 Dollars.

Jackson has paid more of the national debt during the first year of his administration than Adams did in any one year. In one year Jackson has reduced it about
10,000,000 Dollars,
Adams reduced it Twenty-Five Millions in four years.

Almost Fifteen Millions of Dollars was paid for interest on this debt during Mr. Adams' administration. Let Jackson alone, and in three or four years, we shall have no interest to pay, and the debt will also all be paid off. Then we shall have money enough to make Roads and Canals; and we shall get clear of many oppressive taxes. This is the wish of

THE PEOPLE.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.—No. 2.

This subject heretofore so little attended to, begins to be more interesting, and it is indeed an important subject, and if the public generally could see the statements on both sides, they could better judge for themselves. Official documents afford the best evidence, and figures cannot deceive.

It has been stated over and over again, that during Mr. Adams' administration he "paid off" about Forty-five Millions of Dollars of the public debt.

It has also been stated on the other hand that Mr. Adams *reduced* the public debt only about Twenty-five Millions of Dollars, and the Reports of his own Secretary of the Treasury are now offered as evidence.

By Mr. Rush's Reports of December 1825, and December 1828, the Public Debt was stated as follows:

1st. January, 1825,	$83,710,512 60
1st. January, 1829,	$58,362,155 78
Total reduction in 4 four years,	$25,348,356 82
1st January, 1829,	$58,362,155 78
1st January, 1830,	$48,565,406 50
Total reduction in one year,	$9,796,749 28

These statements are all from official documents transmitted to Congress and can neither be controverted nor denied; and it rests with the friends of Mr. Adams to establish what they have so often and so boldly asserted, that during the four years of his administration he "*paid off*" Forty five Millions of Dollars of the National Debt—when the reports of his own Secretary show that he has only reduced the debt little more than Twenty-five Millions, whilst Jackson during the first year of his administration has reduced the Public Debt nearly Ten Millions—and if he is suffered to proceed in his own way, the Debt and interest will all be paid off in 1835, the time calculated upon by William H. Crawford, who carried on the operations of the Treasury so successfully under the administration of James Monroe, as to pay on account of the principal and interest of the Public Debt upwards of One Hundred and one Millions of Dollars. This system was in successful operation when Adams came into power—this system Jackson is endeavoring to carry into full effect; and whether he shall accomplish this great and desirable object or not, depends upon

THE PEOPLE

THE PRESIDENT AT HOME.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated Nashville, July 14.

"You will have seen, before this reaches you, that the President refused to accept a public dinner, offered to him by the citizens of this place. Yesterday at ten o'clock, he attended at the Nashville Inn, where he saw and shook hands with hundreds of his fellow-citizens. Our friend H. H. had invited the President to dine with him at his new, and splendid house, with a number of his old friends. He accepted Mr. H's invitation, and sat down with about one hundred grayheaded gentlemen, and sixty or seventy married ladies. It was a company of his old and tried friends from different counties, which Mr. H. had invited, and a few strangers from other States. It was one of the most pleasing parties ever convened—we appeared like a number of brothers who had been long absent, and had met at our younger brother's house. At half past two o'clock, we sat down to one of the most sumptuous entertainments ever given, here or elsewhere. Upwards of two hundred sat down at the table. The General appeared to be in fine spirits, and enjoyed this meeting with his old friends in the happiest manner. Mr. H. had so fixed it, that at 7 o'clock, all the young ladies and gentlemen were to take tea with him; and after the old people had broke up, the President was invited as a guest. This party was given to Mrs. Donelson. About one thousand young ladies and gentlemen were present, who must all have an introduction. The house was crowded, the rooms being filled, and some hundreds on the top of the house, which was finely illuminated. I think this house has been built since you left here; it is thought to be one of the most splendid buildings in America. Seldom has there been more good feeling and cordial affection—the President mingling with the crowd, embracing the little boys and girls, and conversing with the young ladies and gentlemen, as if they were all his own children. He continued among them until ten o'clock and then retired, shortly after which the company broke up. Bishop McKendree waited on the President at his room this morning, and spent an hour with him in private. He highly approves of his course in refusing to accept of public dinners.

To-morrow the President is to meet a large number of his friends at the forks of the road, two miles from this place at a good spring. They will be principally Tennessee farmers, who will testify their gratitude to him for his noble acts in saving the country from direct taxation by his late votes."

U. S. Tel.

Nashville, July 17.

The President left town Thursday morning for the Hermitage, whence he is not expected to return for a week. About three miles out, he was met by a very large concourse of his fellow-citizens, who had assembled in a beautiful grove to greet him in the company, or recognised many of our acquaintances from the neighbouring counties. He remained with them several hours, participating in their kind, but plain, and republican hospitalities.

It was truly an interesting meeting. The people who had gathered on the occasion, were, most of them the substantial yeomanry of the country—his *old, personal, and intimate friends*—the young who had known him from their earliest recollection—and those kindred who had seen him through the checkered scenes of his eventful life—Without ostentation or parade, and but little time and less desire, for preparation, they close this mode of testifying their undiminished regard, and of tendering to the first Magistrate of this Government, those respectful attentions which the exalted station, and his great public services, so eminently merited. There was not the outward show, and fashionable pageant of the day, gotten up to profess the feelings of attachment, where none existed. It was not the adulation which but too often follows in the train of power. Claiming a different origin, it sprang from the heart, and evinced the most unbounded respect, confidence and esteem. It was a powerful manifestations, coming from the "bone and sinew" of the country—the unsophisticated cultivators of the soil, who have no individual interests to advance, and nothing to ask of their rulers, save the pure and energetic administration of the law, is worth, as we remarked last week, a thousand sounding remplicants coming from other sources. They are well calculated to cheer the faithful public servant, and to animate in the perplexing labors he is called upon to perform.—*Repub.*

A Council of the Cherokees was to be held on the 12th instant, to consider the invitation of the President to meet him at Nashville, to form a treaty for removal.—*Savannah Georgian, July 24.*

The Cincinnati American states that there are at least *five hundred* buildings in progress there, at the present time.

In Charleston, on the 25th ult. a black boy while playing with a gun, which had lain for months unnoticed in the kitchen, put the but end into the fire, and then very incautiously applied his mouth to the muzzle, to ascertain whether he could blow through it. The gun instantly exploded and killed him on the spot.

THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

The U. S. Telegraph says, that upon enquiring at the *Post-Office* Department, we learn that the improvement in its revenue for the first quarter of the current year, justifies the belief that its receipts will be ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS more within the present year than they were last year.

The Disputed Territory.—We learn from other sources as well as from some of the Maine newspapers, that Gen. Webber who was appointed by the Marshal of Maine to assist in taking the census of that State, has been compelled, after partially completing his duty, to desist from its further performance in that part of the Territory to which the British have set up their claim. The authorities of New Brunswick have extended their jurisdiction over this territory, and a Proclamation has been published forbidding the inhabitants to give in their census, and Gen. W. threatened with an arrest in case he proceeded further in carrying into effect the law of the United States. He has advised the Marshal of Maine of these facts, who as we are informed, has communicated them to Washington.—*Boston Pat.*

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The N. Y. American has received papers by the ship Mary Lord, arrived at N. York from Havre, two days later than those by the Formosa. They furnish the despatches of Gen. Bourmont, and Admiral Duperre, announcing in detail the events which the telegraphic despatch had communicated generally, of the landing of the army near Algiers. That army effected a landing without opposition on the 17th, and the French have now not what was the fate of the crews, when Capt. Hastings arrived in the port of Algiers, in the brig Tiber, on the 26th, and the French have now not what was the fate of the brave crew of leaving on his arrival, the evidence of the British Consul of the Mist Christian Majesty, who had been brought to the Dey's palace, and that the Spanish Captain and crew all that had been brought from Tunis since, Nevertheless, notwithstanding this slaughter, no less than 70 men, who it is supposed have been killed, a reward of $200 is offered for every head of a Frenchman. This information was obtained on the spot, from the Foreign Consuls resident in Algiers; some of whom had seen the Frenchmen's heads piled up thus barbarously, and others had spoken with the Senior French Captain whose recital and miraculous escape was enough to make the blood thrill while telling it.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on Friday evening, 6th August, 1830, at his residence in Somerset county, Col. JOHN G. WILSON, Senior, aged 69 years and 10 days.

Died, in Boston, on the 25th ult. the Hon. *Isaac Parker*, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, aged 63.

Valuable Landed Estate For Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery the subscriber, as Trustee, will sell at public sale on WEDNESDAY the 12th day of September next, if fair, the valuable Farm lately belonging to Robert Jones, deceased, being the same which the said Robert Jones purchased from the heirs of Arthur Dashiell, deceased, containing near four hundred acres of land, most of which is valuable.

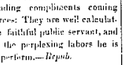
The terms of sale will be, that the purchaser or purchasers pay one to-fifth part of the purchase money on the day of sale, and the balance at the expiration of twelve months from the said day, with interest, to be secured by a bond with security approved by the trustee—And upon the ratification of the sale by the Chancellor and the payment of the whole purchase money, the subscriber is authorized to give a good and sufficient deed in for simple for the said land free and clear of all right, title and interest of both of the heirs of the said Robert Jones and Arthur Dashiell.

The sale will take place between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. on the premises, which will be shewn to any person wishing to purchase the same by Mr. Lambert H. Dashiell, who lives on the farm.

WM. DONE, Trustee.

August 10, 1830.

FOR SALE.



THE Subscriber offers for sale his well known SIRE

YOUNG HERO.

He was six years old in April last. For further particulars apply to

I. ATKINSON.

August 10, 1830.

JOB PRINTING,

SUCH AS

Handbills, Cards, Blanks,

PAMPHLETS, &c.

Thankfully received and neatly printed on moderate terms.

At the Office of the Village Herald.

Attended an adjourned session of Worcester County Court, commenced on the 26th ult. Peter Gale was convicted of murder in the first degree, and in pursuance of the law sentenced to death. The Snow-Hill Messenger published a view of the trial; but we cannot ascertain from it, nor do we know, the precise period when the horrible act was perpetrated. It appears from the evidence in the case, that the criminal went, in a state of intoxication, to the house of Betsy Stavers, where he got a knife, met her coming down stairs, drove her back and murdered her, then descended and set fire to the house. Upon seeing him seize her mistress as his assassin's rudeness and grasp a sword, all others being absent, remarked if the folks were home, her mistress would not be treated so—He replied that if there were he would kill and burn that tried friends from different counties, which Mr. H. had invited, and a few strangers from other States. It was one of the most pleasing parties ever convened—we appeared like a number of brothers who had been long absent, and had met at our younger brother's house. At half past two o'clock, we sat down to one of the most sumptuous entertainments ever given, here or elsewhere. Upwards of two hundred sat down at the table. The General appeared to be in fine spirits, and enjoyed this meeting with his old friends in the happiest manner. Mr. H. had so fixed it, that at 7 o'clock, all the young ladies and gentlemen were to take tea with him; and after the old people had broke up, the President was invited as a guest. This party was given to Mrs. Donelson. About one thousand young ladies and gentlemen were present, who must all have an introduction. The house was crowded, the rooms being filled, and some hundreds on the top of the house, which was finely illuminated. I think this house has been built since you left here; it is thought to be one of the most splendid buildings in America. Seldom has there been more good feeling and cordial affection—the President mingling with the crowd, embracing the little boys and girls, and conversing with the young ladies and gentlemen, as if they were all his own children. He continued among them until ten o'clock and then retired, shortly after which the company broke up. Bishop McKendree waited on the President at his room this morning, and spent an hour with him in private. He highly approves of his course in refusing to accept of public dinners.

To-morrow the President is to meet a large number of his friends at the forks of the road, two miles from this place at a good spring. They will be principally Tennessee farmers, who will testify their gratitude to him for his noble acts in saving the country from direct taxation by his late votes."

U. S. Tel.

Nashville, July 17.

The President left town Thursday morning for the Hermitage, whence he is not expected to return for a week. About three miles out, he was met by a very large concourse of his fellow-citizens, who had assembled in a beautiful grove to greet him in the company, or recognised many of our acquaintances from the neighbouring counties. He remained with them several hours, participating in their kind, but plain, and republican hospitalities.

It was truly an interesting meeting. The people who had gathered on the occasion, were, most of them the substantial yeomanry of the country—his *old, personal, and intimate friends*—the young who had known him from their earliest recollection—and those kindred who had seen him through the checkered scenes of his eventful life—Without ostentation or parade, and but little time and less desire, for preparation, they close this mode of testifying their undiminished regard, and of tendering to the first Magistrate of this Government, those respectful attentions which the exalted station, and his great public services, so eminently merited. There was not the outward show, and fashionable pageant of the day, gotten up to profess the feelings of attachment, where none existed. It was not the adulation which but too often follows in the train of power. Claiming a different origin, it sprang from the heart, and evinced the most unbounded respect, confidence and esteem. It was a powerful manifestations, coming from the "bone and sinew" of the country—the unsophisticated cultivators of the soil, who have no individual interests to advance, and nothing to ask of their rulers, save the pure and energetic administration of the law, is worth, as we remarked last week, a thousand sounding remplicants coming from other sources. They are well calculated to cheer the faithful public servant, and to animate in the perplexing labors he is called upon to perform.—*Repub.*

A Council of the Cherokees was to be held on the 12th instant, to consider the invitation of the President to meet him at Nashville, to form a treaty for removal.—*Savannah Georgian, July 24.*

The Cincinnati American states that there are at least *five hundred* buildings in progress there, at the present time.

In Charleston, on the 25th ult. a black boy while playing with a gun, which had lain for

Trustee's Sale.

Isaac M. Adams, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Isaac C. Mitchell

vs.

Arnold E. Jones, adm'r. de bonis non of Charles Jones, Lewis D. Jones, Elizabeth Phillips and Elizabeth Phillips, Hiram Jones, John H. Jones, Henry Jones, Charles Jones & Alfred Jones, children, heirs at law and devisees of Charles Jones.

In Chancery, In Somerset County Court

BY virtue of a decree of Somerset county Court in this cause the undersigned will offer at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, at the Court House door, in the Town of Princess-Anne, Maryland, on Tuesday the 24th instant, a tract or parcel of land or plantation, lately belonging to Isaac C. Mitchell and which Charles Jones bought of Isaac M. Adams, trustee for the sale of said Mitchell, situate in Somerset county, Maryland, together with the improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging, consisting of a story and half dwelling house and other necessary out houses.

A particular description of this property is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that persons wishing to purchase will view the same before the day of sale.

The purchaser will be given a credit of twelve months for the whole of the purchase money, the purchaser, or purchasers, giving bond with good security approved by the bearing interest from the day of sale. Upon the ratification of the sale by the Court, and the payment of the purchase money to the trustee, the trustee is directed by the said decree to execute to the purchaser or purchasers, his heir or their heirs, a deed for the property to him, her or them sold, conveying the title of the complainant and defendants in the property.

The sale will commence at 2 o'clock P. M.

EDWARD FOWLER,
Trustee.

Aug. 10, 1830.

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

I have taken the WAREHOUSE No.

87 Bowley's Wharf,

where I am now transacting a general COMMISSION BUSINESS. I offer my services particularly *for the sale of Grain*, having had considerable experience, for several years past, in the purchase and sale of all kinds, when in the employ of Messrs. Bradford & Coech.

WHITLEY M. BLOCH.

REFERENCES.
Messrs. Wm. McDonald & Son. } *Baltimore.*
Keller & Furman,

Baltimore, 2nd August 1830. aug10

NOTICE

Zadock Long vs. *John C. Maddux, and Levin Toers.* } Worcester County Court

BILL IN EQUITY.

DECREE.

BY virtue of a decree of Worcester county Court, sitting as a Court of Chancery, the undersigned hereby gives notice that will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in the town of Princess-Anne, on Tuesday the 7th day of September next, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M. the lands purchased by Daniel Maddux from William Maddux and wife, by deed bearing date the 3d day of January 1820, containing one hundred and four acres of land, more or less. This land lies in the South side of the road leading from Back Creek through Potato Neck, in Somerset county, and adjoining lands previously sold by the said Sudler and wife to Thomas Robertson.

The terms of sale will be a credit of 12 months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security to the Trustee, bearing interest from the day of sale.

Upon the payment of the purchase money, and upon the ratification of the sale, the Trustee is authorized to convey to the purchaser all the right, title and interest of the complainant and defendants in and to the land which may be purchased at the said sale.

The creditors of Daniel Maddux are requested to lodge their claims with the vouchers thereof, with the Clerk of Worcester county Court, within six months from the day of sale.

LEVIN TOWNSEND.

Aug. 10, 1830. Trustee.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of the State of Maryland, for the use of Severn Teackle of John C. Wilson and Littleton J. Dennis against William S. Dichanson, James W. Dashiell and George Dashiell of Wm. I have levied on taken in execution, all the right and title of said George Dashiell, of Wm. in and to the following property, to wit: part of a tract of land called Meadly Hoge, part of a tract of land called Dutch and Rich Swamp, part of Come by Chance, and part of a tract of land known by the name of Cant get no more, all containing 145 acres more or less, which will be sold on Saturday the 28th day of August, at the Court house door, in Princess Anne, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock P. M.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

July 27.

Slaves Wanted.

I will give liberal prices for 35 or 40 slaves, from 14 to 25 years old and of good character, for my own use. I want a carpenter, a black smith and a weaver. Any letters directed to me will be strictly attended to

JAMES G. GORDON.

Princess Anne, June 8, 1830.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

WILL be given for the apprehension of the following negro, stolen from the subscriber of Cecil county, Maryland, on the 5th of the present month, viz.

Washington is of a dark chestnut color, about 25 years of age, is 5 feet 10 or 7 inches high, has a good deal of hair on his face, is very talkative when spoken to, is very ingenious and can use tools very well, and with him a variety of good clothing, and a good deal of money. Also, Jacob, is a dark mulatto about 20 years of age, rather slender made, is 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high. Slim face, has a scar on the bridge of his nose, and a small hole in one of his ears. Also Jacob took with him a quantity of good clothing. Also the two mulattoes, Charles 1 years old, and Henry 18 months old, both very fleshy. They will, no doubt, endeavor to get to Philadelphia, as Jacob has a brother living there. Washington lived at Sassafras Hill, MD and his brother living there. I will give $50 dollars for George and fifty dollars for Nancy and her children. Delivered to me either in Salisbury or Princess Anne, Md.

ROBERT STEWART.

June 26th, 1830. *near White Haven, Md.*

N. B. There is some suspicion that the above negroes have gone to Washington, D. C.

☞ *The Philadelphia Daily Chronicle and the U. S. Telegraph will each please insert the above ads. twice, and send their bills to this office for payment.*

Baltimore Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, August 6, 1830.

FLOUR—best white wheat family, 5 50 a 6 00—superfine Howard-st. 5 37 a — city mills 4 75 a 5 —; Susquehanna.

CORN MEAL; hhd 2 25—WHEAT, new red, 93 a 95; best white, 1 02 a 1 02; ord. to good 85 a 90—CORN, white 45 a —; yellow 45 RYE, 45 a 46 OATS, 25 a —BEANS, 0 90 a 1 00—PEAS, 90 a 50 CLOVER SEED, 3 75—TIMOTHY 2 a 2 50—ORCHARD GRASS 1 50 a 1 75 Hend's 75 a 1 25—Lucerne 90 a —Hemp BARLEY —FLAX SEED, 1 00 WHISKEY, hhds 1st pf. 22½—in hhds 23 a —WOOL, common unwashed, lb 15 a 16—washed 18 a 20—crossed 20 a 22—three quarter 28 a 30—full do 30 a 35, according to the quality—FISH, Shad, Susquehanna, No 1, bbl 6 00; do trimmed 7 00; North Carolina, No. 1, 7 00 a

Herrings No 1 bbl 1 12, No 2, 0 00—Mackerel No 1, 6 50; No 2, 6 00; No 3, 3 50; BACON hams, Baltimore cured, 91 and 10; FEATHERS 33 a — —OAK WOOD 2 75 a 3

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.
Somerset County Orphans Court.

July 20th, 1830.

On application of JAMES WILSON, Executor of SAMUEL BROWN, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test.

JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given.

That the subscriber, of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of SAMUEL BROWN, late of said county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribe on or before the fifteenth of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Given under my hand this 20th day of July, A. D. 1830.

JAMES WILSON, Exr. of Samuel Brown, dec'd.

July 18, 1830. w10

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of *Samuel Hearn*, deceased, for articles purchased at the late vendue, or otherwise, to come forward and make payment, as further indulgence cannot be given.

JAMES WILSON, Exr.
of S. Brown, dec

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of the State of Maryland, for the use of Severn Teackle of John C. Wilson and Littleton J. Dennis against William S. Dichanson, James W. Dashiell and George Dashiell of Wm. I have levied on taken in execution, all the right and title of said George Dashiell, of Wm. in and to the following property, to wit: part of a tract of land called Meadly Hoge, part of a tract of land called Dutch and Rich Swamp, part of Come by Chance, and part of a tract of land known by the name of Cant get no more, all containing 145 acres more or less, which will be sold on Saturday the 28th day of August, at the Court house door, in Princess Anne, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock P. M.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

July 27.

Cash for Negroes.

We wish to purchase **200** Negroes for the New Orleans Market, and will give more than any purchaser that is now or may hereafter come in the market, for such as may suit us.

One of the firm wishes to buy families for his own use, and will give for them the highest prices—Letters addressed to us at Princess Anne, will be attended to.

Woolfolks, Sanders & Overley.

August 10, 1830.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of 2 writs of Fieri Facias issued by Thomas Robertson, Esq. to wit, one at the suit of Samuel A. Coloson use of Edward Coloson, one other at the suit of Bell and Coloson use of Edward Coloson, one other issued be Theodore G. Dashiell, Esq. at the suit of Thomas Robertson, Adm'r. of Henry Curtis, use of Edward Coloson, against John Adams of James, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: all the right of said John in and to a tract or parcel of land called Oak Hall and Three Brothers, all of which I shall proceed to sell on the premises on Wednesday, the 25th of August (inst.) between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock P. M. when and where the highest bidder for cash to satisfy the aforesaid writs.

DANIEL BENSON, Cons.

August 3, 1830.

Read's Patent.

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT.

In the art of building Chimneys, and altering those already built, so as to prevent or cure their smoking.

From the time that chimneys were first introduced, the building of them has been but a series of experiments. The best workmen have only succeeded when accidentally approximating the principles, now first systematized and offered to the public. That this subject should have been involved in mystery till the present time, and that science has enabled the subscriber to reduce the art of building chimneys to a system, invariably producing the desired result with much respect to smoke, and at the same time making a saving of fuel.

Having secured the exclusive privilege of using and vending said improvement, for 14 years, from the 3rd day of April, 1829, the subscriber offers the same for sale on the following terms, viz. for a City or County right, $50. When two or more counties are purchased $40 each. Ten or more counties at one sale $30 each. For a Town, Township, Borough or Village, $20. For a single house, $5. Any person wishing to purchase may transmit per mail the sum required, and a deed shall be immediately returned containing all necessary instructions to enable any mason to construct chimneys. Every chimney which shall be built under the authority of, and agreeable to this patent is hereby warranted a good chimney. All letters to the patentee must be post paid. The publisher of a paper at the Capital of each state, who shall first publish this advertisement and Certificate, and continue the same for one year, will entitle himself to the right for such capital city or the county in which the seat of Government is located. The publisher of a paper in the United States, who will give this advertisement, six three insertions, and forward one of the papers, shall receive the right for one house.

A. H. READ, Patentee.

Montrose, Susquehanna Co. Pa.

12th June, 1830

We the subscribers, the Sheriff, Clerk, and Treasurer of Susquehanna Co. Pa. Do certify that *A. H. Read*, Esq. the patentee named, is a gentleman of respectability, and established character for honesty and probity, and we have no doubt of his faithfully complying with any contract he may make.

CHARLES CHANDLER, 2d Shff.
ANN DIMOCK, JR. Clerk.
DANIEL DIMOCK, JR. Treasurer.

August 4, 1830

THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND

HAS commenced the Season, and will pursue her Routes in the following manner: Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning, and return to Easton, thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening.

Leave Baltimore, from the Spear's Wharf Warehouse wharf, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 8 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, and thence to Cambridge, if there should be any person on board that place, and thence to Easton, or directly to Easton, if no passenger for Cambridge.

She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock for Chestertown, calling at the Company's wharf on Corsica Creek, and return from Chestertown to Baltimore the same day calling at the wharf on Corsica Creek.

All baggage and Packages to be at the risk of the owners.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR,
Commander.

Easton March 20—3m, 1830.

BLANKS,

Of the following description, printed on excellent paper, neatly by hand, at the subject low prices for cash, at the Village Herald!

Warrants,
Fieri Fa.'s before sale per sheriffs
Do. after do.
Ca. Sa.'s before do.
Do. after do.
Narrations.
Appeal Bonds,
Blanks for Insolvent Debtors.

Henry Pennell vs. *Joshua Reese, Henry R. Jacob and Mary his Wife, Hewitta Atkinson, George Atkinson, Mary Atkinson, Eliza Jane Atkinson, Isaac Atkinson and William Atkinson.*

In Chancery,

20th July, 1830.

The object of this bill is to obtain a Decree for a conveyance of a certain tract of land which was mortgaged by Henry Pennell, the complainant, to a certain George H. Gale and George D. Atkinson.

The

THE CORNUCOPIÆ.

"Blending the useful with the sweet."

From the Baltimore Minerva & Saturday Post.

THE DEPARTURE.

Farewell! farewell, my father's cot,
Farewell, ye fields of green,
Whatever chance may cast my lot,
I'll think of you I ween.

Thou I [illegible] all the wanderings
Of boyhood's pleasant hour.
Thou [illegible] the place whence mem'ry brings
The [illegible] of her power.
Old Ballad.

Away, away o'er the bonny blue mountain,
Away [illegible] prairie and flood,
No rest [illegible] till I drink of the fountain,
The uttermost spring of the Lake of the Wood!

Away from the home of my father, I'm fleeing
From the mother that gave and that guarded my being,
The sisters that loved me, the friends that caressed,
I flee to the solitudes far away west.

Calm Lake of the Wood! in thy silver seclusion
How sweet from the toil of the world to lay by;
Where free from the fear of all mortal intrusion,
My soul may expand to the verge of the sky.—
I'll bound o'er the wave of thy delicate ocean
In its maidenly calm or its boyish commotion—
Thy loneliness leaves to my wishes no more
Than to live on thy waters and die on thy shore.

At morning's first gleam o'er the top of Waronquin
With my bark in the race for the maid I will dare,
And distance the sprite of the brave Alonquin
Till he give o'er his phantom pursuit in despair;*
With my arm so strong, and my paddle so true,
Oh! I'll row till I grow to my light-winged canoe,
And are the blue welkin and water between,
A [illegible] more lightsome shall never be seen.

And wearied at last with the day's agitation,
When night has relumined her star chandeliers,
I throw myself down in the couch of creation
And sleep to the serenade song of the spheres.
No vagabond thought of my home far away
Shall intrude on the thronging delights of the day;
And I care not what visions my sleep may beguile,
If I dream not of her who has caused my exile.

Oh! physic and chemistry, where's your attraction
For my studies, my books, my dull lectures, what care I?
I toss them aside in disdain and destraction,
To think of the dark rolling eyes of my Mary—
Though transcendently dark be the hue of her eye,
Her heart its *atrocity* well may outvie;
And the snows that repose on her brow and her breast,
Are never so cold as the soul they invest.

Yet 'tis vain to *regret*, tho' my heart I can blame none,
Since gone is the glance of her eye on me thrown
Like the sun beam that fell on the statue of Memnon,
Waking music and life from silence and stone.
Then away and away o'er the bonny Blue mountain,
Away and away over prairie and flood,
I slake not my thirst, till I drink of the fountain,
The uttermost spring of the Lake of the Wood. A.

*"On the shore at the farthermost end of this Lake, our guides showed us a grave, such as the Scotch call a cairn, a heap of stones thrown over the body of a chief of the Alonquin nation, who drowned himself in disgust of life, after an unsuccessful canoe race for a fair damsel of his tribe, who had the unfortunate honor of attracting two suitors of distinction. Feeling no preference in her own breast for either, she left them to the amicable adjustment of their claims, and they agreed upon the method just spoken of. At a certain season of the year, early in the morning, his spirit is said to be seen skimming the Lake in his unsubstantial bark, with incredible swiftness, in the direction in which the race occurred." Translation from a manuscript "Narration d'un voyage maritime aux rivages des mers Mediterranennes de l'Amerique Septentrionale, par un officier dans la suite du Baron la Hontan," in the extensive and valuable library of my friend, the Reverend Wilhelm Crackpecker, of Taney Town, Maryland.

THE DEVIL CALUMNIATED.

A few years back were seated in a stage coach, a clergyman, a lawyer and a respectable looking elderly person. The lawyer, wishing to quiz the clergyman, began to descant pretty freely on the admission of such ill qualified persons into the church. "As a proof," says he, "what pretty parsons we have, I once heard one read instead of "And Aaron made an atonement for the sins of the people," "And Aaron made an ointment for the [illegible] of the people." "Incredible," exclaimed the clergyman. "Oh," replied the lawyer, "I dare say this gentleman will be able to inform us of something similar."—"That I can," said the old gentleman, while the face of the lawyer brightened in triumph, "for I was once present in a country church where the clergyman, instead of "The devil was a *liar* from the beginning," actually read "The devil was a *lawyer* from the beginning."

Religious Belief of the Jews.—The following statement of the Jewish creed is founded upon the celebrated confession of faith drawn up by Maimonides at the close of the eleventh century:—

1. I believe with a true and perfect faith, that God is the Creator (whose name be blessed!) governor, and maker of all creatures; and that he hath wrought all things, worketh, and shall work forever. 2. I believe with a perfect faith, that the Creator, (whose name be blessed!) is one; and that such an unity as is inhim can be found in none other, and that he alone hath been our God, is, and forever shall be. 3. I believe, with a perfect faith, that the Creator (whose name be blessed!) is not corporeal, not to be comprehended with any bodily properties; and that there is no bodily essence that can be likened unto him! 4. I believe with a perfect faith, the Creator (whose name be blessed!) to be the first and the last, that nothing was before him, and that he shall abide the last forever. 5, I believe with a perfect faith, that the Creator (whose name be blessed!) is to be worshipped, and none else. 6. I believe with a perfect faith that all the words of the Prophets are true. 7. I believe with a perfect faith, that the prophecies of Moses, our master, (may he rest in peace!) were true; that he was the father and chief of all wise men that lived before him, or ever shall live after him. 8. I believe with a perfect faith, that all the law, which at this day is found in our hands, was delivered by God himself, to our master, Moses. (God's peace be with him!) 9. I believe with a perfect faith, that the same law is never to be changed, nor any other to be given to us of God. (whose name be blessed!) 10. I believe with a perfect faith, that God (whose name be blessed!) understandeth all the works and thoughts of men as it is written in the prophets; he fashioneth their hearts alike," he understandeth all their works. 11. I believe with a perfect faith, that God will recompense good to them who keep his commandments, and will punish those who transgress them. 12. I believe with a perfect faith that the Messiah is yet to come, and, altho' he retard his coming, yet I will wait for him till he come. 13. I believe with a perfect faith, that the dead shall be restored to life, when it shall seem fit unto God the Creator (whose name be blessed) and memory celebrated, world without end!—Amen.

TEA.—The Chinese drink their tea out of a large cup with a cover, without milk or sugar. A small portion of the leaves is put into the cup, boiling water poured upon them, and the cup covered: after a minute or two they take off the cover to regale themselves with the odour, as well as to prevent its becoming too strong. They then drink it whilst it is yet so hot that they can only sip a few drops at a time. Afterwards hot water is poured again on the same leaves, even to the third or fourth time, until all the flavor is exhausted. This method prevents the tea's having the strong bitter taste that it acquires if drawn in a metal tea pot. Tea is the common beverage, and is always drunk warm Mechanics and laborers who cannot afford to drink it as the rich do, on the leaves, draw it in an immense large black-tin tea pot, cased with wood, and having cotton wool put between the wood and the tea pot, to preserve the heat longer. A spout protrudes from the wooden case for conveniency of pouring off the tea. Most Chinese love to drink their tea very hot—one of the causes, perhaps, that tend to produce the relaxation, weakness of digestion, and langour of nerve, with which *they* (not the Chinese only) are much afflicted.—*Dobell's Residence in China*

RIPE TOMATO PICKLE.

The Union Times gives the following recipe for making "*the most savory pickles in the world:*"

"Take ripe tomatos, and prick them with a fork or pointed stick, put them into any kind of vessel, salting each layer thickly; let them remain in the salt about eight days—at the expiration of the eight days, put them for one night into a vessel of vinegar and a bottle of good mustard, put half an ounce of cloves, half an ounce of pepper, and one dozen large onions sliced—pack them in a jar, placing a layer of onions and spices between the layers of tomatos. In ten days the pickles will be in good eating order."

Cromwell's Scull.—A person visiting the London museum of curiosities, was shown the scull of Oliver Cromwell. "It is extremely small," said the visitor. "Bless you, sir," replied the carconian, "it *was* his skull when he was a little boy."

An onion is now growing near the floating bridge in this town, which has been in the same spot more than twenty years, without protection in winter, and has now 103 stalks with heavy heads of seed. It could not be measured, but appeared to be as large as the head of a barrel.—*Lynn Mirror.*

George the Fourth.—The attributes of this potentate, who is the most popular monarch Great Britain has had for many years, are thus severally described by Thomas Jefferson in his correspondence of 1789.

"He has not a single element of Mathematics, of Natural and Moral Philosophy, or of any other science on earth, nor has the society he kept been such as to supply the void of education. It has been that of the lowest, the most illiterate and profligate persons of the kingdom, without choice of rank or mind, and with whom the subjects of conversation are only horses, drinking matches, bawdy houses, and in terms the most vulgar. The young nobility who begin by associating with him, soon leave him, disgusted with the insupportable profligacy of his society; and Mr. Fox, who has been supposed his favourite, and not over nice in the choice of company, would never keep his company habitually.

He has not a single idea of justice, morality, religion or of the rights of men, or any anxiety for the opinion of the world.—He carries that indifference to fame so far, that he would probably not be hurt were he to lose his throne, provided he could be assured of always having meat, drink, horses and women."

AMERICAN STENOGRAPHIC Academy,

BY M. T. C. GOULD,

No. 6, North Eighth Street, Philadelphia.

THE Proprietor of this establishment has visited the principal cities, towns and colleges in the United States, as a Reporter, and as a Teacher of STENOGRAPHY, and is now induced, by the solicitation of numerous respectable individuals, in various parts of the country, to propose a plan for communicating a knowledge of his art to all those who may consider it worth their attention, but who, from their remote situation, cannot enjoy the benefit of his personal instruction.

The system, a knowledge of which, it is proposed to communicate, may be considered the standard of *American Stenography*,—it is almost the only plan used in the United States, and is sold by most of the Booksellers, to the exclusion of all other systems.—It has passed through *seven large editions*, and has been recently much improved, stereotyped, and embellished with seventeen new copperplate engravings, illustrative of the theory.

A copy of this work will constitute the first three numbers of a contemplated series of *printed lectures*, or *periodical numbers*, to be published weekly, and sent, through the medium of the mail, or otherwise, to each subscriber, till a thorough knowledge of the art shall have been communicated.

It will be the object of these Lectures, not only to convey to each individual a complete practical knowedge of Short hand Writing, but to point out the most eligible way to employ it as a labor and time saving method, for acquiring other useful knowledge, by performing, in *minutes* and *hours*, that which must otherwise require *days* and *weeks*.

Should the above plan succeed, as there is reason to believe it may, these periodical numbers will be continued monthly, at one dollar per annum, under the following title, to wit:

THE AMERICAN REPERTORY

Of Arts, Sciences, and Useful Literature.

The object of this work will be to furnish, in numbers, to the rising generation, a *Miniature Encyclopædia*, or *General Cabinet*, embracing in its course a concise view or *epitome* of the most interesting topics of the age, with the exception of religion and politics. As a matter of great convenience to the reader, especially for future reference, the contents of each page will be denoted by appropriate words in the margin—to which marginal words, a general index will be framed upon the principle of Locke's Common Place Book, thus furnishing to each reader an infallible key to the whole, or any particular part which he may wish to re examine—at the same time suggesting to the aspirant after knowledge, a method, which, if pursued, cannot fail to produce to him incalculable benefits, by an ultimate saving of time and labor:—for it is asserted, without the fear of refutation, that a young man, who will first acquire a facility in Short-hand Writing, and then proceed to write daily in a Common-Place Book upon the principles here suggested, will acquire more useful knowedge in one year, than it would be possible for him to obtain in three years by any other plan that has ever been devised.

In carrying out this design, three important principles will be constantly in view:

First.—To select from the great mass of human knowledge *that only which is useful.*

Second.—To *condense it* as far as its practical utility will admit.

Third.—To *systematize* and *arrange* the whole in such manner, that each and every portion shall be at immediate command.

The scanty limits of a prospectus forbid the addition of other considerations in this place.

TERMS.

For a full course of instruction, as above mentioned, $2 50, payable in advance, or on the receipt of the first three numbers of the periodical.

All Postmasters are respectfully solicited to act as agents in their respective neighborhoods. If a Postmaster procure but one subscriber, he will be entitled to a gratuitous copy of the published system—if four subscribers, to a full course of instruction, or $2 50 from the money collected: and in like proportion for a greater or less number of subscribers, that is to say, a commission of 20 per cent. for his services. Those who wish for a more full explanation, or to see a specimen of the page, type, &c to be used, may no doubt be gratified by calling on Post masters, who have been generally supplied with an Introduction to the system above referred to; and also with a great variety of testimonials from those who have learned the art.

The issuing of numbers will commence early in July, from and after which, each new applicant will be supplied, at the time of subscribing, with a perfect set from the beginning.

Matilda C. Holbrook vs. Edward Holbrook Sarah Holbrook Anne Rebecca Holbrook and Juliana Jones.	In Chancery, 19th July, 1830.

The object of the bill filed in this case is to obtain a decree for the division or sale of certain tracts or parcels of land lying and being in Somerset county, in the State of Maryland, of which Samuel Holbrook, late of the said county, deceased, died siezed, leaving the said complainant and the several respondents, his children. The bill states that the said Samuel Holbrook in his life time was seized of the several tracts or parcels of land following, lying and being in Somerset county aforesaid, to wit: Rectified Mistake, Manning's Resolution, Duckroy's Resolution, containing three hundred and forty acres, more or less, and did by his last will and testament devise the same to his wife, Jane L. Holbrook, during her life or widowhood, and after her death or marriage to his seven younger children, to wit: William, Thomas, Edward Hamilton, Juliana Jane, Matilda Chase, the complainant Sarah Jane, and Anne Rebecca.

That Jane L. Holbrook, the wife of the said Samuel Holbrook, held the said lands during her life time, and departed this life in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-two having remained single from the death of her said husband Samuel Holbrook.

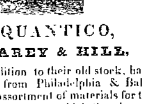
That William Holbrook and Thomas Holbrook two of the devisees named in the will of their father died in infancy—That Juliana Holbrook, another of the said devisees intermarried with a certain William G. H. Jones, and died sometime about the year eighteen hundred and twenty-seven leaving one child named Juliana, who is now an infant; that the complainant is the only one of the remaining devisees above the age of twenty-one years; that all the others are minors, and that Edward Holbrook one of the said devisees is a non resident of the State of Maryland. It is further stated in the said bill of complaint that the before mentioned lands will not admit of a division without great loss and injury to the parties concerned, and that it would be for the interest of all the parties concerned to have the said lands sold, which by reason of the minority of the above named Edward Holbrook, Sarah Holbrook, Anne Rebecca Holbrook and Juliana Jones, cannot be done without the aid of the honorable Court of Chancery, without which the complainant is remidiless in the premises.

It is thereupon by the hon. Theodorick Bland, chancellor, on this 19th day of July, 1830, ordered and adjudged that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers pulished in Somerset county, before the first day of September next, give notice to the absent defendant of the substance and object of this bill, that he may be warned to appear in this court in person or by solicitor, on or before the first day of December next to shew cause, if any he hath, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy.
Test. RAMSAY WATERS,
July 27, 1830. Reg Cur. Can.

COACH, GIG AND

Harness Making,



AT QUANTICO,

BY CAREY & HILL,

Who, in addition to their old stock, have just received from Philadelphia & Baltimore, a good assortment of materials for the above business, among which they have a quantity of ash, for shafts, &c. which has been cut about five years, and of course well seasoned, and as good as can be had in the U. States. As to their workmen, they are as they believe, inferior to none in the State or elsewhere.

Cash, or any article of trade suitable for our markets, will be received in payment, and to good customers a credit can be given.

Further it is unnecessary to puff by a multiplicity of words—as we expect those who wish to deal to judge some for themselves.

We will only add that we insure our work as long as any other carriage maker will insure his, and we will sell as low as any other in the State.

July 27, 1830.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset County Court and to me directed, at the suit of William Parker, against Thomas Holbrook, Henry Holbrook, George Jones, of Robt. and Ezekiel McGilliss, I have heretofore seized and taken in execution as the property of said Thomas Holbrook the following tracts or part of tracts of land, to wit: one tract of land called Last Purchase containing 100 acres more or less, one do. Kilso containing 200 acres, one do. called Vacancy containing 82 acres, part of a tract of land called Bengal containing 10 acres, which I shall expose at public sale to the highest and best bidder for cash at the Court house door, in the town of Princess Anne, on Tuesday the 17th day of August next between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock P. M. to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the aforesaid writ.

GEO: DASHIELL, late Shff,
June 27th, 1830.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to the public that the Levy Court of Somerset county will meet on the 1st Tuesday of August next, and for two succesive Tuesdays thereafter, for the purpose of receiving accounts.

Per order, GEO. HANDY, Clk
June 29, 1830.

6 Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 6th inst. an indented apprentice to the farming business, named PETER DASHIELL, aged about 20 years, about 5 feet and 4 or 5 inches high, and of a dark complexion, I will give the above reward to any person who will take up and return said runaway to me, but no other charges will be paid. And all persons are forwarned from trusting or harboring him at their peril.

THOMAS NEWMAN.
July 20, 1830.

New-York Medical Academy.

CIRCULAR.

THE happy effects of the Botanical System of Practice, more especially of [illegible] employed in the cure of Diseases, are such as entitle it to a high rank among modern improvements. The opinion long entertained in its favor, by many of the judicious, thorough experience has now demonstrated to be well-founded; and with the number and variety of its salutary achievements, its reputation is increasing.

It must be evident to every discerning mind, that the present prevailing practice of medicine, which rejects this Botanical and [illegible] at variance with our nature & our happiness. MERCURY, the LANCET, and the KNIFE, are chiefly relied upon by Physicians of the present day, for the removal of almost all the diseases incident to the human body, notwithstanding the effects of these deleterious agents are evidently [illegible] to multitudes. Deeply impressed with these facts, and with a view of reforming the science and practice of medicine, an individual in this city, in the year 1827, procured a lot of ground, and erected a handsome and convenient edifice for an institution denominated the United States Infirmary, expressly for employing a refomed system of Practice in the treatment of diseases; the remedial sources being chiefly derived from the productions of our own country. The course of treatment adopted by this institution, is principally the result of near forty years experience and proved to a demonstration that, without Mercury, that boasted champion of the Materia Medica, or other poisonous drugs, diseases generally, may be cured by those more safe and salutary means which the God of Nature has so liberally scattered around us.

Animated by the past success, and with the hope of benefiting future generations an irrepressible desire has been felt, that measures commensurate with the importance of the object, should be taken to promulgate this valuable system of practice and thereby improve and reform the [illegible] and important science of medicine.

After reflecting for years on the most prudent and successful method of effecting so desirable an object, it has been deemed expedient to establish a Medical School, with competent teachers, where students may receive board and education, until they are fully qualified to practice in the various branches of the Healing Art, upon the reformed system. We are now happy to announce that a building for such an institution has been erected, and opened for the reception of students, who can commence at any period.

The building is large and commodious situated in Eldridge-street, between [illegible] and Broom-streets, adjoining the present United States Infirmary. It is in a healthy and retired part of the city, and has been completed at a great expense.

The following branches are taught by Lectures, Recitations, Examinations, and suitable Text books:

1. *Anatomy.*
2. *Surgery.*
3. *Theory and Practice of Physic*
4. *Midwifery and diseases of Women and Children.*
5. *Materia Medica, and Practical Botany*
6. *Chemistry and Pharmacy.*

The benefits to be derived by an attendance at this Institution will, we trust, be duly appreciated by those who wish to acquire a correct knowledge of the Healing Art. Here the student will be taught all the modern practice which is deemed necessary, in addition to the Botanical; and in consequence of his residing in the Institution, and pursuing a systematic course of study, combining each of these departments, he may acquire a knowledge of both in a short space of time, and at a very small expense, in comparison to that of other Medical Institutions.

There being an Infirmary connected with the Academy, the students will have the benefit of Clinical practice, by which the experimental part of medicine will be acquired with the theory.

There will be no specific time to [illegible] a course of study, but when ever a student is qualified to pass an examination, he will receive a Diploma. Some will require a year, others two, or more years, to complete their studies.

For the information of some, we would state, that this system of Practice is essentially different from that disseminated by Dr. Samuel Thompson.

REQUISITIONS.

The qualifications for admission into this School will be:—1. A certificate of good moral character.—2. A good English education.

TERMS.

1. The price of qualifying a person to practice is $250. One half payable in advance, or at the time of entering the School, and the other half at the expiration of his studies, or before a Diploma is granted. A deduction of $25 will be made to those who pay the whole sum in advance.

2. Board (being an extra charge) [illegible] per week, payable weekly or quarterly.

3. Each student must supply himself with *Books, Bed and Bedding.*

A liberal allowance will be made to [illegible] in indigent circumstances.

☞ We have the pleasure to announce that our School is fast filling up, and in successful operation; and that there is an opening in every section of the United States, for those educated in its Principles of Practice.

*** Those wishing further information by addressing a letter, post paid, to the subscriber, will receive a publication, giving an account of the rise, progress, and present state of the above institution.

W. BEA[illegible]

New York Medical Institution, June 1[illegible]

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

VOL. IV. | **TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1830.** | **NO. 23.**

BLACK LIST.

[illegible] difference between the Administra[illegible] of John Q. Adams and Andrew Jack[illegible] is strongly illustrated by the following list of corruptions and abuses practised [illegible] the former, which have been detected [illegible] the latter. It forms the best answer to [illegible] constant abuse which the monocratic pa[illegible] heap upon the efficient public officers [illegible] into power by Gen. Jackson.

[illegible] 1 *Fraud and abuse* In March, 1827, [illegible] Watkins, then Fourth Auditor, the [illegible] of Mr Adams, the confidant of Hen[illegible], and one of their most efficient sup[illegible], wanted a little money, in addition [illegible] 250 dollars received by him monthly [illegible]. He represented to his friend, Mr. [illegible], then Secretary of the Navy, that [illegible] Hambleton, a Purser of the Navy, stationed at Pensacola, had addressed [illegible] letter requesting that he would draw [illegible] the Treasury 2000 dollars, and hold it [illegible] to his order. He excused himself [illegible] showing the letter to Mr. Southard, on [illegible] that there was confidential matter [illegible] but he addressed a note to the Secre[illegible] to the following effect: "I will thank [illegible] cause a requisition to be issued in fa[illegible] Purser S. Hambleton for $2000 under [illegible] of pay afloat, made payable to my [illegible] at the request of Mr. Hambleton, [illegible] purpose of paying his drafts upon me [illegible] amount." Upon this representation, [illegible] seeing the letter of Mr. Hambleton, [illegible] draft from him, upon Dr. Watkins, [illegible] Southard advanced him $2000. After [illegible] of Watkins, in 1829, it was as[illegible] that Mr. Hambleton had never [illegible] such a request, and that Dr Watkins [illegible] plied the 2000 dollars to his own use. [illegible] Grand Jury found an indictment against [illegible] a fraud; but the Court decided that [illegible] prosecution could not be sustained, be[illegible] the law says that prosecutions for [illegible] must be commenced within two years [illegible] the commission of the offence. In this [illegible] Watkins had all the evidences of the [illegible] in his own possession until after the [illegible] years had expired.

[illegible] was a fraud committed by the 4th [illegible], under Mr. Adams administration; [illegible] at least by Mr Southard, who ought [illegible] to have advanced the money without [illegible] written order or request from Mr Ham[illegible] and it developed a defect in the law. [illegible] a public officer who commits a [illegible] and has all the evidences of it in his possession, ought not to be screened [illegible] punishment by a limitation. At least, [illegible] not run in his favor, in relation to his [illegible] in office, until he is out of office.

[illegible] not our adversaries admit, that it [illegible] corruption and abuse in a 4th Auditor, [illegible] procure and pocket 2000 dollars of [illegible] money? This was done under Mr. [illegible], and detected under Gen. Jackson.

[illegible] 2. *Fraud and abuse.*—On the 28th [illegible], 1827, Mr. Southard sent to R. D. [illegible], Navy agent at Boston, $2000 unso[illegible]. Dr Watkins informed Mr. Harris [illegible] remittance, and stated that it was [illegible] to meet his drafts. He, therefore, did, [illegible] time to time, draw for the whole $2000, [illegible] it to his own use. No authority [illegible] is found in the Navy Department [illegible] this remittance, and Mr. Southard [illegible] have done it at the verbal request [illegible] Watkins.

[illegible] no corruption or abuse in a 4th [illegible] getting 2000 dollars of public money [illegible], and applying it to his own use?—[illegible] one of the frauds of which Dr. Wat[illegible] has been convicted by the verdict of a [illegible]. It was committed under the adminis[illegible] of Mr. Adams, and detected and [illegible] under that of Gen. Jackson.

[illegible] 3 *Fraud and abuse.*—In July, 1827, [illegible] Southard sent to J. K. Paulding, Navy [illegible] New York, $1000 unsolicited. Dr. [illegible] informed Mr. Paulding of the re[illegible], and stated that it was to meet his [illegible]. He accordingly drew it out of Mr [illegible]'s hands by two drafts of 500 dol[illegible], and applied it to his own use. It [illegible] doubtless, in compliance with Dr. [illegible] verbal request that Mr. Southard [illegible] money also. Was there no *corrup*[illegible] *abuse* in this? It was done under Mr. [illegible], and detected under Gen. Jackson.

[illegible] 4 *Fraud and abuse.*—On the 8th of [illegible], 1827, Dr. Watkins advised Mr. [illegible] that he had drawn on him for 500 [illegible] and that a remittance would be made [illegible] the draft, on the Secretary's return [illegible]. Accordingly on the —— day of [illegible], the Secretary made a remittance [illegible] dollars to Mr. Paulding upon no [illegible] authority than Dr. Watkins' request. [illegible] one of the cases of fraud of which [illegible] the verdict of a Jury. It was committed under Mr. Adams, and detected under Gen. Jackson.

Thus, in the year 1827, did Mr. Adams' 4th Auditor defraud the Government out of 5,300 dollars, with the culpable aid of Mr Adams' Secretary of the Navy. In less than 8 months after Gen. Jackson came into power all this was detected and the perpetrator in jail.

No. 5. *Fraud and abuse.*—On the 16th January, 1828, Dr. Watkins advised Mr. Paulding that he had drawn on him for $750, and that a remittance would be made to meet the draft. On the 18th, Mr Southard remitted to Mr. Paulding $750, at Dr Watkins' request, which was applied to that object. Thus did Mr. Adams' 4th Auditor apply to his own use 750 dollars more of the public money. Of this fraud he has been convicted by a jury. It was committed under Mr Adams, and detected and punished under Gen. Jackson.

No. 6. *Fraud and abuse.*—On the 8th of October, 1828, Dr. Watkins procured an advance of $500 to be made out of the Treasury to one of his clerks, received it from him, gave a receipt for it, and charged it to Ed. N. Coxe, a Purser, who was then in the Pacific Ocean. The advance was made upon a representation of Watkins, that Coxe had requested it, and that it was intended to meet certain drafts. Coxe never made such a request; and thus did Mr Adams' 4th Auditor apply to his own use $500 more of the public money.

No. 7. *Fraud and abuse.*—On the 13th of December, 1828, after the people had passed sentence on the late administration, Mr. Southard advanced to Dr. Watkins 750 dollars more, out of the Treasury, which was charged to Silas Butler, another Purser, then in the Mediterranean. Upon what representation this was done, does not appear. Mr. Butler never gave any authority for it, and of course refused to recognise the charge. Thus did Mr. Adams' 4th Auditor apply $750 *more* of the public money to his own use.

Thus, in two years, did Mr. Adams' 4th Auditor commit *seven deliberate frauds* on the Treasury, appropriating to his own use SEVEN THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS *of the public money.*

Thus, did Mr. Adams Secretary of the Navy most obligingly aid and enable Mr Adams' 4th Auditor, and Mr. Clay's confidant, to pocket *seven thousand three hundred dollars* of the money given him by Congress to support our glorious Navy.

This was all done under Mr Adams' administration, and detected under General Jackson's.

Yet, there are men who say that there was nothing to reform! and that this administration has done nothing for the country!!

The same men, when Dr. Watkins was apprehended, pronounced all the charges against him false and malignant. They then knew he was guilty as well as they do now. So firm was their conviction of his guilt, that there was no man, or association of men, among them, worth 5000 dollars, who would hazard it in being his bail. After making application to all those who had been his associates, ate his dinner and drank his wine, he sent his son to one of the new cabinet, and painting in pathetic terms the [illegible] ment of all his old friends, and besought that act of humanity from him. His request could not be granted. Yet the very men who knew this, who would not risk their money upon his appearance at Court, so firm was their conviction of his guilt, proclaimed, far and wide, that the *innocent* and *high minded* Watkins refused to give bail, so indignant was he at his oppressors! They attributed the whole to the malice and falsehood of the present 4th Auditor, and have not failed to pursue him with unrelenting abuse from that day to this.

No. 8. *Abuse and corruption.*—Messrs Allen & Leonard were contractors for the delivery of 40,000 gallons of good whiskey at Sackett's Harbor, in 1815. After they had delivered 6,000 gallons, they were informed that no more could be received there, in consequence of the peace.

Their contract price was 90 cts. per gallon and the price of the casks. At the close of the war, the price of whiskey declined about 30 per cent.; and at their own request, they were permitted to complete their contract, by delivering the balance of the whiskey in New York, at the original contract price. They did so and were paid for it.

In 1819, however, they set up a claim for difference of transportation between Sackett's Harbor and New York, amounting, according to their own statement, to "about $3,500." It was decided that nothing was [illegible]

In 1822 they petitioned Congress, and claimed for difference of transportation $4,332 67; for extra loss by leakage, $332 48; and for extra expense of delivery, $750;—in all $5,415 95. It does not appear to have been acted on at that session; but the application was renewed at the two succeeding sessions, and twice rejected by the Committee of Claims.

Nothing more seems to have been heard of the claim until January, 1828, when it was presented to Mr Southard, Mr Adams' Secretary of the Navy. It then contained the following items: For difference of transportation on 33,328 gallons of whiskey, $4,332 67; for leakage, $199 92; for expense attending delivery, 750 dollars; and for difference between common glass proof whiskey at Sackett's Harbor and hydrometer proof at New York, $5,148 91;—in all $11,031 50.

How marvellously age had increased this claim, as stated by the claimants themselves!

In 1819, it was about	3,500 00
In 1822, it was	5 415 94
In 1828, it was	11,031 50

Mr. Southard submitted the claim to Dr. Watkins, for a report thereon, who strongly recommended its allowance. Mr Adams' Secretary accordingly allowed the new item in the amount, or the price of 1699 gallons of whiskey, at 90 cts. per gallon, and 3 cts for casks, amounting to 1,649 07; which was paid to the claimants out of the Treasury. Thus did Mr Adams Secretary of the Navy pay away upwards of four thousand dollars, for a claim which had not the slightest foundation in justice, and seems never to have been thought of for *twelve years* after it originated.

For the balance of their claim the Secretary referred them to Congress. They petitioned that body, and obtained a report from the Committee of Claims, declaring that "if the petitioners have any claim, it can be adjusted at the proper Department," which was adopted. The Secretary of the Navy sent the report to Dr. Watkins, with a letter, in which he said, "*I consider the resolution as authorizing and directing a settlement of the claim.*" Dr. Watkins accordingly took up the account, increased it somewhat by corrections, and the amount stated to be due was 6,391 05; which Mr. Southard paid out of the Treasury.

The first allowance was	1,649 07
The second was	6,391 05
	$11,040 12

There were papers in Mr Southard's office, shewing that the original claim did not exceed 3,500 dollars.

There were papers with the account, shewing that, when it was presented to Congress originally, it did not exceed $5,415 95.

The files of his own office and the papers with the account shewed that it had been once rejected by the Secretary of the Navy and twice by the Committee of Claims.

He knew that the claim for difference of proof, allowed by him, to the amount of $5,148 91 had never been set up until *twelve years* after the contract was performed and the account closed.

There was [illegible] evidence in the papers, that [illegible] contractors had agreed to [illegible] the whiskey in New York at the same [illegible] Sackett's Harbor, [illegible] that it was to be "good whiskey," without regard to the manner of proof. With all these facts before him, did Mr. Adams' 4th Auditor recommend the allowance of the whole claim—Mr. Adams' Secretary of the Navy did allow, of the new item $1,649 07.

And the same Secretary did, without the slightest reason, take a decision of the House of Representatives, that, "if the petitioners have any claim, it can be adjusted at the proper Department," as authorizing or directing [illegible] when it [illegible] the validity of the [illegible] by the Department. By this authority did Mr Adams' 4th Auditor allow the balance of $6,391 05.

Thus did Mr. Adams' Secretary of the Navy and 4th Auditor, in 1828, take from the public Treasury ELEVEN THOUSAND AND FORTY DOLLARS AND TWELVE CENTS. Of this money *one thousand dollars* was immediately *lent* to Mr Adams' 4th Auditor, and has never been paid!! The loan was *confessedly* made for facilities granted in settling the account; and it is not probable that either party expected it ever to be paid.

The man who made the loan says, he did it with the knowledge and approbation of Mr. Adams' Secretary of the Navy.

[illegible] away for a groundless claim, dated in 1815, *eleven thousand forty dollars and twelve cents,* allowed them by Congress to buy provisions for the Navy in 1828; for it was all taken out of that appropriation.

This was done under Mr. Adams' administration, and has been detected under Gen. Jackson's.

When it shall be shewn that Gen. Jackson's Secretaries and Auditors are allowing new claims, trumped up after the accounts to which they belong have been closed twelve years, or allowing groundless claims, twelve years old, that they may borrow part of the money, never to be repaid, we will admit that the people ought—not to restore the old corrupt coalition—but to try once more to find pure men to administer their government.

The amount procured by Mr. Adams' 4th Auditor by 7 frauds, was	$7,300 00
The amount wrongfully paid Allen & Leonard was	11,040 12
	$18,340 12

We already see where went upwards of *eighteen thousand dollars* of the money given Mr Adams by Congress to support our Navy. But this is only a *beginning*

U. S. Tel.

JACKSON MEETING,

At Hager's Town, Washington County, Md

The friends of the present Administration of the State and General Governments, assembled in pursuance of public notice, at the Town Hall in Hager's Town, on Saturday, the 7th of August, 1830, and adjourned from thence to the Court House

Peter Humrickhouse and James Leggett were appointed Presidents, and Doct J. C. Hayes and Geo. Kealhoffer, Secretaries.

The meeting was addressed by Thomas Kennedy and Benjamin F. Yoe, Esq's. and the following preamble and resolutions were adopted unanimously.

The enemies of Andrew Jackson in the State of Maryland, having commenced a *violent* opposition to his Administration, it becomes the duty of those who are his friends, and who aided in his election, to sustain and support him. He has, in our opinion, pursued a patriotic course; he has shown himself devoted to the best interests of the people, and regardless of popularity, he has recommended such measures & has done such acts, as were in his opinion best calculated to promote the general welfare of the Union: An object much more dear to us, in a political point of view, than any other: "The Union," as he has himself emphatically declared, "must be preserved."

Therefore, Resolved, That the Administration of Andrew Jackson has pursued a course deserving our *warm* and *cordial* approbation.

Resolved, That the payment of more than EIGHTEEN MILLIONS of Dollars on account of the principal and interest of the Public Debt, during the first eighteen months of the Jackson Administration, and keeping the expenditure of the public money within the appropriations made by Congress, shews a vigilant attention on the part of the United States' Government to our money concerns.

Resolved, That the great reduction of duties on Coffee, Tea, Salt and Molasses, shews that the Government, whilst they are rapidly reducing the Public Debt, are determined to avoid all *oppressive* and *unnecessary* taxes.

Resolved, That the reform and correction of abuses in the administration of the public affairs, deserve the thanks of our fellow citizens, who wish to see the public good predominate.

Resolved, That whilst we are the open and avowed friends of Internal Improvement and Domestic Manufactures, we do not even wish to see our Union hazarded by the encouragement of any one great national interest by the depression of another.

Resolved, That the first Jacksonian Legislature of Maryland have rendered the State much service, they have begun the work of "Retrenchment and Reform" in earnest, by reducing the expenses of the session from three to four thousand dollars, and the charges for State printing from three to four thousand dollars more.

Resolved, That as the Adams Governor and Council in Maryland continued their system of proscription and removals after Jackson was elected, even in those counties friendly to Jackson, and by appointing their own political friends to almost every [illegible] office in the State, it was the duty of the present Governor and Council to make such removals as were necessary, and loudly called for by the people.

Resolved, That we are for those, and only for those public men, who are determined at all hazards to support the rights of the people, and that we consider it important to send to the next Legislature, men who are *pledged* to the cause of Jackson and Reform.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the cause of Reform, in our state and county offices, deserves a steady and unyielding support from all our fellow citizens.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Jacksonians of Washington county to meet at the places of holding elections in their several districts, on Saturday, the 21st day of August, to appoint a committee of seven to meet in Hager's Town on the first Saturday of September, for the purpose of recommending four fit and suitable Jacksonians as candidates for the next General Assembly of Maryland, [illegible] a firm and zealous support to the four Jacksonians that may be brought forward by the General Committee.

Resolved, That it be also recommended to the friends of Jackson in their several election districts, at their meeting on the 21st of August, to fix upon a candidate for the office of County Commissioner.

P. HUMRICKHOUSE,
J. LEGGETT, Presidents,

J. C. Hayes,
G. Kealhoffer, Secretaries.

☞ANOTHER CONVERT

The Editor of the Keene Sentinel, N. H. a strong *opposition paper,* holds the following language in reference to the President's *veto* doctrines. The article contains an unqualified admission that N. Hampshire is without division, entirely against Mr. Clay on that point. Truth will prevail.

"The principle with regard to Internal Improvement is plain, and we do not believe there is any difference of opinion in New Hampshire. We are in favor of a judicious exercise of power for the benefit of the nation. We would not have these appropriations interfere with the grand object of paying off the National Debt. We would not have them interfere with the repeal of all taxes which are in any shape burdensome.—We want *no such expensive roads as that proposed from Buffalo to New Orleans;* and we want to have the surplus revenue distributed through the *States in proportion to the Representation.*"

STATED ELECTIONS.—As many of our readers may be desirous of knowing the days on which elections will take place in the following States, we here present them with a memorandum for their use.

In Maine, 2nd Monday in September.
Vermont, 1st Tuesday in September.
Maryland, 1st Monday in October.
Delaware, 1st Tuesday in October.
South Carolina, 2d Monday in October.
Pennsylvania, 2d Tuesday in do
New Jersey, do do do
Ohio, do do do
New York, 1st Monday in November,
Georgia, do do do

In Kentucky, we suppose [illegible] readers are well aware, the election [illegible] of this month.

In Indiana, Mississippi, Illinois, [illegible] and Missouri, [illegible] the same day as in Kentucky.

MOUNTAIN SCENES.

The annexed account [illegible] in the high [illegible] Essex and Clinton [illegible] Keeseville Herald.

[illegible]

PRO PATRIA LIBERTATIS.

VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 7, 1830.

☞On the first page of this paper will be found the beginning of a BLACK LIST of corruptions which occurred under the electioneering admininistration of Adams & Clay.—How it is possible for men to be in favor of restoring the authors of the frauds and abuses disclosed in that list, or how it is possible for men to vote for those who are favorable to the restoration of such peculators, is what we cannot comprehend. However, let that be as it may, we conceive it to be our duty to publish the facts, and if the people of this county choose—in the exercise of their elective franchise—to encourage the defrauders of the public treasure, rather than those who have put a stop to the plundering, we shall console ourselves in the reflection of having faithfully discharged our duty. But this will not be the case—We perceive there is a redeeming spirit abroad among our people—And the time is not very distant when they will prove to the world that they are as much opposed to restoring the officers of corruption, as are their fellow citizens who bro't about the great and glorious change which has led to the disclosures enumerated in the aforesaid Black List. It will be continued.

There's no Mistake—Mr. Clay has lost his own Kentucky.

From a variety of intelligence received at this office yesterday, confirming the accounts of the Kentucky and other elections, published in our last paper, we select the subjoined articles: The first is an honest groan from the Village Record, a leading opposition paper in Pennsylvania, edited by Chas. Miner, late a member of Congress—

"The election returns from Kentucky make us sick at heart—they spread a gloom over our souls which we seek in vain to dispel. A ray of hope was lighted up by the spirit which the veto message was received in the west; and a cheering beam of light broke in upon us when the election returns from Louisiana came; but clouds and darkness thicken in the horizon; night closes in upon us while a storm rages, and we are within hearing of the surges that break fearfully upon a lee shore. Mr. Clay has great personal popularity in Kentucky, he is esteemed—admired—beloved; by his talents he has reflected honor on the state; they are sensible of his merits, and wish him personally well: but the majority, we more and more apprehend, *are opposed to his principles*."

Complete list of Members elect of the General Assembly of Kentucky.

SENATE.

For Jackson—John Breathitt, Lieut. Governor and Speaker of the Senate; Benjamin Selby, R. D. Maupin, W. Wood, Dr. Casey, J Campbell, J. Allen, J. C. Ray, C. A. Rudd, J. B. Thompson, J. Hughes, J. Rodman, J. Griffin, L. Stephens, R. S. Dougherty, C. Wingate, J. O Bayesman, James Parks, D. K. Harris, Garrett Wall, and James Dejarnett.—20.

For Clay.—W. C. Payne, J. B. Bibb, W Cunningham, H. Summers, W. Green, W. G. Boyd, John Faulkner, H. Owsly, R George, B. Hardin, R. Taylor, W. Cooner, W. P. Heming, L. L. Williams, W. McMillan, G. J. Brown, R. Wickliffe, and J. R. Thornton—18.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

For Jackson—John S Smith, Southey Whittington, C. R. Lewis, James Patterson, T. Chowing, R. T. Burns, W. P. Fowler, —— Phelps, Dillis Dyer, Wm. Russell, Anack Dawson, Stilwell Heady, George Girton, Richard Spalding, G. Grundy, Henry Chiles, B. H. Hobbs, William Cassidy, Isaac Mize, T. G. Hall, W. J. Williams, John L. Murray, Gen A. Lackey, —— Grigsby, G. Robert, John B. Helm, Col. Copeland, Jas. H. Wortham, Andrew Sisk, L. Norvel, —— Henderson, J. A. Tomlinson, R. B. M'Afee, Elias Thompkins, James W. Barret, W. M. Marshall, James G. Hardy, John B. Preston, —— Brown, Euclid L. Johnson, Andrew Johnson, David White, jr. James C. Sprigg, James Guthrie, Samuel Churchill, Henry Robb, Benj Allen, John Field, John Stotts, James Baker, T. Haynes, Thos. James, T. Ward, A. Dickson, and J. S. Barlow—55.

For Clay—W. M'Narry, John Colglazer, John Calhoun, John Yantis, Tyree Harris, Jarvis Jackson, —— Budd, —— Beall, Jas. T. Moorehead, Henry Shanks, R. B. New, Jeremiah Strother, Asa Vallandingham, C. Coyler, —— Hunton, Dr. Ray, B. F. Thomas, James Hayes, Presley Moreland, Eph. M. Ewing, Dr. Stanton Pierce, —— Smith, Sherrod Williams, William Anderson, Stapleton Crutchfield, D. S. Patton, James True, jr. John Curd, E. J. Wilson, Squire Turner, James Love, Clifton Rodes, Chilton Allen, John G. Stewart, William Hickman, G. W. Williams, D. Gass, J. Chambers, James K. Marshall, A. Patrick, Andrew S. White, —— Gaines, and Percival Butler—43.

J. J. Crittenden was returned from *Franklin*, but his election is to be contested, *for open bribery*. In Danvies there is a tie.

Jackson Majority, on joint ballot, 14.

THE PLEDGES.

The monocratic prints appear to be determined that they will not believe that any of Mr. Clay's friends have been elected to the ... that they are "not slow" to ask us to believe that in *Missouri*, several friends of Jackson have been elected under pledges, to vote for Barton. They are not willing to admit that "what is sauce for goose is sauce for gander." The truth is, that these *pledges* have been given in both States, and the people will insist on their being redeemed. The difference is, that in Kentucky they are so many as to turn the scale, while in Missouri the majority is so great in favor of the administration, that the *pledges* are of no account.—*U. S. Tel.*

The following is extracted from the Harrodsburg (Ky.) Central Watchtower. It nails Coalition falsehoods to the counter.

"The Olive Branch and other papers have endeavored to induce the impression abroad that Mr. Tompkins, one of our representatives from this county is not a good *Jackson* man. This is only intended to deceive people at a distance, as it is well known here that there has not been a more undeviating *Jackson* man in the county, having voted for him at the first election in opposition to Mr. Clay.

"The same impression has been attempted to be made in regard to the sentiments of *John Speed Smith*, of Madison; but as it is only intended for effect abroad, we must overlook it as a political effort to impose upon the public. Mr. Clay has no possible chance of being nominated by the next Legislature."

The Editor of the Frankfort Argus speaks of the following letter (which he is expressly authorized to use) written by a "gentleman distinguished by the favor of Owen County," as a specimen of the intelligence, on which he bases his statements with regard to the members of the Legislature, set down by the Editor of the Commentator as opponents to the administration of General Jackson. The person spoken of, is one of those whom Mr. Dana, (the Editor of the Commentator and the author of the great Clay extra) pretends that his "careful enquiries or *personal* acquaintance" enables him to give to Mr. Clay's opposition.

The other pledges are of the same character, and we cannot see how any man can claim such men as Clay men, and call the election a victory.—The violation of such pledges would cover the party with an infamy, which would do them more harm in the confidence of the people, than any success attended by such means, could possibly do good.—*B. Repub.*

OWENTON, Aug. 13, 1830.

Dear Sir: Observing from the Clay papers published at Frankfort, that their party claim a victory in Owen, I take this opportunity to inform you that it is unfounded.—The people in Owen County are more decided in their support of the present administration than they have ever been. The Jackson party have, within the last year gained considerable. It is false that Mr. Brown our representative is "a decided Clay man."—During his late canvass, in his speeches to the people, he declared, that was Mr. Clay now a Candidate for the Presidency, it would be very doubtful with him whether he would vote for him as President. He declared in his speeches, that he knew the people of Owen to be in favor of the administration of President Jackson and that should he be elected he would represent their principles; that he would vote for a Jackson Senator, and every other officer appointed by the Legislature he would select from the same party should there be candidates. He also declared from the stump, that should any resolutions be introduced into the Legislature favoring the pretensions of Mr. Clay to the Presidency, that he would vote against them.

Mr. Brown is a gentleman of respectability and intelligence, possessing in a high degree the confidence of the people of this county, and would be the last man in the Legislature to violate pledges made to his constituents. You are at liberty to use this as you please.

"ONE AT A TIME."

We discover that there is but one course to be pursued, to bring the Clay men to concede that they were actually defeated at the recent election; and that is, to ascertain the character of each contested member, and the nature of the pledge or pledges given by him. Mr. Dyer, of Ohio, is claimed by them, as a Clay man, who will vote *with* them in the election of Senator. In reply to this claim, we now publish the subjoined copy of a letter from the Post Master at Hartford, by which it will be perceived that Mr. Dyer stands pledged and instructed to vote for a Jackson Senator. There are not less than 8 or ten others, claimed by our opponents, who are bound to vote for a Jackson Senator. This assertion will be made good—but our readers must bear with us, until we can succeed—"one at a time."

TO THE EDITOR.

"*Hartford, Ohio County, August* 10.

"*Dear Sir*—In answer to a request made in your late paper, I state that the candidates in this county were Mr. Dillis Dyer who voted against the election of Gen. Jackson, and Mr. James Miller who voted for him.

"They agreed to be instructed at the polls, as to their vote for a Senator in Congress—a column was opened accordingly, and the result was

"For a Jackson Senator,	208	354
"For an anti Jackson Senator,	146	
"Difference,	62	
"Mr. Dyer's poll,	368	590
"Mr. Miller's poll,	222	
	146	

You will discover 296 of the voters gave ...

"ONE AT A TIME."

The Pledges.—As we have stated, so it proves, those gentlemen friendly to Mr. Clay, who have been elected to the Kentucky Legislature under pledges to vote for a *Jackson* Senator, will justify the confidence of their constituents. The public will soon have an opportunity of determining how far the statements of the opposition prints, on this and other subjects, are entitled to credit.—*U. S. Tel.*

From the Kentucky Argus.

OWINGSVILLE, Aug: 16, 1830.

"Dear Sir:

I find by an editorial article in your paper that there is some controversy between you and Mr. Dana, in relation to my vote, in the next Legislature for Mr. Rowan's successor in the Senate.

"As I am a young politician and my views of policy but little understood, out of the immediate neighborhood of my acquaintance, I have taken the liberty of sending you an extract from a handbill, published during the canvass, the first part of which relates to my vote for Senator, and the latter, to my course on another subject of equal, if not of paramount interest—I allude of course to the nomination of a candidate for the next Presidency.

Yours respectfully,
HENRY CHILES."

EXTRACT:

"The period of service for which Mr. Rowan, one of the Senators from this State, was elected, has expired, and it will become the duty of the next Legislature to choose a successor.

"We do not know, at this time, nor, is it probable we will know before the (August) Election who will be candidates for the office: But be that as it may, I will, if elected, be guided in my vote by the Republican standard—the will of a majority of my constituents. And I will, in case I shall be elected, assure myself, by a vote of the people at the Regimental Musters, or otherwise, of the wishes of a majority on that subject; and whatever might be my personal partialities or predilections, I should be very unworthy of the honorable office I solicit, if I did not discard them, and do the will of those who had sent me.

"If honored with a seat in the House of Representatives, I shall think my own usefullness and the interest of my constituents, best promoted by sedulously avoiding the agitation or discussion of *mere party questions*.

"And if any attempts should be made by the dominant party in the Legislature, to nominate a candidate for the next Presidency, I shall protest against the measure, and refuse to participate in the work.

"The nomination and election of the President of the United States, is wisely confided by the Constitution to the people; and the Legislature of any State in, usurping their high prerogative, is treading on consecrated ground. Besides, the hurricane which has so lately swept across the bosom of society, has scarcely ceased to howl, and the murmurings of the agitated waters have hardly died away in the distance It is time, the patriot would think, that the sunshine and calm should again rest, if but for a brief space, on the moral ocean, and the world of angry elements be still."

From the Baltimore Republican.

PLEDGES.—Since the result of the Kentucky elections, in which the people bound a number of the candidates, by solemn pledges, to vote the will of their constituents upon national politics, the whole doctrine of pledges has been sneered at so much by some of the Clay party, that it is worth while to recall a case or two of not very distant occurrence in Maryland;—wherein pledges were required and instructions given, and what may seem strange to some of the Clayites, who reason from the convenience of the thing, were *obeyed*. The Presidential election of 1824, has been considered somewhat remarkable for the violation of the popular will by the voters for Mr. Adams. Amid the extraordinary scenes of that day, it is, however, refreshing to recur to the *pledges* by the Maryland representatives which were faithfully redeemed.

Col. Peter Little, of this district, a decided friend to Mr. Adams, was elected on *pledges* to vote for General Jackson in the Presidential election, *and he did so*.

Col. Mitchell, of Cecil County, a no less decided friend to Gen. Jackson was elected on pledges to vote for Mr. Adams in the Presidential election, *and he did so*.

From the Philadelphia Sentinel.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

A good deal of speculation and disputation and contradiction appears in the newspapers as to who has gained or lost the majority the present year. It is at least evident the contest has been close, and that is sufficient to satisfy all persons well acquainted in Kentucky, that the vote of the State is for Gen. J.; for it is well known that Gen. Jackson is 8 or 10,000 stronger than his political friends—by this I mean, go into each and every county in the State, and select the most popular Jackson men in each for the Legislature; let then Jackson be run for President, and he will receive 8 or 10,000 votes more than the whole of them. It will only be necessary to refer to the vote given in 1828 to prove this. The Editor of the Argus at Frankfort, and Advertiser, Louisville, have the votes given in August and November of that year, which if published will be satisfactory proof. The fact is, Jackson is stronger than his friends, and Clay not as strong as his. Any citizen of Kentucky ...

MARRIED,

On Thursday the 2nd instant, Mr. *John Roberts* to Miss *Sarah Webster*, both of Dames Quarter, Somerset county.

On the same day, Mr. *James Rider* of Sussex county, Del. to Miss *Elizabeth Moore*, of Salisbury, Md.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on Monday evening the 30th August, 1830, Mrs. *Elizabeth Bounds*, consort of Mr. James Bounds of this county, in the 29th year of her age.

☞The Vestry of Somerset Parish respectfully request the several contributors to the support of the public worship, in the Episcopal Church, to pay their contributions to John H. Bell, Esq. who is appointed to receive them.

Sept. 7, 1830.

Pocomoke, August 28, 1830.

Mr. Zieber.

Dear Sir—Seeing the animation of two parties, to get their own candidates elected, and not being willing that the good people of this county should have to reproach me as being the cause of such or such a party's losing a single vote for one of the candidates, which might be given to me, you will please to insert in your next paper, that I withdraw my offer to serve in the next General Assembly of Maryland—I am prompted to this resolution by no other motive but to convince the people of the purity of my intentions when I had the honor to offer, which were,

1st; To solicit for the future to have the Governor and Council elected directly by the people;

2nd; To represent (in imitation of other nations) the necessity to melt all our laws, in three single Books, that is to say, a Civil, a Commercial, and a Criminal Code;

3d; To oppose, with what reason and experience have taught, the system of the Fiscal Bank.

By inserting the above communication in your paper, you will oblige

Your humble and obt. servant,
P: GUILLET, Sen.

Public Meetings.

There will be a barbecue at the store of Isaac Newman, Esq. on Friday the 10th instant. It is expected the candidates for the Assembly and Sheriffalty will be present.

There will also be a meeting of the candidates at Dublin, on Saturday next, the 11th instant, and one at Rehoboth on Thursday the 16th—each at 1 o'clock P. M.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,

August 25, 1830.

ORDERED, That the act to repeal all such parts of the Constitution and form of Government, as relate to the division of Frederick county into eleven Election Districts, and for other purposes; the act to alter and change all such parts of the Constitution and form of Government of this State, as relate to the division of Worcester county, into Election Districts; and the act to regulate the removal of proceedings in Criminal cases, and to make certain changes in the Constitution and form of Government for that purpose; be published once a week for three weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Carrolltonian, Annapolis—Republican and Gazette, Baltimore—Messenger, Snow-Hill—Village Herald, Princess-Anne—Whig, Easton—Times, Centreville—Chronicle, Cambridge—Telegraph, Chestertown—Elkton Press, Elkton—Free Press, Rockville—Citizen, Frederick-Town—Hager's Town Mail—and Advocate, Cumberland.

JAMES MURRAY,
Clerk of the Council.

CHAPTER 168.

An act to repeal all such parts of the Constitution and form of Government; as relate to the division of Frederick county into eleven Election Districts, and for other purposes.

Section 1. *Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That all such parts of the Constitution and form of Government as direct that Frederick county shall be divided into eleven election districts, be, and they are hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted,* That Frederick county shall be divided into twelve separate election districts, and the additional district shall be taken and laid off from the third election district, as they are now numbered.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted,* That Patrick McGill, Junior, George Willyard, Col. John Thomas, Benjamin West and George Bowlus, of the third election district of the county aforesaid, be, and they are hereby authorized and appointed, or a majority of them, commissioners to lay off and divide anew the third election district, into two election districts, and to number the new election district formed out of the third election district; and to make choice of a place in the said new election district, so laid off, at which the election shall be held, having due regard to the accommodation of persons attendant upon such elections; and the said commissioners shall, on or before the third Monday in April, eighteen hundred and thirty one, deliver to the Clerk of Frederick county court, a description in writing under their hands and seals, specifying plainly the boundaries and number of the election districts, so laid off by them; and also the place where the elections for such districts shall be held; and the said clerk shall record the same in the records of said county.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted,* That the sheriff of Frederick county shall give notice of the place of holding the election in such election district, so laid of anew, by causing the same to be inserted in one or more newspapers, printed in Frederick county, once a week for at least two months, previous to holding the election in October eighteen hundred and thirty-one.

Sec. 5 *And be it enacted,* That if any of the commissioners named in this act, shall die, remove out of the county, or refuse to accept his appointment, before the first day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, of the remaining commissioners, or a majority of them, are hereby authorized and directed to fill such vacancy or vacancies.

Sec. 6. *And be it enacted,* That each commissioner shall be entitled to receive at the ... posed upon him, by this act, to be assessed and levied by the levy court of Frederick county, as other county charges are; which said sums, when levied and collected, shall be paid over as other county charges are.

Sec. 7. *And be it enacted,* that if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly of Maryland, after the next election of delegates, during the first session after such new election, as the Constitution and form of Government directs, in such cases, this act, and the alterations herein contained, shall constitute and be considered as a part of the constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

CHAPTER 190.

An act to alter and change all such parts of the Constitution and form of Government of this State, as relate to the division of Worcester County into Election Districts.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That all such parts of the Constitution and form of Government as relate to the division of Worcester county into election districts, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted,* That the third or Berlin district be laid off into two separate election districts, and that the residue of the districts in said county be and remain as they are.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted,* That if this act shall be confirmed by the next General Assembly after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the Constitution and form of Government directs, in such case this act and the alterations in the said Constitution contained therein, shall be considered as a part, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of the said Constitution and form of Government, to all intents and purposes, every matter and thing in the said Constitution and form of Government in anywise conflicting with, or contrary thereto, shall be and the same is hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled.

CHAPTER 224.

An act to regulate the removal of Proceedings in Criminal cases, and to make certain changes in the Constitution and form of Government for that purpose.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That if any person against whom an indictment shall be found for treason, murder, manslaughter, rape, arson, or for any other offence, which, according to the laws of this State, may be punished with death, or for libel, shall suggest in writing, supported by affidavit or other proper evidence, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in the court where such indictment is found, such court shall order a transcript or copy of the record of the proceedings in the prosecution, to be transmitted to the court having criminal jurisdiction in any adjoining county, either within the same district, or the county adjoining the district, in which the indictment is found, in which the same shall be heard and determined, in the same manner as if such prosecution had been originally instituted therein.

Sec. 2 *And be it enacted.* That if any person against whom an indictment shall be found for any felony or misdemeanor, other than those herein before mentioned, or for any forcible entry and detainer, or forcible detainer, which may hereafter be removed to any county court or to Baltimore county court, shall suggest in writing, supported by affidavit or other proper evidence, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in the court where such indictment is found, ... which such inquisition shall be removed, shall be in the discretion of the court, and the said court is hereby authorized and empowered, if they shall deem a removal proper, to order a transcript or copy of the proceedings in the said prosecution to be transmitted to the court having criminal jurisdiction, in the adjoining county, either ... the same, or any adjoining district, ... said prosecution, when so removed, shall be heard and determined in the same manner as if such prosecution had been originally instituted therein

Sec 3. *And be it further enacted,* That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the Constitution and form of Government directs, that in such case this act and the alterations and amendments of the Constitution and form of Government therein contained, shall be taken and considered and shall constitute and be valid as a part of said Constitution and form of Government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said Constitution and form of Government to the contrary notwithstanding.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued by John H. Bell, J. P. and to me directed at the suit of Thomas Morris use of W... Littleton Clavell against Puzey R... Henry Banks, I have seized and taken in execution as the property of Henry ... the following property, to wit: one ... boy named Elijah, whom I shall ... sale at the Court House door, in Princess-Anne: on Tuesday the 28th instant, ... the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock A. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above claim debt, interest and ... the additional costs thereon.

SAML. McBRYDE.

Sept. 7, 1830.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, issued by John H. Bell, J. P. and directed at the suits of Levin Morris ... K Leatherbury and John Gunne... Robert I. H. King, against the ... Josiah Bailey, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, ... gro Nancy and her two children, ... negro and children I shall offer ... Tuesday the 28th instant, between ... of 10 and 11 o'clock A. M. at the Court House door, in Princess-Anne, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above claims, debts, interest and the additional costs thereon.

WEST INDIA TRADE.

We have received a letter, dated St. Andrews, 7th August, in reference to a renewal of intercourse between the English West India Islands and the United States, which will be found below. We place as much dependence upon the information as we can upon any thing short of *official*. It should be recollected that this trade was lost by the imprudence and mismanagement of the last administration, and that after it was lost, though all its efforts were used for its recovery, they were unsuccessful. The idea of the present administration accomplishing this object after the last had failed in it, has been long a theme for the jests of the enemies of Gen. Jackson. It remains to be seen whether they will not quarrel even with this, and attempt to prove that it is an additional reason why *this State* should oppose the National Administration.

Northern Light.

St. Andrews, 17th Aug. 1830.

Dear Sir—There is a great buzzing in our mercantile line. Letters have been received both at this place and St John's from London, giving information that the ports of the British West India Islands are to be opened to the United States, from and after the 1st September next. The sources from which this intelligence is derived leaves no room to doubt of its correctness.

Yours, &c.

British West India Trade.—Advices are reported to have been received in *Maine* from *New Brunswick*, that the *British West Indies are again to be opened to American vessels in September under certain restrictions and limitations* Judge Chipman the provincial agent in London, is quoted as the authority for the report; and that he has informed his constituents that in the arrangement the interest of the British American Provinces will be duly protected. Difficult as any arrangement of the kind must necessarily be, from the conflicting interests of the *British Provinces* and *Islands*, we should not be surprised if the British Minister has consented to some kind of an arrangement on the subject The tone of the English Government towards the United States has evidently been changed since the receipt of the Presidents Message, and the proceedings of Congress. Of late our tariff has been little spoken of, and the existence of amicable feelings between the two nations warmly extolled in Parliament. The interviews between the American and British Ministers, which were suspended for a time, had become frequent at the last dates; and the papers in the secrets of the *bureau* frequently expressed hints of approaching accommodation. The nature of the *restrictions*, &c. above alluded to, are not mentioned; but certain it is, that if the stipulations of the arrangement are not reciprocal, it will never be ratified.—*Boston Sen.*

WEST INDIA TRADE.

The New York Evening Post, of Monday, contains the following paragraph, which places this subject in the proper light. The uniform accuracy of that paper, & the confidence with which it speaks, added to the reluctant admission of "The Albion," which has always been opposed to the opening of the ports, strengthen and confirm our expectations, that the negociations have succeeded and that the next arrival from London will bring the final arrangements.

"THE WEST INDIA TRADE."

The Philadelphia papers contain a letter from this city, written on Saturday, in which the writer announces as a fact information of which had been received here, that the Ports of the British West Indies are open to our flag. The statement we believe strictly taken, is erroneous; the ports had not been opened at the time of the sailing of the last packet, but from information in our possession in which we place every confidence, we are enabled to state that the British Ministry *had determined upon opening the ports to our flag* The next arrival will probably bring intelligence of the execution of the treaty.

Upon what evil times have we fallen! In how many ways are the friends of H. Clay prepared to support his pretensions. There seems to be a sort of Birmingham Mint set up for forging base coin—and utterers enough are to be found in abundance. We will not go back to the memorable days of the Harris forgery. We confine ourselves to the incidents of little more than the last 'little month.' We have seen a forged letter boldly palmed off upon the public, as the work of Jefferson; puffing off Mr. Clay as "one of the most talented and brilliant men and statesmen." We have seen a gross charge fabricated against the good name of John Randolph. We have seen Curtius in the Baltimore Patriot, fabricating the basest falsehoods about Martin Van Buren, and some of the politicians of Virginia—false hoods for which there is not even the semblance of truth. We have seen the falsest calculations made about the majority which Mr. Clay will obtain at the next Presidential election, and the author unblushingly palmed upon the public, by the N. Intelligencer, as an uniform friend of Gen. Jackson. We have seen it directly charged that a bargain has been made, and an *intrigue* set on foot to transfer the votes of Virginia to Martin Van Buren!—But, if these arts are to be successful; if the Press is thus to ... elected President, every honest patriot may well say "*God save the Republic*."

Rich Enq.

Forgery.—It has been ascertained by a careful investigation and examination, that Mr. Jefferson never wrote the letter ascribed to him by the Literary Subaltern, in favor of Henry Clay, expressing an opinion that he would one day be President. The Monocrats will never be able to elevate Mr. Clay very high, by such means—for although a man is not always answerable for the faults of his friends, measures of this description will redound very little to his *credit*.

Trenton Emporium.

A writer in the last Frederick Citizen, over the signature of CASH, proposes to bet "One Hundred Dollars that the removal of the Indians from Georgia, will be a *gain* to the Government of more than $500,000—$50 that the State of Maryland will go for the Jackson Administration—and $50 that Henry Clay will not be next President."

The money to be deposited in any of the Frederick Banks, which will be promptly covered.

From the Baltimore American, Aug. 23.

The Machine for making bricks, lately erected on Moale's Point, was in full operation on Wednesday. Although too complicated to be readily described, it can easily be understood on a personal examination, & no doubt will answer very well, as soon as some trifling alterations are completed and the workmen become more familiar with its operation. The clay as it is dug from the earth, is carried by an endless band to the top of the machine, where it is passed between rollers to break the lumps; it is then thrown into hoppers which conduct it into the moulds, where it receives a pressure, and drops in the form of bricks, upon an endless band. On account of the great pressure which they receive, the bricks are very solid, and the surface smooth and even. The operation is regular and so rapid that it is said that from fifteen to twenty thousand bricks can be made in a day by this method We have not heard the opinion of any manufacturer on the bricks moulded by the process, but we are informed that in a few days a quantity of them will be placed in a kiln, which will afford an opportunity of practically testing the efficacy of the machine.

Murders in New Orleans.—On the night of the 9th instant, *three* murders were perpetrated in New Orleans. The particulars are given in the Courier of the 10th.

The most atrocious murder ever heard of in New Orleans, was perpetrated last night on the person of an unfortunate women when asleep. Mrs. Widow Crecon, of an advanced age, and the mother of grown children, was found this morning by one of her daughters, dead in her bed and weltering in her blood. It would appear that the murderer had either hidden himself in the house, or had got into it by one of the windows of the bed-room which the lady was in the habit of leaving open. At all events the monster took so well his precautions that he executed his horrid design without being heard by the two young ladies who slept in an adjoining room, nor by the tenants of the upper story. The victim received eleven strokes of a hatchet or knife, any one of which would have sufficed to kill her. Five or six were given on the scull which is all fractured; one was a cut across the neck and the others were on the breast and stomach. The assassins took hold of the keys of anarmoir, which were placed under the pillow of the deceased, opened it without noise and took away a bag containing a few hundred dollars in specie. Hitherto the author of the crime has not been arrested but we trust nothing will be neglected by our police to apprehend him, and give him up to the vengeance of our laws.

Another murder was committed last evening on the person of one *J. P. Lewis* by one *P. Rider*. The murderer has been arrested. We have not been able to learn the particulars.

The blackest and most atrocious of all crimes was committed last night. A mother, a monster, the horror of human nature, strangled the off-spring of her debauchery in order to shelter a reputation, which no longer existed and was no longer but a chimera in her own eyes. Will not the sword of justice reach the guilty? Will not such a monster be given up to the contempt of society and to the indignation of honest and tender mothers?—A new born child of the male sex, apparently white, was found this morning, in a coffin, in front of the old burying ground. It was wrapped in a piece of cotton cloth.—From the extravasation of blood around its eyes, its mouth and its forehead, and from the marks of fingers around its neck, no doubt could remain but that the poor little creature was murdered by those who had begotten it.

Baltimore Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 3, 1830.

FLOUR—best white wheat family, 6 25 *a* 6 50—superfine Howard-st. 5 62 *a* 5 75 city mills 5 37 *a* 5 50; Susquehanna, ——CORN MEAL; bbl 2 25—WHEAT, best red, 1 00 *a* 1 03; best white 1 06 *a* ——; ord. to good 90 *a* 95—CORN, white 53 *a* 54; yellow 53 RYE, 47 *a* 50 OATS, — *a* 26

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued by Theodore G. Dashiell, a justice of the peace, at the suit of Thomas Robertson, administrator of Henry Curtis, use of Edward Colborn, and three other writs of Fieri Facias issued by Thomas Robertson, a justice of the peace, one at the suit of Samuel A. Cohoon, use of Edward Cohoon, one at the suit of Bell and Cohoon, and one at the suit of Elizabeth Howard, use of Henry Adams against John Adams of James, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: all the right of said John Adams in and to a part of a tract of land, name unknown, containing 193 acres, more or less, and part of a tract of land called Three Brothers, containing 20 acres, more or less, all of which I shall proceed to sell on the 29th day of September (instant) on the premises, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock P. M to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the aforesaid writs.

D. BENSON, Constable.

The Lady's Book.

CHARLES ALEXANDER,

Of the Daily Chronicle, and well known as having been connected in the publication of the Saturday Evening Post and Casket, *Proposes, in conjunction with Louis A. Godey,*

TO PUBLISH

A Monthly Literary Miscellany,

Under the above Title.

This work will be devoted especially to the service of the Ladies, and looking chiefly to them for patronage, no exertion will be spared to merit it. The plan contemplated varies materially from that of any of the American Periodicals now circulated; and if executed in the style the Proprietors believe to be within their means, will be found, they trust, to be an improvement, in some respects at least, upon the best of its predecessors. In the choice of materials, though original contributions of decided merit will always be acceptable, they never will be introduced to the exclusion of other articles of superior value. The numerous Magazines to be provided for the purpose of selection, will always afford a plentiful supply of matter suitable for the LADY'S BOOK, which, when republished, will possess for all but a few, the attraction of novelty. Extensive arrangements have been made at home and abroad that will give every facility to the ready attainment of the choicest and earliest productions. The design includes every thing which may be expected to afford entertainment and instruction, in an inviting form, to those for whom the work is intended. It is presumed too, that a *Miscellany* deserving the notice of the Ladies, cannot but prove worthy of the attention of the other sex. Among the subjects which may be enumerated as likely to be prominent, will be found MUSIC, including notices of new compositions, with occasional disquisitions on the science, and reprints of such NEW SONGS as may be thought worthy to be so distinguished; *Biographical Anecdotes. Tales* and *Interesting Narratives* from writers of real talent; the FASHIONS, with an illustrative engraving quarterly, fancifully colored. This department will be under the superintendence of persons well versed in the art, and no pains will be spared to render it not the least attractive part of the contents.

A word or two now and then will be introduced, touching those exercises and sports which are generally regarded as improving to both health and beauty, among which RIDING and DANCING may be specified; with appropriate wood cuts, by skilful artists. POETRY, of course will be one of the departments to which great attention will be paid; and EMBROIDERY, the *poetry of needle work*, will find its due space.—On this latter subject it will be difficult to find contributors who can write clearly but the engraver will be perfectly intelligible.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be issued in numbers, on the first of every month, and comprise fifty-six large octavo pages, to be printed on a fine super royal paper, with entirely new type, and carefully stitched in colored covers.—Every number will contain a piece of *Music*, one *Copper plate Engraving*, and at least four *Wood Cuts*, illustrative of some of the contents; and every three months a *colored plate* of the *latest London* or *Paris Fashions* The subscription price will be 3 dollars per annum, payable in advance—25 per cent. semi-annually, will be added to all subscriptions that remain unpaid, and the work discontinued to those who neglect to settle up their arrears Great attention will be paid to forward the work to country subscribers, they may receive it uninjured by mail transportation Agents, receiving subscriptions, & remitting the amount to publishers, will be allowed 15 per cent. discount, or a proportionate number of copies of the work. Address.

LOUIS A. GODEY & CO.
Daily Chronicle Office,
Philadelphia.

September 7, 1830.

☞Subscriptions received at the Office of the Village Herald.

The Pillar of Democracy and

Political Microscope.

The subscriber offers to publish a weekly paper in the city of Lancaster under the above title. His object, in issuing a public Journal is the advancement and perpetuation of the cause and principles of *Democracy*—such as were successfully contended for by the Patriots of "Seventy Six"—explained and re established by one of those worthies (Thomas Jefferson) in "ninety eight" and attested by the PEOPLE in the election of the "Hero of two wars" in "twenty-eight." Besides this, it is also his object to diffuse information on the subjects of Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce—Public Education—Literature in general—other Domestic and Foreign Affairs in general, &c. &c.

Unbiassed by any thing selfish, and unawed by any opposition that may or can present itself to such an undertaking, the subscriber is determined to issue the first number on the 3d day of September, if not sooner.

Having no object in view other than public good, and confiding in the usual liberality of his public spirited fellow citizens, he takes leave of them by soliciting that patronage they would be willing to extend to any other under similar circumstances.

TERMS

I. *The Pillar of Democracy* will be published in the city of Lancaster every Friday morning at TWO DOLLARS per annum, if paid within the first two months—Two dollars and twenty five cents, if paid between the first two and first six months—Two dollars if paid within the last half of the year—and Three dollars if not paid with in the year.

II. No subscription will be taken for less than six months, nor will the paper be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher, and a failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered as a new engagement.

☞No deviation from the above.

G. M. BARR.

Sept. 7, 1830.

Prospectus of Bicknell's

Counterfeit Detector.

This publication was commenced in Philadelphia on the 31st of July. It is handsomely printed on a super-royal sheet, with good type, containing a vast quantity of reading matter, as well as a list of prices current, a bank note list, and all such information as is calculated to prove serviceable to the man of business, country merchant and storekeeper. It will be issued every two weeks, is published on Saturday, embraces the latest foreign intelligence up to that period, and will be sent away by the mails which leave the city on the day of its publication. The terms of the "*Counterfeit Detector*" will be *two dollars* per annum payable in advance. Three copies will be sent for five dollars.—Address

ROBERT T. BICKNELL,
118 Chestnut street, Philad.

Sept. 7, 1830.

100 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Monday the 9th day of August, 1830,

A negro man named Job,

about thirty years of age, five feet five or six inches high, of a dark brown colour, stoops in the shoulders, when spoken to has a down look and smiling countenance, and has an impediment in his speech which renders it difficult for strangers to understand him—He had on, when he absconded, a tow linen shirt and pantaloons, and a tarpawling hat. Any person who will apprehend said negro and deliver him to the subscriber, either at Vienna or Barren Creek Springs, or lodge him in any jail so that I get him again, shall receive as follows:—If taken up in the State of Maryland or Delaware, a reward of fifty dollars; or, if taken in any other State and returned or confined as aforesaid, the above reward of one hundred dollars.

Charles Leary.

Vienna, Dorchester County, Md.
August 31, 1830

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

August 24th, 1830.

[SEAL] *On application of JOHN KIRWAN, Administrator of JACOB KIRWAN, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess-Anne.*

True copy. *Test,*
JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset County, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of JACOB KIRWAN, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the twenty fourth of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 24th day of August A. D. 1830

JOHN KIRWAN, Adm'r. of Jacob Kirwan, dec'd.

August 31, 1830.

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

August 10, 1830.

[SEAL] ON application of Benjamin Gravner, Administrator of James Graham, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess Anne.

True copy. Test.
JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of JAMES GRAHAM, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 24th of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of August, A D 1830.

BENJAMIN GRAVNER, Adm. of J. Graham, dec'd.

August 17, 1830.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS

WILL be given for the apprehension of the following negroes belonging to the heirs of Geo. D. Atkinson, who ran away on the 5th of the present month George, who calls himself Geo. Washington is of a dark chestnut color, about 35 years of age, is 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has a good countenance and very mannerly when spoken to, is very ingenious and can use tools very well, took with him a variety of good clothing and of a good quality Nanny his wife, is a dark mulatto about 30 years of age, rather slender made, is 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high She has been brought up as a house servant is remarkably neat in her appearance and dress She also took with her a quantity of good clothing. Also their two male children, Charles 4 years old, and Henry 18 months old, both very likely They will, no doubt, endeavor to get to Philadelphia, as George has a brother living there, he was raised about Snow Hill, Md and has a brother living there. I will give 150 dollars for George and fifty dollars for Nanny and her children, delivered to me either in Salisbury or Princess Anne, Md.

ROBERT STEWART,

June 20th, 1830. *near White Haven, Md.*

N. B. There is some suspicion that the above negroes have gone to Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE,

THAT VALUABLE FARM CALLED

WORKINGTON,

Better known as the residence of the late Col. Geo. W. Jackson. This Farm contains about 1250 acres, one half of which is cleared. It is situated in Somerset county, about 8 miles from Princess-Anne, on Back Creek, a branch of Menokin River, and has navigable water for batteaux within 50 yards of the dwelling. The arable land is well adapted to the growth of clover, Indian corn, wheat, oats, &c. and it is believed this farm contains more good wheat soil, than any other farm of the same size in this part of the Eastern Shore. The improvements consist of a spacious and comfortable brick dwelling and good out houses. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that persons disposed to purchase will view the farm.—Possession can be given on the 1st day of January next. The terms will be made accommodating. Those who may be inclined to purchase will please apply to the subscriber.

H. P. C. WILSON,
Executor of John C. Wilson, dec'd.

Somerset county, Aug. 24, 1830.

☞The Easton *Whig* will insert the above 1aw3t & fwd his act. to this office for paymt.

Wool Carding.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has two CARDING ENGINES, made on the newest and most approved plan, now in operation and

Ready to receive Wool at his Mills,

One mile from the Rockywalkin Church, and one mile from the Upper Ferry on Wicomico river—attended by Mr. SOUTHY LEWIS.

Those who find it more convenient to leave their Wool with Dr. *William H. Rider*, in Salisbury, with directions, are assured that their orders will be executed and returns made without delay; and in all cases every attention will be paid to render satisfaction to those who may please to favor him with their custom.

CALEB ROSS.

☞*Directions for Preparing Wool.*

WOOL should be well washed and picked, and freed from the young growth. One pound of clean fresh grease should be rubbed into 10 lbs. of white wool; and one pound of grease well rubbed into 9 lbs. of mixed wool. If wool is to be mixed, it should be well pulled together at home. If wool is coarse and hairy, it should be assorted and made into two qualities. In no case must wool be greased with salt grease.

Aug. 24, 1830. C. R

Trustee's Sale.

BY a decree of Somerset county court, on Tuesday the 21st day of September next, at the Hotel of Henry K Long, the following real estate of Doctor Robert I. King, deceased, will be offered at public sale to the highest and best bidder, to wit. That valuable lot on which there is a two story framed dwelling house, in good repair, with a commodious cellar, a stable, carriage-house, and a good garden, now occupied by John S Ziebler, situated in the town of Princess Anne, on the main street, well calculated for a private family, or for public business.

And also all that parcel of land called "Contention," on the head of Annamessex, adjoining the lands of Isaac Beauchomp, heretofore conveyed by Thomas K. Carroll, Esquire, to the said Doctor Robert I King, containing twenty acres, more or less, as by reference to the deed will appear. On this land is a comfortable brick dwelling house, with necessary out-houses, and other suitable improvements, situated about one hundred yards from the county road. The arable land is under a good enclosure. Any person disposed to purchase is referred to James Polk, Esquire, who will furnish all necessary information, with respect to the property and its situation.

The terms of sale are a credit of six and twelve months, the purchase money to be secured by bond to the Trustee as such, with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale.

The Creditors of the said Doctor ROBERT I KING are notified to file their claims, properly authenticated, in the Clerk's office of Somerset county within six months from the day of sale.

JOSIAH BAYLY, Trustee.

August 24th, 1830.

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

August 10th, 1830.

[SEAL] ON application of Sarah Landreth, Administratrix of JOHN LANDRETH, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test.
JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of JOHN LANDRETH, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 24th of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate Given under my hand this 10th day of August, A. D. 1830.

SARAH LANDRETH, Adm'x.
J. Landreth, dec'd.

☞There are many copies of deeds, plots, &c. among the papers of the above named deceased, which might be valuable to persons concerned; and, if any should desire it, they can have search made for them on application to ROBT. PATTERSON.

August 17, 1830.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 00 if paid in advance; or $2 50 if paid within six months.

☞Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered in advance.

No subscription will be taken for less than one year.

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage, to be paid by the subscribers.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion; those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

☞Persons advertising must limit the time of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

☞All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

[Corrected Weekly.]

BANKS	pr. ct. dis.
U. States Bank	par
Do Branches	par
MASSACHUSETTS	
Boston banks	1
Other Mass. notes	2
RHODE-ISLAND	
Providence banks	3
Other R.Island notes	4
CONNECTICUT	
Middletown bank	1
Phœnix bank at Hartford	1
Bridgeport bank	1
Eagle bank of New Haven	no sale
Hartford bank	1
NEW YORK	
N Y city banks	par
Columb at Hudson	suspended
Middle District	do
Albany	1½
Troy	1½
Other N York notes	2
NEW-JERSEY	
Jersey bank	no sale
Bank in Newark	1
Bank of N Brunswick	1
Trenton Ins Co	1
Farmers bank at Mount Holly	1
Cumberland bk	1
State bk Camden	1
At Elizabethtown	1
At N Brunswick	1
At Patterson	susp.
At Trenton	no sale
At Morristown	1
Sussex bank	1
PENNSYLVANIA	
Philadelphia banks	par
Easton	½
Montgomery county	do
Chester	do
Delaware	do
Lancaster bank	do
Farmers bk of Lan'r	½
Harrisburg	½
Northampton	½
Farmers bank of Bucks c'y	1
York bank	½
Chambersburg	½
Farmers bank at Reading	½
Gettysburg	do
Carlisle bk	½
Swatara at Harrisb'g	1
Pittsburg	2
Greensburg	no sale
Brownsville	2
DELAWARE	
Bank of Delaware	½

BANKS	pr. ct. dis.
Farmers bank and branches	½
Wilmington and Brandywine	½
Commercial bank	10
Branch of do. at Milford	10
Bank of Smyrna	½
MARYLAND	
Frederick c'y bank	½
Havre-de-Grace	(none)
Farmers bank at Annapolis	½
Branches at Frederick & Easton	do
Susquehanna Bridge & Banking Co.	½
Hagerstown	do
Westminster	½
Prince Georges	25
Elkton	70
DISTRICT OF COL.	
Bk of Washington	½
Bk of the Metrop.	do
Patriotic bank	do
Central bank	do
Bk of Columbia	2
Union bk Georget'n	½
Farmers & Mechanicks bank	do
Bk of Alexandria	do
Bk of Potomac	do
Farmers bk of Alexandria	do
Union bk of Alex'a	do
Mechanics bk of Alexandria	do
VIRGINIA	
Richmond & bran's	½
Bk of the Valley	do
Br at Leesburg	do
Br at Charlestown	do
Br at Romney	1
N W bank of Vir at Wheeling	3
N. CAROLINA	
State bk at Raleigh and branches	3
Cape Fear	3
Newbern	3
S. CAROLINA	
State banks generally	2
GEORGIA	
State bank	2
Planters	2
Augusta	2
Darien	3
KENTUCKY	
Bank of Kentucky & branches	no sale
OHIO	
Specie banks	3
LOUISIANA	
Banks at N Orleans	7

Sheriffalty.

☞We are authorized to announce Dr. JAMES STEWART as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
Dec. 15, 1829. w?

☞We are authorized to announce Gen. MATTHIAS DASHIELL, as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
March 30, 1830.

☞We are authorized to announce SAMUEL G. HOLBROOK, Esq. as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
June 29, 1830. 6tl

☞We are authorized to announce JAMES GOSLEE, Esq. as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
Jan. 19, 1830. wtl

☞We are authorized to announce JOHN P. LANGFORD, Esq. as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
March 2, 1830.

☞We are authorized to announce HENRY LANKFORD, Esq. as a Candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
July 7, 1829. wtl?

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset County Court and to me directed, at the suit of William Parker, against Thomas Holbrook, Henry Holbrook, George Jones, of Robt. and Ezekiel McGilliss, I have heretofore seized and taken in execution as the property of said Thomas Holbrook the following tracts or part of tracts of land, to wit: one tract of land called Last Purchase containing 100 acres more or less, one do. Kilso containing 200 acres, one do. called Vacancy containing 52 acres, part of a tract of land called Bengal containing 40 acres, which I shall expose at public sale to the highest and best bidder for cash at the Court-house door, in the town of Princess-Anne, on Tuesday the 21st of September next between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock P. M. to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the aforesaid writ.

GEO. DASHIELL, late Shff,
August 24th, 1830.

For the Assembly.

☞We are authorized to announce Col. ARNOLD E. JONES, as a Candidate to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

☞We are authorized to announce JOHN C. WILSON, Jr. Esq. as a candidate to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates of Md.
May 25, 1830.

☞We are authorized to announce PETER BELL, Esq. as a candidate to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates.

☞We are authorized to announce JOHN J. DAVIS, Esq. as a Candidate to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.
June 1, 1830.

☞We are authorized to announce JAMES HOOPER, Esq. as a Candidate to represent this county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

☞We are authorized to announce Maj. WILLIAM DONE, as a candidate to represent this county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.
June 1, 1830.

☞We are authorized to announce DANIEL BALLARD, Esq. as a Candidate for the next House of Delegates.

☞We are authorized to announce LITTLETON DENNIS TEACKLE, Esq. as a Candidate for the House of Delegates.
June 8, 1830.

Farming Implements

At No. 36 W. Pratt Street,

BALTIMORE.

THE subscriber has on hand and for sale a supply of GRAIN CRADLES AND SCYTHES; also, GRASS SCYTHES and SNEEDS, both hung and separate; HAY RAKES and FORKS, SCYTHE STONES & RIFLES, HOES, SPADES, SHOVELS, MANURE FORKS, &c.—all warranted prime articles; together with his usual assortment of PLOUGHS, CULTIVATORS, WHEAT-FANS, STRAW CUTTERS, &c.

☞*TO MANUFACTURERS.*

The subscriber would also inform the public that he has become the agent for Messrs. Peirson & Walker, of Wilmington, Del. to vend their very superior SPINDLES, STRETCHERS, Mule, Billy and Jenny SPINDLES, equal if not superior to any imported, which will be delivered by the subscriber on the same terms, and every way as good, as at the Factory at Wilmington. Those wishing to procure new Spindles repaired, can learn the terms by calling on the subscriber, where they can see a sample of the work, and all orders will be furnished and warranted, equal to the sample.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN.
June 22, 1830. 10t

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

I have taken the WAREHOUSE No.

87 Bowley's Wharf,

where I am now transacting a general COMMISSION BUSINESS. I offer my services particularly *for the sale of Grain*, having had considerable experience, for several years past, in the purchase and sale of all kinds, when in the employ of Messrs. Bradford & Cooch.

WHITLEY M. BLOCH.

REFERENCES.
Messrs. Wm McDonald & Son, }
" Keller & Forman, } Baltimore.

Baltimore, 2nd August 1830. aug10

Military Notice.

IN obedience to Brigade orders the 25th Regiment Maryland Militia are ordered to meet at the Upper Ferry, for review and inspection, on Friday the 24th of September next. The line will be formed at 11 o'clock A. M.

GEO. A. DASHIELL,
Col. Commandant of the 25th Reg. M. M.
August 31, 1830.

Valuable Landed Estate For Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery the subscriber, as Trustee, will sell at public sale on WEDNESDAY the 15th day of September next, if fair, that valuable Farm lately belonging to Robert Jones, deceased, being the same which the said Robert Jones purchased from the heirs of Arthur Dashiell, deceased, containing near four hundred acres of land, most of which is valuable.

The terms of sale will be, that the purchaser or purchasers pay one twelfth part of the purchase money on the day of sale, and the balance at the expiration of twelve months from the said day, with interest, to be secured by a bond with security approved by the trustee—And upon the ratification of the sale by the Chancellor and the payment of the whole purchase money, the subscriber is authorized to give a good and sufficient deed in fee simple for the said land free and clear of all right, title and interest of both of the heirs of the said Robert Jones and Arthur Dashiell.

The sale will take place between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. on the premises, which will be shewn to any person wishing to purchase the same by Mr. Edwin Dashiell, who lives on the farm.

WM. DONE, Trustee.
August 10, 1830.

Appeal Bonds

Of several kinds,

NOTICE.

The Public are respectfully informed that THE ELEGANT STEAM BOAT

PATUXENT,

Capt. GEO. WEEMS,

Has commenced, and is now running, on her regular route between

Baltimore and Salisbury & White-Haven, on the Wicomico River.

She will leave Baltimore every MONDAY EVENING at 5 o'clock, during the season, and arrive at White-Haven, at an early hour on Tuesday morning—which place she will leave at 9 o'clock the same Morning, and proceed up to Salisbury: *Returning*, she will leave Salisbury every TUESDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, and proceed to White-Haven, which place she will leave the same Afternoon at 4 o'clock, and arrive in Baltimore early on Wednesday morning.

Passengers wishing to proceed to PHILADELPHIA can by taking this route, be placed on board the morning line of Steam Boats from Baltimore to Philadelphia every Wednesday morning and arrive in Philadelphia early the same evening.

Lines of STAGES are about to be established for the conveyance of Passengers from Snow-Hill, Princess-Anne, &c. to Salisbury and White-Haven—and by this arrangement travellers from the lower Counties will find this a cheap, safe and expeditious route.

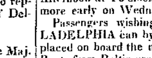
PASSAGE to or from Baltimore to any place on the Wicomico,		$3 00
Do. White-Haven to Salisbury		50
Children under 12 years of age half price		
Horses to or from Baltimore to Wicomico		$3 00
Four wheel carriages		3 00
Two wheel carriages		1 50
Freight on Hogsheads		1 00
Do. Barrels		25
Do. Grain or Salt, per bushel		6¼
Do. Boxes, per cubic foot		6
Do. Chairs, per dozen		1 50

All other articles in like proportion.

All Baggage at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.

JAMES CORNER & SON, Agents.
Baltimore, July 6, 1830.

☞The proprietor of the Washington Hotel, Princess-Anne, will send a



conveyance to the steamboat Patuxent, at White-Haven, every Tuesday, for the accommodation of passengers.

Read's Patent.

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT.

In the art of building Chimneys, and altering those already built, in such manner as to prevent or cure their smoking.

From the time that chimneys were first introduced, the building of them has been but a series of experiments. The best workmen have only succeeded when accidentally approximating the principles, now first systematized and offered to the public. That this subject should have been involved in mystery till the present time, can only be attributed to the imperfect state of Chemical Science until within the last years. The progress recently made in that science has enabled the subscriber to reduce the art of building chimneys to a system, invariably producing the desired result with respect to smoke, and at the same time making a saving of fuel.

Having secured the exclusive privilege of using and vending said improvement, for 14 years, from the 3rd day of April, 1829, the subscriber offers the same for sale on the following terms. The right for a city or county, $50. When two or more counties are purchased $40 each. Ten or more counties at one sale $30 each. For a Town, Township, Borough or Village, $20. For a single house, $5. Any person wishing to purchase may transmit per mail the sum required, and a deed shall be immediately returned containing all necessary instructions to enable any mason to construct chimneys. Every chimney which shall be built under the authority of, and agreeable to this patent is hereby warranted a good chimney. All letters to the patentee must be post paid. The publisher of a paper at the Capital of each state, who shall first publish this advertisement and Certificate, and continue the same for one year, will entitle himself to the right for such capital city or the county in which the seat of Government is located. Every publisher of a paper in the United States, who will give this advertisement, &c. three insertions, and forward one of the papers, shall receive the right for one house.

A. H. READ, Patentee.
Montrose, Susquehanna Co. Pa.
12th June, 1830.

We the subscribers, the Sheriff, Clerk, and Treasurer of Susquehanna Co. Pa. Do certify that *A. H. Read*, Esq the patentee above named, is a gentleman of respectability, and established character for honesty and probity, and we have no doubt of his faithfully complying with any contract he may make.

CHARLES CHANDLER, 2d Shff.
ASA DIMOCK, JR. Clerk.
DANIS DIMOCK, JR. Treasurer.
August 3, 1830.

BLANKS,

Of the following descriptions, printed on excellent paper, constantly on hand and for sale, at low prices for cash, at the Office of the Village Herald:

Warrants,
Fieri Fa.'s before supersedeas
Do. after do.
Ca. Sa.'s before do.
Do. after do.
Narrations,
Appeal Bonds,

Cash for Negroes.

We wish to purchase **200** Negroes for the New Orleans Market, and will give more than any purchaser that is now or may hereafter come in the market, for such as may suit us.

One of the firm wishes to buy families for his own use, and will give for them the highest prices—Letters addressed to us at Princess-Anne, will be attended to.

Woolfolks, Sanders & Overley.
August 31, 1830.

COACH, GIG AND

Harness Making,

AT QUANTICO,

BY CAREY & HILL,

Who, in addition to their old stock, have just received from Philadelphia & Baltimore, a good assortment of materials for the above business, among which they have a quantity of ash, for shafts, &c. which has been cut about five years, and of course well seasoned, and as good as can be had in the U. States. As to their workmen, they are as they believe, inferior to none in the State or elsewhere.

Cash, or any article of trade suitable for our markets, will be received in payment, and to good customers a credit can be given.

Further it is unnecessary to puff by a multiplicity of words—as we expect those who wish to deal to judge some for themselves.

We will only add that we insure our work as long as any other carriage maker will insure his, and we will sell as low as any other in the State.

July 27, 1830.

THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND

HAS commenced the Season, and will pursue her Routes in the following manner: Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening.

Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, and thence to Cambridge, if there should be any person on board for that place, and thence to Easton, or directly to Easton, if no passenger for Cambridge.

She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock for Chestertown, calling at the Company's wharf on Corsica Creek; and return from Chestertown to Baltimore the same day calling at the wharf on Corsica Creek.

All baggage and Packages to be at the risk of the owners.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR,
Commander
Easton March 20—30, 1830.

NOTICE.

The Commissioners of the Tax for Somerset county have granted further time for the Assessors to make return of the real and personal property in the said county, until the 17th of August, (inst.) after which day they will sit thirty days for the purpose of hearing appeals.

Per order. DANL. BALLARD, Clk.
August 3, 1830.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed in favor of John Morris use of Alexander Kibble use of Andrew Adams against Joshua Morris, George Jones of R. Levin W. Ballard and Robert Jones of Geo. I have heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit: one negro man named Bob, one tract of land called Security, containing two hundred and sixty-two and five-eighths acres, more or less; also part of a tract of land called Stephens' Conquest, containing 36½ acres, more or less, the goods and chattels lands and tenements of the said Joshua Morris, and I hereby give notice that on Tuesday the 7th of September next between the hours of 2 and 4 o clock P. M. at the Court House door in the town of Princess-Anne, I will expose to public sale all the right and interest of the said Joshua Morris in and to the above mentioned property to satisfy the aforesaid writ with cost and interest due thereon, together with county levy due for the year 1828, and officers fees due for the years 1828, 1829 and 1830.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
August 17.

Coach, Gig and Harness Making,

IN ALL THEIR VARIOUS BRANCHES

By Quinn & Townsend,

WHO, in addition to their original stock, have just received from Philadelphia, a large supply of *first rate* materials in their line of business. Having taken particular pains to procure workmen well acquainted with the several departments attached to the above avocations, and having in addition to their usual number of hands, engaged in their employ a first rate coach painter, formerly in the employ of the well known Mr. *Ogle* of Philadelphia; they now flatter themselves, that they are prepared to finish work in as neat, faithful, and fashionable style, and on as moderate terms, as can be done in Philadelphia or elsewhere.

Cash, country produce, or good guaranteed paper will be received in payment, and a liberal credit will be given to punctual customers.

They now invite the attention of the public to their concern, and at the same time renew their assurances that the strictest attention shall be given to business and every effort made to please. All new work warrant-

Election Notice!

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Election, for the purpose of choosing

A Sheriff, of Somerset county, and Four Delegates, to represent said county in the next General Assembly of Maryland, will be held in the several election Districts of the county, on MONDAY the FOURTH day of OCTOBER next.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
August 24, 1830.

New-York Medical Academy.

CIRCULAR.

THE happy effects of the Botanical System of Practice, more especially of late employed in the cure of Diseases, are such as entitle it to a high rank among modern improvements. The opinion long entertained in its favor, by many of the judicious, a thorough experience has now demonstrated to be well-founded; and with the number and variety of its salutary achievements, its reputation is increasing.

It must be evident to every discerning mind, that the present prevailing practice of medicine, which rejects this Botanical aid, is at variance with our nature &, our happiness. MERCURY, the LANCET, and the KNIFE, are chiefly relied upon by Physicians of the present day, for the removal of almost all the diseases incident to the human body, notwithstanding the effects of these deleterious agents are evidently fatal to multitudes. Deeply impressed with these facts, and with a view of reforming the science and practice of medicine, an individual in this city, in the year 1827, procured a lot of ground, and erected a handsome and convenient edifice for an institution denominated the United States Infirmary, expressly for employing a reformed system of Practice in the treatment of diseases; the remedial sources being chiefly derived from the productions of our own country. The course of treatment adopted by this institution, was principally the result of near forty years experience and proved to a demonstration, that, without Mercury, that boasted champion of the Materia Medica, or other poisonous drugs, diseases generally, may be cured by those more safe and salutary means which the God of Nature has so liberally scattered around us.

Animated by the past success, and with the hope of benefiting future generations, an irrepressible desire has been felt, that measures commensurate with the importance of the object, should be taken to promulgate this valuable system of practice, and thereby improve and reform the noble and important science of medicine.

After reflecting for years on the most prudent and successful method of effecting so desirable an object, it has been deemed expedient to establish a Medical School, with competent teachers, where students may receive board and education, until they are fully qualified to practice in the various branches of the Healing Art, upon the reformed system. We are now happy to announce that a building for such an institution has been erected, and opened for the reception of students, who can commence at any period.

The building is large and commodious, situated in Eldridge-street, between Grand and Broome-streets, adjoining the present United States Infirmary. It is in a healthy and retired part of the city, and has been completed at a great expense.

The following branches are taught by Lectures, Recitations, Examinations, and suitable Text books:

1. *Anatomy.*
2. *Surgery.*
3. *Theory and Practice of Physic.*
4. *Midwifery and diseases of Women and Children.*
5. *Materia Medica, and Practical Botany.*
6. *Chemistry and Pharmacy.*

The benefits to be derived by an attendance at this Institution will, we trust, be duly appreciated by those who wish to acquire a correct knowledge of the Healing Art. Here the student will be taught all the modern practice which is deemed necessary, in addition to the Botanical; and in consequence of his residing in the Institution, and pursuing a systematic course of studies, combining each of these departments, he may acquire a knowledge of both in a short space of time, and at a very small expense, in comparison to that of other Medical Institutions.

There being an Infirmary connected with the Academy, the students will have the benefit of Clinical practice, by which the experimental part of medicine will be acquired with the theory.

There will be no specific time to complete a course of study, but when ever a student is qualified to pass an examination, he will receive a Diploma. Some will require one year, others two, or more years, to complete their studies.

For the information of some, we wish to state, that this system of Practice is essentially different from that disseminated by Dr. Samuel Thompson.

REQUISITIONS.

The qualifications for admission into the School will be:—1 A certificate of good moral character.—2 A good English education.

TERMS.

1. The price of qualifying a person for practice is $250 One half payable in advance, or at the time of entering the School; and the other half at the expiration or close of his studies, or before a Diploma is granted. A deduction of $25 will be made to those who pay the whole sum in advance.

2. Board (being an extra charge) is $2 50 per week, payable weekly or quarterly

3 Each student must supply himself with *Books, Bed and Bedding.*

A liberal allowance will be made to those in indigent circumstances.

☞We have the pleasure to announce that our School is fast filling up, and is in successful operation; and that there is an opening in every section of the United States, for those educated in its Principle and Practice.

***Those wishing further information, by addressing a letter, post paid, to the Subscriber, will receive a publication, giving an account of the rise, progress, and present state of the above institution

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

VOL. IV. TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 14, 1830. NO. 24.

POLITICAL.

MAINE.

Address of the Cumberland Convention.

The Committee appointed by the Republican Convention of Cumberland county and Cumberland Congressional District, holden at Gray, on the 11th day of August, A. D. 1830, to draft an Address to the electors of said county and district, and Resolutions to accompany the same, Report the following:—

To the Electors of Cumberland County and Cumberland Electoral District.

FELLOW CITIZENS—

The return of our annual election of County and State Officers is at hand—as is also the important election of a Representative in Congress.

This revolution of our privileges and duties presents a proper sensation for a candid review of the past, and a dispassionate consideration of the present, as well as for a renewal of prudent preparations in regard to the future.

In recurring to the past—especially to that signal distinction in the political world, obtained by the Republicans of Cumberland County and District, through their open, manly and independent exertions in the last Presidential struggle; and in contemplating in connexion with it, the character of the national administration of public affairs, with which it identified us so closely, we have abundant reason for mutual congratulation;—abundant reason to feel peculiar pride as politicians;—and abundant reason, as a community to feel sincerely grateful to the guidance of A WISE AND ALL BENEFICENT PROVIDENCE.

All are aware that the motives which influenced us during the period mentioned, experienced at the hands of our opponents, the severest and most uncharitable scrutiny. With both the private and public character of our great POLITICAL CHIEFTAIN, WE, also, were most unfortunately *misunderstood* by many, in the zeal of unconscious prejudices, and by some, were most maliciously and cruelly *misrepresented.*

We do not, however, recur to these things now, in sorrow, nor in anger. The wrongs done to us have recoiled in all their might upon the authors of them.—Time, and subsequent events have vindicated our cause, and prostrated the high partition wall, which *ignorance, selfishness,* and *malice* combined, had erected between the republican candidate for the Presidency, and the affections of the people, and between ourselves, and the ends for which we struggled.

The triumphant election of ANDREW JACKSON, by the entire votes of SIXTEEN STATES IN THE UNION, proclaimed the surpassing popularity of the man of our choice.

The bright halo of popular applause, that has incessantly encircled the measure of his administration, from the first to the last, from the least to the greatest, at home and abroad, also confirms the correctness of the views and policy we advocate through his election, and divests our motives of all dishonorable suspicions.

Moreover: The Sovereign People of Our State, who formerly differed from us in opinion, now join, as we verily believe, in the general acclamation of our District, upon the subject of national politics.

In fine, the brilliancy of "THE STAR IN THE EAST," has successfully dispelled surrounding darkness, and its rays now illumine the remotest hamlet within our borders!

The obstinate opposers of the present administration, being unable to controvert this representation of public feeling, labor to inculcate the impression that it has resulted from the *ignorance* of the people, and their subserviency to party discipline—and not from knowledge and correct thinking!

This conclusion, however, does not surprise us. It is in accordance with a fundamental article in the creed of the Federal party, which supposes the people at large in this country, as well as elsewhere, too ignorant to be capable of governing themselves; and as a consequence, that *a few* only are qualified to administer public affairs, and to hold public offices—*that they themselves constitute that few!*

Fortunately for the cause of freedom and liberal principles, enough persons *in this country* have from time to time exercised the privilege of *thinking,* and *judging* for themselves, in regard to the *rights* and *capacities* of man for self-government, to keep this antiquated and aristocratic notion subdued in a praiseworthy degree at least.

Fortunately, too, for the same cause, enough persons have, from time to time, exercised through THE BALLOT BOXES and THE PRESS, the privilege secured to them of participating in the administration of public affairs, to exclude from power, for the most part, those men who can ascribe their own failures in politics to no other cause, than the *ignorance* of the people, and their *subserviency* to party discipline.

Republicans attribute the popularity of the present administration to THE INHERENT GOOD SENSE OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, operating upon the motives and measures that have characterized it from the beginning. Especially do they believe that ample cause for popular exultation may be found in that energetic system of REFORM, that has been carried into every department of the government.

Is it *no reform* to bring back the administration of National affairs to the principles set forth in the Inaugural Speech of President Jackson:—to the republican precedents that emanated from *"the mind that founded, and the mind that reformed our system?"*

Is it *no reform* for the Executive of the United States to be more willing to *husband* the people's money, than to *spend* it;—to be more willing to *retrench* the expenditures of government, than to *increase* them?

Is it no reform that the President of the United States son pledged himself to the American People, in the following sentiments, upon the important subject of the public moneys:—

"The management of the public revenue—that searching operation in all governments—is among the most delicate and important trusts in ours—and it will, of course, demand no inconsiderable share of my official solicitude. Under every aspect in which it can be considered, it would appear that advantage must result from the observance of STRICT AND FAITHFUL ECONOMY. This I shall aim at the more anxiously, *because it will facilitate the extinguishment of the National Debt*—the unnecessary duration of which is incompatible with real independence—and because it will counteract that tendency to *public* and *private profligacy,* which a profuse expenditure of money by the government is but too apt to engender."

Is it *no reform* for the President of the United States to put these sentiments into active operation, in every department of this widely spread government, regardless of all consequences but the public good?

Is it no reform to lessen the annual expenses of the government, in the sum of nearly two millions of dollars?

"Let facts be submitted to a candid world."

The total of expenditures of the government, from the first of March, 1828, to the first of March, 1829, making one year under Mr. Adams' administration, was $26,513,788 13

The total of expenditures of the government, from the first of March, 1829, to the first March, 1830, making one year under President Jackson's administration, and including more than a million of expenses incurred by Mr Adams, was $24,520,580 04

Thus is exhibited a *decrease* of the expenditures of government, under President Jackson's administration, in one year, in the enormous sum of ONE MILLION, NINE HUNDRED AND NINETY THREE THOUSAND, TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY DOLLARS & NINE CENTS!

From the Navy Department alone, from the first of March, 1828, to the first of March, 1829, making one year, the expenditures under Mr. Adams were $4,082,439 48

In the same department, from the first of March, 1829, to the first of March, 1830, making one year, under President Jackson, the whole expenditures were but $3,076,328 36

Thus is exhibited a decrease of expenditures in this one department, and in one year, under President Jackson, to the amount of ONE MILLION, SIX THOUSAND, ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVEN DOLLARS, AND TWELVE CENTS!

The single item of "travelling expenses," in the charges of the Navy Department, during the last year of Mr. Adams' administration, amounted to $37,883 56

The same item in the charges of the Navy Department for the succeeding year, under President Jackson's administration amounted to only $23,205 70

Thus is exhibited a decrease of expenses to the government, in one year, in this one department, and for "travelling expenses" only, amounting to FOURTEEN THOUSAND, SIX HUNDRED, AND EIGHTY-TWO DOLLARS, AND EIGHTY-SIX CENTS!*

All probably understand, that the National Cabinet furnishes at the expiration of each year, an estimate of all the expenditures of government during the year next ensuing. Upon this estimate Congress makes the annual appropriations for expenditures.

The estimate furnished to Congress by Mr. Adams and his Cabinet, at the closing quarter of his administration, of the expenditures that would be necessary during the first year of President Jackson's administration, exceeded the sum actually expended by the latter to the amount of SEVEN HUNDRED SIXTY TWO THOUSAND, TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY DOLLARS, AND THIRTY SIX CENTS!

The expenditures for foreign intercourse in the years 1829 and 1830,—these being the first two years of President Jackson's administration, supposing the whole appropriation asked for 1830 to be expended, are LESS than the expenditures for foreign intercourse during the years 1825 and 1826—the first two years of Mr. Adams' administration, by the sum of ONE HUNDRED THIRTY FOUR THOUSAND, AND TWENTY FOUR DOLLARS, AND NINETY EIGHT CENTS, notwithstanding the creation of the new office of Minister Plenipotentiary to the Netherlands!

The contingent expenses of the department of State, in the first year and the second of Prest. Jackson's administration, are LESS than the contingent expenses of the same department during the first year and second of Prest. Adams' administration, by TEN THOUSAND, TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY DOLLARS, AND FORTY NINE CENTS, notwithstanding the additional expense of outfits during the first year of the present administration, occasioned by the necessary recall of old, and the appointment of new ministers!

Ought not these facts, drawn from official documents, to satisfy the American people, if not of the extravagance of the last administration, upon which we need no longer insist—at least of the praiseworthy ECONOMY observed in the disposition of the public funds, by the present administration?

With these incontrovertible facts before him, by *what* motives must a man be actuated, who persists in an indiscriminate opposition to the measures of the National Government. But again:

Is it *no reform* for the Executive of the Federal Government to be more willing to *circumscribe* and *limit* the powers of his own, and of other offices, than to *enlarge* them?

Is it *no reform* for the President to sustain the reserved rights of the States, in their original vigor, and to urge upon the representatives the salutary doctrine, that it is better for them to be "palsied by the will of their constituents," than to exercise power where the right is doubtful?

In his Inaugural Speech he declared his sentiments in the following positive terms:—

"In regard to the rights of the separate "States, I hope to be animated by a pro-"per respect for those sovereign mem-"bers of our Union: taking care not to "confound the powers they have reserv-"ed to themselves, with those they have "granted to the confederacy."

In his first Message to Congress, he says:—

"I regard an appeal to the source of power [THE PEOPLE] in cases of real doubt, and "where its exercise is deemed indispensa-"ble to the general welfare, as amongst "the most sacred of your obligations."

Again, in the same document he says:—

"That this was intended to be a government "of *limited* and *specific*, and not *general* "powers, must be admitted by all. And it "is our duty to preserve for it the char-"acter intended by its framers."

Again—"If more power is needed, let us ap-"ply for it to those for whose benefit it is "to be exercised—and not undermine "the whole system by a resort to over-"strained construction."

Again he says to Congress—"*I warn you "against all encroachments upon the legit-"imate sphere of State Sovereignty.*"

In his Veto Message upon the Maysville road bill, of May 27, 1830, he repeats and urges his policy of keeping within the limits of the constitution, as follows:

"In no government are appeals to the source "of power, in cases of real doubt, more "suitable than in ours." "It would seem to "me, that an honest application of the "conceded powers of the General Govern-"ment to the advancement of the com-"mon weal, presents a sufficient scope to "satisfy a reasonable ambition."

These cannot but be regarded as genuine republican doctrines. How strikingly in contrast is this refusal of the exercise of unlimited powers, with the policy of the last administration! This rigid adherence to fundamental principles, speaks an assurance to the people, that no innovations upon the Constitution, and early usages of the government, can prevail, while President Jackson stands at the helm of the nation. In these repeated pledges may be found a *quietus* to all the honest fears of those, who really anticipated from his election an unrestrained exercise of power. But further:

Is it *no reform* to save, by a timely and fearless interposition of the Executive veto, the imposition of a new tax upon the people, by the acts of a single session of Congress, exceeding TWENTY-SIX MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, to be collected through the Tariff, and expended on local objects belonging principally to the Western States, or to one section of the Union only?

By the President's veto upon the Maysville road bill, and his non-approval of certain other appropriation bills for roads, &c.—which were regarded as the great pioneers to the public funds—the mighty rush of speculators, with their endless variety of demands upon the Treasury in the shape of Internal Improvement, were stayed, and turned back in their courses. A partial idea of what might have otherwise followed, may be gathered from what was known to be in contemplation. Bills were actually *reported,* at the last session of Congress, by the Committee on Internal Improvements, recommending appropriations of the Treasury, which, upon a *fair estimate,* extended in amount to TWENTY SIX MILLIONS, ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THREE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND THIRTY SEVEN DOLLARS,* to build roads and canals, principally in the Western States!

The dividend of this sum, which must have fallen upon this State alone to pay, in the shape of duties on imports consumed, would have been, according to her population and representation, no less than $559,833 57!

At the same time referred to above, there was also pending before Congress, *forty four other petitions* for appropriations to different objects, extending the demands upon the public treasury to an incalculable amount!

Of all these several appropriations, including as well the first named as the latter forty four, *not one* had relation to the subjects of harbors, light-houses, beacons, &c. which come under the jurisdiction of other committees, and to which objects more than half a million of dollars had been already appropriated, during the same session!

When it is considered that many of the appropriations thus asked were only to *begin* new roads, canals, &c. and that, therefore, they would require to be followed up, in all probability, by new, and perhaps yearly appropriations of thousands and millions of dollars, through an indefinite series of years, the benefit conferred on the nation, by the policy adopted in the President's veto, and his system of retrenchment, is inestimable—it baffles sober calculation, and cannot but be regarded as deserving the lasting gratitude of a people devoted to freedom.

Especially ought the people of our own District and State to support, with one mind and influence, this noble resolution of the President to oppose the profligate spirit, with which the advocates of Internal Improvements in the West appear to be surcharged.

The striking inequality with which the public funds have been distributed in times past, among the several States, for objects of Internal Improvement, evinces how little ought to be expected from it in future, and how little it is the true policy of our people, to uphold it.

By official reports that have been made to Congress, it appears that of *thirteen millions, eight hundred and thirty eight thousand, eight hundred and eighty-six dollars,* which had been appropriated by government for purposes of education, construction of roads and canals, between the time of adopting the Constitution and the 24th of December 1828, the State of Maine received only *nine thousand five hundred dollars*—in comparison, *less than the dust upon the balance!**

So of the proposed appropriations of twenty-six millions and upwards, alluded to above, and of the additional *forty four* demands made upon the public Treasury during the last session of Congress, the State of Maine was not included to share a single dollar!

And yet her citizens are asked to pledge themselves to this extravagant disposition of the public funds—to the neglect of the public debt already incurred by the government and from which it is the policy of the present administration to free the nation, by ECONOMY, RETRENCHMENT, and *a prompt accountability of public officers!*

Is it *no reform* for the Executive to insist on a steady application of the public revenue to the extinguishment of the national debt,—to which the honor and independence of the nation is pledged; in preference to scattering the income of government upon an immense variety of new, and sectional projects of Internal Improvement, which can only be commenced now, and perhaps never be completed, and which are better at all times under the management of the State Governments?

In 1829, the first year of Prest. Jackson's administration, $12,383,800 77 of the national debt was paid—an amount exceeding the payment made by Mr. Adams in the preceding year, by *two hundred and twenty thousand, three hundred and sixty two dollars and seventy cents!*

During the first six months of the current year, there has been paid of the public debt the further sum of *six millions and four hundred thousand dollars.* And if the system of economy, † as has been instituted in the government by President Jackson, shall receive no interruption, it is computed that the whole national debt will be paid off, and our government stand forth unfettered before the world, prior to the end of the year 1834!‡ What freeman is not ambitious to co-operate with the administration in bringing about this ennobling result?

But had not the President interposed his veto, and checked the millions that were proposed to be drawn from the Treasury, and added to the public debt, and afterwards re-collected from the industry of the people through the continuance of the system of indirect taxation imposed on the necessaries of life by the Tariff, how sadly reverse would have been our condition?

Is the enquiry made, of what benefit will the payment of the national debt be to the great mass of the people except to foster a proud feeling of patriotism?

When the national debt shall have been paid, the twelve millions of dollars raised annually to meet it will no longer be needed. This immense sum is now raised by a tax upon foreign importations, and a proportionate increase of the prices thereof to the consumer. Without the national debt neither this great revenue, drawn directly from the pockets of the people, nor the great expense incurred by the salaries and services of public officers to collect it, will be necessary. The work of *retrenchment* may then be extended still farther, and the resources of the nation in case of an emergency, will be in the increased wealth of her population, and ability to pay taxes.

Assuming as a correct basis, the census of 1820, and that the several States pay of this revenue raised to extinguish the national debt, in proportion to their population, the yearly tax of Maine amounts for this single purpose, to the sum of FOUR HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND AND SEVENTY-SIX DOLLARS!

Is not the policy of this administration, which contemplates a discontinuance of this immense tax upon our people after 1834, by a corresponding decrease of duties on the imported articles of necessary and common consumption, the true policy for Maine to advocate?

It is said that this policy undermines the great system of Internal Improvements, contemplated for the national government to execute.

To execute for the almost exclusive benefit of the *Western States,* we might add. But need this be the effect?

With the annual amount of four hundred and twenty thousand and seventy six dollars, which Maine will save in the price of the imports consumed by her population, through a diminution of the duties on them, will she not be able and her citizens have the ready means, to extend her Internal Improvements yearly, should her government deem it expedient, *immensely beyond what the national government has done for her from year to year.*

The reader must perceive, that Maine if left to herself, after the public debt shall have been paid, to dispose at her pleasure, of the amount which is now imposed on her population through the Tariff, could, in a few years only, if expedient, convert every valley into a canal, and line every summit into a rail road, throughout her territory and by force of her own wealth and resources alone!

What has the State of New York, unaided by the national government's bounty, or the contributions of other States, effected within a few years? Her splendid works of Internal Improvements—her roads and canals, are the boast of her government, and the admiration of the world!

And these, but for taxes imposed by the federal government on the imports consumed within her limits, might have been wholly paid for, and even extended. Whereas, by a diversion of the surplus wealth of that people, drawn out through the tariff, into the national Treasury, the credit of that State government stands pledged in the erection of her great public works, in a debt which, on the first of January last exceeded *twelve millions of dollars!**

If the great and powerful State of New York, with *her thirty four* Representatives in Congress, could not rely on her influence over the national Treasury to advance her necessary works of Internal Improvements, so as to compete with the GREAT WEST, how feeble must be the hopes of Maine for aid from the national resources!

In part execution of the policy of the national administration, to disburthen the people of indirect taxation, the tariff has already been modified in some important particulars, bearing directly upon the interests of Maine.

The *decrease* of duties upon Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Cocoa, and Salt, each of which enter more or less into the daily trade and consumption of every family, is very important, as effected at the last session of Congress. On the supposition that the same quantities of each will be imported, and consumed yearly, as were imported and consumed during the last year, the considerable sum of *three millions, four hundred and eighty seven thousand, seven hundred and eighty-four dollars,* less will be paid for them yearly by the people into the public Treasury, than was paid for them by the people during the last year! The proportion of this sum, that will be saved to the consumers of these articles in our own State, amounts to only a fraction less than *one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars* per annum!

Is this no reform in our condition, for which we are indebted to the liberal policy of the present national administration? Farther:—

Is it *no reform* to expel venality and peculation from the Treasury department—to remove defaulters and faithless officers—to punish fraud committed by dishonest office holders, and to institute effectual checks upon the money accounts of all subordinates, through whom the revenues and public funds are collected and disbursed, and where none so efficient existed before?

Defalcations exceeding in amount THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS have already been detected, and the delinquent officers displaced.

Heretofore the Treasurer of the United States might, by his own draught on the banks, with no other guard than its registry, command every dollar in the Treasury.—But under the present administration, a regulation has been instituted, which requires the signatures of different officers, and the concurrence of different Registers in different offices, to enable one to touch the people's money!

Heretofore in the Post-office Department moneys appropriated for specific purposes were mingled with the general funds—salaries were drawn by clerks and subordinates without the knowledge of the Post-master General, in advance of their services—and the funds of the Department were in part scattered in deposites at different banks, by one of the assistants, subject to his individual checks, and in part retained in his own hand, without a record thereof to specify

*The details of this fact may be found in *extenso,* in a note appended to the speech in Congress of Mr Powers of New York, on the bill directing the Secretary of Treasury to subscribe $150,000 in the stock of the Maysville and Lexington Turnpike Com-

*See Annual report of the Secretary of

* See table of appropriations, compiled from public documents, and copied into Niles's Register of May 29, 1830. The writer then adds, the aid given to a single canal in the State of Virginia, exceeds by more than 135,000 dollars the amount appropriated to roads and canals in all the Northern States."

Since the above named period, Congress have appropriated about $100,000 for a military road on the frontier of the State. But this sum is trifling compared to the aggregate sum that has been in the mean time appropriated for the Eastern States.

† Another important saving has been made to the government, by the new regulations established in the Treasury Department, respecting bounties paid on the tonnage of vessels engaged in the Cod fisheries. It has long been suspected that extensive frauds have been practised upon the government by the connivance, or negligence of the Collectors of the Customs, charged with the payment of these bounties. Means to defeat and correct them were adopted immediately on the coming in of this administration; and by a table now before us, exhibiting the names of each District and Collector, and the sums paid by them respectively it appears that a saving has been made, during the first year of this administration, in the payment of bounties only, amounting to NINETY-THREE THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY-SIX CENTS! And this by defeating the frauds heretofore practised!—The amount paid under Mr Adams' last year was $260,517 27. The amount paid under President Jackson's first year, was only $167,587 76. Difference saved, $93,318 56. In the three Districts of Newburyport, Ipswich, and Gloucester, in which the Collectors were *removed* first, the sum saved, it being so much less than the bounties paid there the last year of Mr. Adams' administration, is $37,951 81.

‡ The total of the public debt on the 1st January, 1830, was $48,565,406 50. The Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report on the finances, Dec. 14, 1829, after estimating the revenue and expenditures of the government, and stating the balance, says:—"This sum will complete the payment of the whole public debt within the year 1834 without applying the bank shares of the

*The precise amount of this debt on the first of January, 1830, was $12,233,399 70. See report of the canal board of New York

the different amounts, and to be disposed of by him without any immediate supervision of the Post-master General. But under the present administration, this laxness and want of system has been so effectually rectified, that the revenues of the department, being once deposited, cannot be withdrawn, not even by its head without the signatures of two distinct officers, each acting independent of the other, and both certifying to the correctness of the will.—Again—

Let it be confessed that the contingent funds of several departments are no longer transferable, and unexchangeable by the officers of one department with those of another, as under Mr Adams administration?

Let it be confessed that appropriations, made by Congress for *specific purposes*, are not longer diverted and applied to the purposes not contemplated in Congress? Is *this*,

Let it be confessed that we have business, and not an electioneering, boasting, speech making Union?

Let it be confessed that the President of the United States is public and officially discount-active HUELLING, among officers of the government, by promptly dismissing those from subaltern employ, who are guilty of, or encourage it?

Besides the measures that have been taken to repulse the favors and protection of the government among the three great interests of the nation of them—Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures—the most successful labors have been bestowed on the interests of our citizens pending at foreign courts. Claims of this character, to every expressive amount, upon Denmark, Brazil, and Columbia, have already been adjusted, and put in the regular course of payment.

For one, too, has been bounded to listen more attentively to the long neglected call of our citizens, for redemption for the the depredations committed by her subjects in former years, on American commerce.

With England and the South American Republics, we should be already, our great seats of a more amicable understanding and reciprocal advantages in trade are believed to be rapidly maturing into successful results.

These are the effects of that REFORM in our diplomacy, which bespoke a *settled purpose to ask nothing but what is clearly right, and to submit to nothing that is wrong.*"

If our representations be correct, and we are they are incontrovertible—what can be the interests of the citizens of this District or State, in opposing the present national administration?

Is it said that the offer of the administration to exchange lands with the Indians of Georgia, and to defray the expenses of their removal, pursuant to the concurrent recommendations of Presidents Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and J. Q. Adams, is justly matter of complaint?

Every offer, and part of the Indian Bill, is left for the Indians to accept, or reject, as they may judge it to be for their interest;—and the bill expressly covenants, *that no treaty so assayed shall be violated.*

Is it complained that the government does not protect the Indians, and their property, from being subjected to the laws of Georgia?

Why not complain that the federal government does not protect the Indians, and their property, *situated within our own State*, against similar subjection to *our laws?* Turn to our own States, and it will be found that the Indians of Maine cannot exercise the privileges of freemen, either by voting, or participating otherwise in the administration of public affairs. They cannot even sell a stick of timber, or a foot of land, though confessedly their own, *without the previous consent of our State Government*, acting through an Agent! Their *all*, in fact, is subjected to our control and power.

Are we to condemn the State of Georgia for exercising similar authority over the Indians within her territory? Or condemn the federal government for not interfering to prevent it?

Let us be just and merciful towards the REMNANT of the tribes, but let not the sovereignty of a sister State be impaired in the exercise of that power which our own State exercises, and we trust ever will exercise, in overall persons residing within its boundaries

Is it said that numerous removals of men from office have been made? Suppose this be conceded. Have not other equally honest, meritorious, and efficient to transact the business of government, been appointed—men, too, in whom the respective heads of Departments have confidence? As this must be granted, why should the mass of our citizens—who are in no degree prejudiced, but who have witnessed so many good traits in President Jackson's administration—pursue it with so unremitting opposition?

There is a representation of this subject, made use of by interested politicians against the President and which disclosses both a want of generosity and fairness. It was not made to inform, but to deceive the people. It is, that the President has removed two thousand persons from office, while none of his predecessors removed two hundred! And the motive is said to originate in a cruel spirit of proscription!

Without stopping to controvert the number mentioned in this sweeping estimate, it is enough to remark, that none will deny it includes the changes incident to the coming in of a new administration, of the deputies, clerks, sub-agents, runners and scavengers, scattered in the numberless offices of this extensive government, and from the primary departments located at the city of Washington, down through the offices of 543 Collectors of Customs, 42 land Agents, 8004 postmasters, 134 receivers of internal revenue, 57 Marshals, 53 clerks of Courts, &c. &c.! Are these changes of which the President has no supervision, and over which he exists no control, fairly chargeable to him? Why not then in instituting a comparison between the removals made under this, and former administrations, enumerate all of the like, that took place under those former administrations? Why stop with those made

directly by former Presidents, in enumerating the removals made under them, and ascribe to Jackson, not those made directly by him, but—those made by others throughout the Union, during his whole administration? The injustice of this course cannot but be palpable to all.

Every objection we have seen urged against this administration will be found, on an appeal to facts, and the proper record, equally fallacious with the one just noticed. And whether you consult principle, precedent, general or sectional policy, you will find, as we are confident, that it is equally for the interest, and the duty, of the citizens of Maine, to lend their earnest support to our national rulers. There is no adequate inducement for rational minds to recommend the opposite course, unless it be found in the corrupting purposes of their own individual aggrandizement.

Is the administration anti-republican? We have furnished abundant evidence to the contrary.

Are its measures injurious to the interests of this State? We have furnished evidence to the contrary.

Then what sufficient reason can be given, why Maine, with New Hampshire and her sister States, should not join in the proud circle of independent sovereignties, which move, with one accord, exult in sustaining it? Can the dominion of a people, add to their influence in our national Councils, upon important national objects?

Let the truth be told. The only motives we can conceive, of continuing in this State, an opposition to the national administration, originates in the fears of those men, who now hold the offices of profit under the government of Maine, that they will without it, *lose their places!*

Fellow Citizens:—Let not the honor, the influence and the prosperity of Maine be prostituted to subserve the private interests of any individuals. If the policy and measures of the national administration are founded in wisdom—tempered with discretion—executed with promptitude; distinguished for economy, and productive of the ends intended, let not, we exhort you, the influence, offices and patronage of the government of Maine be used to embarrass, to thwart, and to defeat them. Let not the government be committed to hands that are disposed thus to pervert its great designs.

From the violence of the proceedings in the last Legislature, of that party—now waning into a faction—which then were, and still are inveterately opposed to this State, and the national government, little of justice, moderation, or useful policy, in public affairs can be anticipated, should they succeed in retaining their power. Do they promise an adequate recompense, for that loss of harmony, and consequent loss of influence with the federal government, which our State must sustain, by continuing in the opposition urged against the President?

We respectfully ask you individually, to weigh these considerations, in candor, at your own homes and fireSides. It is unpleasant to deal in recriminations against our fellow-citizens. We forbear to recapitulate the doings of the dominant party in this State, since the commencement of the present year. The examples set by them are enough to deplore—and let charity, therefore, cast a veil over the motives that originated them. But believing, as we do, that there is disinterment, discretion and virtue in the people to correct the violence and wrong of past examples, and existing abuses in the public interests, we APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE TO APPLY THE SAFE CORRECTION.

With these views the committee submit the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That this Convention cordially approve of the independent, decided, and republican administration of *Andrew Jackson*.

Resolved, That we approve of the *principle and reform* that have signalized the present national administration, and likewise, that more accountability of officers which has been introduced into the various departments of the General Government and that we will exert all our influence to sustain the President in his fearless endeavors for the common good.

Resolved, That the early payment of the national debt is justly an object of deep solicitude among the people, and affords encouragement of the speedy relief of the nation from high duties and the odious system of indirect taxation imposed by the Tariff.

Resolved, That we decidedly disapprove of the endeavors of the opposition party to enlarge the public debt and to procrastinate its payment through an indefinite period, by enormous appropriations of the public funds to purposes of internal Improvements.

[Other resolutions omitted for want of room.]

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

September 7th, 1830.

ON application of Job Moore, Administrator of Aaron Moore, late of Somerset county, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against said deceased, and that the same be published once a week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test.

JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills
for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of AARON MOORE, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 24th of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 7th day of September, A. D. 1830.

JOB MOORE, Adm-of
A. Moore, dec'd.

Sept. 14, 1830.

JOB PRINTING,

SUCH AS

Handbills, Cards, Blanks,

PAMPHLETS, &c.

Thankfully received and neatly printed on moderate terms.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Somerset County, all the

Personal Estate

OF JOHN C. WILSON, DECEASED,

(NEGROES AND LEGACIES EXCEPTED.)

Will be exposed to public sale, at Westover, the late residence of the deceased, on WEDNESDAY the 13th OCTOBER, if not fair on the next fair day thereafter.

This Estate consists chiefly of

Horses, Mules, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs,

Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and a Variety of other Articles too numerous to describe.

Also the crop of Corn as it stands in the field, and the Fodder. There is likewise a considerable quantity of Bacon, old and new—Also a valuable Jack Ass, five or six years old, and in vigorous condition. This Jack is remarkable as a sure foal getter, and is a regular descendant of the *Knight of Malta*, a famous Jack which was presented to Gen. Washington by the King of Spain. Sale to commence at 1 and 2 o'clock A. M.

The terms of sale will be a credit of six months for all sums above five dollars—the purchaser to give his bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—For all sums of five dollars and under, the money to be paid—Purchasers to be on the day of sale. The sale will be continued from day to day, until all the property is sold. The attention of the public is especially invited to the stock of Cattle and Sheep, which are considered to be very superior.

H. P. C. WILSON, Executor
of John C. Wilson, dec'd.

Sept. 14, 1830.

Trustee's Sale.

Isaac M. Adams, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Isaac C. Mitchell

vs.

Arnold E. Jones. Abner Jones was of Charles Jones, Levin D. Jones, Eleanor Phillips & Elihu Phillips, Hiram Jones, Mary J. Jones, Henry Jones, Charles Jones & Alfred Jones, children. heirs at law and devisees of Charles Jones.

BY virtue of a decree of Somerset court in Equity in this state the undersigned will offer at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, at the Court-House door, in the town of Princess Anne, Maryland, on Tuesday the 5th of next October, a tract or parcel of land or plantation, formerly belonging to Isaac C. Mitchell, and which Charles Jones bought of Isaac M. Adams, trustee for the sale of said land, situated in Somerset county, Maryland, together with the improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging, consisting of a story and half dwelling house and other necessary out houses.

A particular description of this property is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that persons wishing to purchase will view the same before the day of sale.

The terms of sale will be a credit of twelve months for the whole of the purchase money, the purchaser, or purchasers, giving bond to the trustee, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. Upon the ratification of the sale by the Court, and the payment of the purchase money to the trustee, the trustee is directed by the final decree to execute to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs, a deed for the property to him, her or them, and receiving the title of the complainant and defendants in the premises.

The sale will commence at 2 o'clock P. M.

EDWARD FOWLER.

Sept. 14, 1830. Trustee.

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

September 7th, 1830.

ON application of Henry P. C. Wilson, Executor of John C. Wilson, Sen'r. late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test.

JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills
for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of AARON MOORE, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 24th of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 7th day of September, A. D. 1830.

JOB MOORE, Adm-of
A. Moore, dec'd.

Sept. 14, 1830.

In Chancery,

In Somerset County Court.

Council Chamber,

August 25th, 1830.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office, until the last Monday of December next, for executing the Public Printing of the State, to be laid before the Legislature at its next session.

The proposals must designate the rates of printing, for a single session, a term of years, or during the pleasure of the Legislature.

To be published once a week for three weeks, in the Maryland Gazette, Annapolis; Republican and Gazette, Baltimore; Whig, Easton; Village Herald, Princess-Anne; Elkton Press, Elkton; Citizen, Frederick; Md. Advocate, Cumberland; Maryland Free Press, Rockville.

---

100 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Monday the 9th day of August, 1830,

A negro man named Job,

about thirty years of age, five feet five or six inches high, of a dark brown colour, stoops in the shoulders, when spoken to has a down look and smiling countenance, and has an impediment in his speech which renders it difficult for strangers to understand him—He had on, when he absconded, a tow linen shirt, and pantaloons, and a tarpawling hat. Any person who will apprehend said negro and deliver him to the subscriber, either at Vienna or Barren Creek Springs, or lodge him in any jail so that I get him again, shall receive as follows:—If taken up in the State of Maryland or Delaware, a reward of fifty dollars; or, if taken in any other State and returned or confined as aforesaid, the above reward of one hundred dollars.

Charles Leary.

Vienna, Dorchester County, Md.
August 31, 1830.

Prospectus of Bicknell's Counterfeit Detector.

This publication was commenced in Philadelphia on the 31st of July. It is handsome ly printed on a royal sheet, with quarto type, containing a vast quantity of reading matter, as well as a list of prices current, a book note list, and all the information which may prove serviceable to the man of business, country merchant and storekeeper It will be issued every other week, is published at Two Dollars, embraces the latest foreign intelligence up to that period, and will be sent away by the mails which leave the city on the day of its publication. The terms of the "*Counterfeit Detector*" will be *two dollars* per annum payable in advance. Three copies will be sent for five dollars.—Address

ROBERT T. BICKNELL,
No 9 Chestnut street, Philad.

Sept. 7, 1830.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued by John H. Bell, J. P. and to me directed at the suits of Levin Morris, Levin K. Leatherbury and John Gurney, one against Robert I. H. King, against the property of Isaiah Bailey, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: one negro Nancy and her two children, which said negro and children I shall offer for sale on Tuesday the 5th of next October, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock A. M. at the Court-House door, in Princess-Anne, to the highest and best bidder for cash. Satisfy the above claims, debts, interest and costs and the additional costs thereon.

SAM'L. McBRYDE, Const.

Sept. 14, 1830.

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

August 24th, 1830.

On application of JOHN KIRWAN, Administrator of JACOB KIRWAN, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test.

JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills
for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the Subscriber, of Somerset County, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of JACOB KIRWAN, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 31st of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of August, 1830.

JOHN KIRWAN, Adm'r of
Jacob Kirwan, dec'd.

August 31, 1830.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS

WILL be given for the apprehension of the following negroes belonging to the heirs of Gen. D. Atkinson, who ran away on the 5th of the present month. George, who calls himself Washington is of a dark chestnut color, about 35 years of age, is 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has a good countenance and very seldom looks or spoken to, is very intelligent and can use his very well. took with him a variety of good clothing and a good assortment of Boots and Shoes. Jim is about 30 years of age, rather slender made, is 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high. Jim has been brought up as a house servant is remarkably neat in her appearance and dress. She also took with her a quantity of good clothing. Also their two mulattoe children, Charles 1 years old, and Henry 18 months old, both very light. They took a horse and chaise, belonging to Philadelphia, as George has a brother living there, he was raised about Snow Hill. Jim has a brother living there dollars for George and fifty dollars for Nancy and her children, delivered to me either in Salisbury or Princess Anne, Md.

ROBERT STEWART.

June 20th, 1830. near White Horse.—Md.

N. B. There is some suspicion that the above negroes have gone to Washington.—R.

NOTICE.

The Commissioners of the Tax for Somerset county have granted further time for the Assessors to make return of the real and personal property in the said county, until the 1st of August, next. After which day they will set thirty days for the purpose of hearing appeals.

Per order.

DANL. BALLARD, Clk.

August 3, 1830

The Pillar of Democracy and Political Microscope.

The subscriber offers to publish a weekly paper in the city of Lancaster under the above title. The object, in issuing a new Journal is the advancement and perpetuation of the cause and principles of *Democracy*—such as were successfully contended for the Patriots of "Seventy Six"—obtained and re-established by one of the worthies (Thomas Jefferson) to whom the world is indebted, and the PEOPLE in the election of the "Hero of two wars" in every "eight." Besides this, it is also intended to furnish information on the subjects of Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce, Public Education—Literature in general—other Domestic and Foreign Affairs in general, &c. &c.

Unbiassed by any thing selfish, and swayed by any opposition that may be offered to itself in such an undertaking, the subscriber is determined to issue the first number on the 3d day of September, if 2000 names.

Having no object in view other than public good, and confiding in the usual liberality of his countrymen, he ventures to take leave of them by soliciting that patronage they would be willing to extend to any other under similar circumstances.

TERMS

I. *The Pillar of Democracy* will be published in the city of Lancaster every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable half yearly, or Two Dollars and twenty five cents, if paid between the first two and first six weeks of the year—and Three dollars if not paid in the year.

II. No subscription will be taken less than six months, nor will the paper be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

III. Every subscriber who shall neglect to give a timely notice of a discontinuance will be considered as a new engagement.

☞ No deviation from the above

Trustee's Sale.

BY a decree of Somerset county court, on Tuesday the 21st day of September next, at the Hotel of Henry K. Long, the following real estate of Doctor Robert I. King, deceased, will be offered at public sale to the highest and best bidder. To wit. That valuable lot on which there is a two story framed dwelling house, in good repair, with a commodious cellar, a small garden house, and a good garden, now occupied by John S. Zieber, situated in the town of Princess Anne, the main part of which was given by Gen. Gassaway to his wife Sally, for public houses.

And also all that parcel of land called "Contention," on the head of Acommodock, adjoining the lands of Isaac Beauchamp, heretofore conveyed by Thomas K. Carroll, Esquire, to the said Doctor Robert I. King, containing twenty acres, more or less, as by reference to the deed will appear. On this land is a comfortable brick dwelling house, with necessary out-houses, and other suitable improvements, situated about one hundred yards from the county road. The arable land is under a good enclosure. Any person disposed to purchase is referred to James Polk, Esquire, who will furnish all necessary information, with respect to the property and its situation.

The terms of sale are a credit of six and twelve months, the purchase money to be secured by bond to the Trustee as such, with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale.

The Creditors of the said Doctor ROBERT I. KING are notified to file their claims, properly authenticated, in the Clerk's office of Somerset county within six months from the day of sale.

JOSIAH BAYLY, Trustee.

September 7, 1830.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued by John H. Bell, J. P. and to me directed at the suits of Levin Morris, Levin K. Leatherbury and John Gurney, one against Robert I. H. King, against the property of Isaiah Bailey, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: one negro Nancy and her two children, which said negro and children I shall offer for sale on Tuesday the 5th of next October, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock A. M. at the Court-House door, in Princess-Anne, to the highest and best bidder for cash. Satisfy the above claims, debts, interest and costs and the additional costs thereon.

SAM'L. McBRYDE, Const.

Sept. 14, 1830.

FOR SALE,

THAT VALUABLE FARM CALLED

WORKINGTON,

Better known as the residence of the late Col. Gen. W. J. Stevens. This Farm contains about 1250 acres, one half of which is cleared. It is situated in Somerset county, about 5 miles from Princess Anne, on Back Creek, a branch of Manokin River and has navigable water for batteaux within 50 yards of the dwelling. The arable land is well adapted to the growth of cotton, Indian corn, wheat, oats, &c. and it is believed this farm contains more good wheat soil, than any other farm of the same size in this part of the Eastern Shore. The improvements consist of a spacious and comfortable brick dwelling and out houses. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that persons disposed to purchase will view the farm.—Possession can be given on the 1st day of January next. The terms will be made accommodating. Those who may be inclined to purchase will please apply to the subscriber.

H. P. C. WILSON,
Executor of John C. Wilson, dec'd.

Somerset county, Aug. 24, 1830.

Trustee's Sale.

BY a decree of Somerset court county court, on Tuesday the 21st day of September next, at the Hotel of Henry K. Long, the following real estate of Doctor Robert I. King, deceased, will be offered at public sale to the highest and best bidder. To wit. That valuable lot on which there is a two story framed dwelling house, in good repair, with a commodious cellar, a small garden house, and a good garden, now occupied by John S. Zieber, situated in the town of Princess Anne, the main part of which was given by Gen. Gassaway to his wife Sally, for public houses.

And also all that parcel of land called "Contention," on the head of Acommodock, adjoining the lands of Isaac Beauchamp, heretofore conveyed by Thomas K. Carroll, Esquire, to the said Doctor Robert I. King, containing twenty acres, more or less, as by reference to the deed will appear. On this land is a comfortable brick dwelling house, with necessary out-houses, and other suitable improvements, situated about one hundred yards from the county road. The arable land is under a good enclosure. Any person disposed to purchase is referred to James Polk, Esquire, who will furnish all necessary information, with respect to the property and its situation.

The terms of sale are a credit of six and twelve months, the purchase money to be secured by bond to the Trustee as such, with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale.

The Creditors of the said Doctor ROBERT I. KING are notified to file their claims, properly authenticated, in the Clerk's office of Somerset county within six months from the day of sale.

D. BENSON, Constable.

September 7, 1830.

FOR SALE,

THAT VALUABLE FARM CALLED

WORKINGTON,

Better known as the residence of the late Col. Gen. W. J. Stevens. This Farm contains about 1250 acres, one half of which is cleared. It is situated in Somerset county, about 5 miles from Princess Anne, on Back Creek, a branch of Manokin River and has navigable water for batteaux within 50 yards of the dwelling. The arable land is well adapted to the growth of cotton, Indian corn, wheat, oats, &c. and it is believed this farm contains more good wheat soil, than any other farm of the same size in this part of the Eastern Shore. The improvements consist of a spacious and comfortable brick dwelling and out houses. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that persons disposed to purchase will view the farm.—Possession can be given on the 1st day of January next. The terms will be made accommodating. Those who may be inclined to purchase will please apply to the subscriber.

H. P. C. WILSON,
Executor of John C. Wilson, dec'd.

Somerset county, Aug. 24, 1830.

FOR FATHER LIBERTIES.

VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 14, 1830.

The Orphans Court of Somerset county will sit on next Tuesday.

The interesting Address which appears on the first page, and the important foreign news which follows these lines, occasion much of this paper that we are obliged to defer the continuation of the *Black* next Tuesday. Our readers will then have of 12,662 dollars of the subscriber's support of poor, disabled seamen that fund was under the superintendence of Adams, Clay & Co.

NEW-YORK, Sept 3.

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

Packet ship Hibernia has brought the Commercial Advertiser their papers to the 3d of August, and Liverpool to the 4th—both inclusive.

It is evident from the complexion of the advices yesterday, that a crisis was at hand in France. Still we had no idea that the gathering tempest was so soon to burst upon us. But the explosion has fallen on us, and has exploded ever quick as the thunder follows the blaze of the lightning. A revolution has begun. The streets of the French capital have again been deluged with blood. Charles X. has ceased to reign and the haughty Bourbons are again fugitives.

LAFAYETTE—almost OUR OWN LAFAYETTE—is again at the head of the Nation. And France repeats once more the same scene which astonished the world in the Palais Royal in a burst of popular fury occasioned by an attempt to prevent the reading of one of the popular journals. The gens d'armes paraded the streets with orders to fire in case of any excesses. Late in the evening the offices of the three papers that published in defiance of the decree were burst open by force, and the presses seized.

On Wednesday the 28th the royal insignia were pulled down and burned at an early hour. The National Guard, disbanded some years ago, and including many elderly men, appeared in uniform, and were hailed by the people with enthusiasm. The citizens appeared armed, and the whole city was in a state of insurrection. The Deputies met on this day and issued an address declaring the decrees illegal, and claiming to be still the representatives of the people. On this day the demands of the nation that the king should dismiss his ministers and recall the obnoxious decrees were communicated to Polignac and refused.

On the 30th Charles X announced to the Deputies that he had named M. de Mantemart president of the council, and that he was willing to accept of a ministry nominated by him. No attention it seems was paid to this proposal, and the next day commissioners were appointed provisionally in place of the fallen administration of Charles X. On the same day the Duke of Orleans, and with the consent of the sovereign power as Lieutenant General, signified his acceptance, and it was announced that the late king has ceased to reign.

This new ruler of France is the son of that Duke of Orleans, who assumed the name of Egalite, in the French Revolution, and was guillotined. The son was a Colonel in the Revolutionary cavalry—afterwards a Professor of Mathematics in Switzerland, and still later a resident of Paris and friend with the Bourbons, and was restored to the immense fortunes of his father.

DETAILS OF THE LATE CONFLICTS IN PARIS.

PARIS, July 30.

A postscript to my private note to you on Tuesday evening was couched in these terms:—"We are in for a Revolution!" In the Tuesday's Gazette matters began to wear a very serious aspect The gens d'armes posted on the Palais Royal were in repeatedly attacked, and the people, who would call a mob of dandies, with a perseverance and a desperation of which all the Guards, with any good only equalled by that of the heedless students of the Polytechnic School, opened their fire on the Guards Royale—horse and foot, and artillery, French and Swiss—taking special care to cool napping the regiments of the line, which remained in abeyance. Two nights ago the famous Federes of the quarters St. Antoine and Marceau, with their pikes of 1815, or other less terrible looking weapons—those souls of women and unarmed people looking on and encouraging the popular party.

For two hours the war raged unremittingly On every hand, without intermission, musketry rolled, cannons thundered, shouts and cries were heard. I proceeded to a remote quarter of the town, which I found quiet as on ordinary occasions; but the cruel certainty that death ensued among the combatants every instant, the still more appalling doubt respecting the event, the dread of danger which menaced every man in Paris, and the doleful tolling of the tocsin, produced a sensation the nature of which may be conceived.

I had sat for 3 hours, at a window overlooking the city, with a Colonel of the Imperial Old Guard. His face was immovable, but he spoke not a word. His practised ear detected what I could not have discovered, for although a league and a half from the Hotel de Ville, the first words he uttered for 2 hours burst from his lipse with a tone of triumph—"Nous avons in point d'appui!"

The Hotel de Ville had surrendered, and the new sound proceeded from the victor and the retreating enemy. The "line" (the regiments of the line) fired no shot during the day. The 53d refused to act. The canonniers of the Guard gave their pieces an angle of elevation which spared assailants who spared not them, for the intention was not ascertained.

The cavalry were cut up in a hundred charges.

The tri-colored flag soon floated on the tower of the Hotel de Ville, and on those of the Cathedrals (Notre Dame.)

The Ministers all ran off, save Dehelleme, who was thrown into prison for allowing some of the journals to be printed.

At 10 o'clock the Tuileries and Louvre still held out, but at that moment I saw much alone the Bassard part of a regiment of Lancers, whose appearance indicated extreme fatigue. They were quickly followed by a portion of a regiment of infantry of the Guard.

A regiment of Cuirassiers, mixed up with Gens d'armes de chasse, next followed—the horses cut up and the men fainting. Lastly a portion of a regiment of the line followed with a melancholy air. The reunsinder of the 3 regiments that mentioned were dead, and the survivors with such soldiers of a regiment of the line, were on their way to join the king at St Cloud, where they arrived in a most confused state yesterday.

The attack on the Louvre and Tuileries was renewed early yesterday, and with success, but with great slaughter. The palace pillaged. The different barracks of the Imperial Guard were demolished in the course of the day, and the Swiss (having refused to surrender) cut to pieces. A regiment of Hussars of the Guard marched in from Versailles yesterday morning, hearing of the retreat of those above mentioned, they lolloted in the Place Louis XVI., and in the course of the day relieved the tricolored Cloud, receiving a heavy fire on their way. At 4 o'clock in the evening there was not a man in arms against the people in Paris.—The tri-colored flag waved once more over all the public monuments. The joy was universal.

The appointment of General La Fayette to the command of the National Guard was a happy circumstance. 80,000 men will be reorganized to night. The Royal emblems and every mention of Royalty have disappeared every where. The king of France, whoever he shall be, must be a very limited Monarch to receive the approbation of the people.

Napoleon II is in the mouths of all the low orders.

At the moment I write, there are placards posted, with these words—"No more Bourbon!"

July 31.

This is surely the most extraordinary nation on the face of the earth. The day before yesterday Paris was filled with 150,000 men engaged in mortal combat—its streets ran rivers of blood, and nevertheless the inhabitants of a Pompeii: a postal or two completed his armament. Further off a negro in livery might be seen *cutcloumes* (as a musket,) with a cartabe carbine, and the broad sword of Sapeur joked with occasionally upon his not being stable. Walking up the Place du Carousel, you might see a very fine young fellow, apparently a laborer, his costume consisting of a canvas jacket and trousers—no stockings—wearing the festal cocked hat of a Marshal of France, said to be captured from the wardrobe of the king. At his pride, too, his fellow-citizens laughed, which he bore with the most imperturbable gravity; and near to him a man with the sleeve of the red coat of one of the Swiss over his own, an Archbishop's glove on the opposite hand, and a Lancer's spear on his shoulder. Among them are 4 Irish mechanics, who arrived "fortunately" in Paris "that very day," on their way to Cherenton. The thing was not to be withstood, so in they went with "the boys."

The loss of both parties on Thursday was immense. It was evident to every man who saw them that the French troops were dejected. Some of them had not tasted food for 30 hours. They fought more—or against their own countrymen. The poor Swiss had still more cause for dejection, for they apprehended that no quarter would be shown them. They were wrong, for the lives of all who surrendered were spared. The people fought like lions.

At one point a woman headed the Bourgeois, and was the boldest of the combatants, if degrees of bravery can be admitted in this most memorable conflict of modern times. A woman in man's clothes, fought at the attack on the Swiss barracks in the Rue Planet. The third regiment of Guard (Vendeans) fought with extraordinary bravery and devotion. The Lancers of the Guard—the finest body of men in the country—fought with heroism and constancy, but were dreadfully cut up. Many of them (private soldiers) were young men of family. The manner in which the Swiss fought, and the nature of the engagement, may be taken from the following instance. A company of them defended one portion of the Rue St. Honore. They were reduced to six; to them I saw them, and fought in 3 files.—The people occupied the whole breadth of the street in front of them. The foremost Swiss soldier would fire or attempt to fire, and would fall pierced with balls. Before he could wheel to gain the rear. The same occurred to the next, and so until they had every one fallen. The contest here, at the Louvre, the Tuileries, and at the Place de Greve, was maintained with the most deadly obstinacy. The fine St. Honore for two days, was a perpetual scene of slaughter.—There may be counted in the front of the house, which forms the corner of the streets de Rohan and St. Honore, five thousand shot holes. The Louvre (except the *Picture Gallery*—what a nation!) was on all sides attacked and defended at the same moment, and for hours. In the Court of the Louvre a field piece was planted, which commanded the Pont des Arts, being exactly opposite the Institute. Here the fighting was so dreadful, and so maintained, that the front of the Palace of the Institute is speckled with musket and grape shot. One cannon ball only appears to have been fired. It has smashed a portion of the wall, and from its elevation, must have caused dreadful execution in sweeping the bridge. The attacks on the Tuileries was not of as long duration; it was over in two or three hours. A young fellow marched on with a tri-colored flag at the head of the attacking Bourgeois. A thousand balls, fired from the front of the Chateau, whistled by him without touching him. He continued to march with sang froid, but with, at the same time, an air of importance, up to the triumphal arch, and remained there until the end of the battle.

The neighborhood of the Hotel de Ville, was the theatre of a still more dreadful conflict. The people occupied the Quay Pelletier, and the Place de Greve. After a most sanguinary struggle, they were slowly beaten from the Quay into the Place, which with the Hotel de Ville, maintained against some of the finest troops in the universe throughout the day, and until those troops retreated.

The Lieutenancy of the kingdom is offered to the Duc d'Orleans. The king is said to have gone to Dreux. All the emblems of royalty are removed, and the names of streets referring to it are expunged—The Deputies are again assembled this moment at La Fillette's.

What a deplorable act was the making of the Ordinance on Monday last What should it have caused? What changes have been effected by it?

Respecting a renewal of the engagement, I expect no; but fear that it will not be attempted. Several officers of the Gard- Royale who fought on Wednesday have resigned their commissions; amongst others Colonel (I thinks) Latour du Pin, going as his reason his objection to fight against his countrymen. It this example be widely imitated the affair will end without further bloodshed, if not, the contemplation is too horrible to be entertained for a moment.

The shops are still very generally closed, notwithstanding the proclamation of the municipality. As you may suppose, much the trade would be felt by the people (hence 3) employed, had not arrangements been made for their subsistence. The families requiring and receive bread and other provisions.—The men on duty, in like manner, receive bread, cheese, meat, and wine, which the different parties parade Grough the streets, preceded by a drum.

The order that prevails reflects upon the people and their chiefs the highest honor.—The National Guard will have immortalized itself by its exemplary conduct in protecting persons and property from possible injury. To the credit of the Parisians be it known that, amid all their excitement, no foreigner has been insulted; but I should exhaust all terms of eulogy were I to dwell much upon the valor of the French during the combat, and their excellent conduct when even flushed with victory over an obstinate and brave enemy.

On the evening of Wednesday an eagle (of one of Napoleon's old regiments) was mounted over the triumphal arch in the Place du Carousel, together with the tri colored flag. The flag remains, but the eagle has been taken down. The tri colored cockade, or breast-knot, is general, not only among the French, but Russians, English, Germans, Danes and other foreigners.

Baltimore Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, Sept 10, 1830.

FLOUR—best white wheat family, $ 37

CORN MEAL, bbl 2 25—WHEAT, best red, 0 90 a 0 96; best white 1 00 a 1 05; ord. to good—a —COIN, white 56 a —; yellow 56 RYE, a 50 OATS.—a 30

☞ *The notice of a meeting to take place on Rehoboth next Thursday, as inserted in the last Herald, has been countermanded—as it would interfere with prior arrangements which were unknown to the mover.*

the different amounts, and to be disposed of by him without any immediate supervision of the Postmaster General. But under the present administration, this looseness and want of system has been so effectually rendered, that the revenues of the department, being once deposited, cannot be withdrawn, nor even be at least without the signatures of two distinct officers, each acting independent of the other, and both certifying to the correctness of the civil "Again—

It is manifest that the commingling funds of separate departments are no longer transferable, and unencumbered by the officers of one department upon those of another, as under Mr. Adams's administration?

Let us inform the inquiringness, made by Congress of a specific per annum, are no longer issued at and passed to the purposes not contemplated in Congress? In fine,

Let us inquire that we have a business, and not an idle morning, heating, speech making Congress?

Let us inquire for the President of the United States, to publicly and officially disconnect the DUELLING, among officers of the government, by promptly dismissing those from public employ, who are guilty of, or aiding and abetting?

Is not the measures that have been taken to regulate the favors and protection of the government among the three great interests of the nation of Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures—the most approved? Have been bestowed on the interests of our citizens pending at foreign courts. Claims of this character, to wit: Swedish, Brazil, and Colombia, have already been adjusted, and put in the regular course of payment. Prussia, too, has been brought to listen more favorably to the long neglected call of our citizens, for recompense for the depredations committed by her subjects in foreign seas, on American commerce.

Why England and the South American Republics not shake hands, and form ports of a more amicable understanding and reciprocal advantages in trade are behoved to be rapidly maturing into successful results.

These are the effects of that energy in our diplomacy, which bespoke a *resolution to pre to ask nothing but what is clearly right, and to submit to nothing that is wrong.*"

If our representations be correct, and we say they are incontrovertible—what can be the interests of the citizens of this District, or State in opposing the present national administration?

Is it said that the office of the administration to exchange lands with the Indians of Georgia, and to deprive the owners of their rights, pursuant to the compact recommendations of Presidents Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and J. Q. Adams, is justly a matter of complaint?

Every office, and part of the Indian Bill, is left for the Indians to accept, or reject, as they may judge it to be their interest; and be left expressly covenants, *that no treaty or compact shall be entered.*

Is it complained that the government does not protect the Indians, and their property, from being suspected to the laws of Georgia?

Why not complain that the federal government does not protect the Indians, and their property, *should within one year State, as they under Sylvanian or Iowa?* Turn to our own States, and it will be found that the Indians of Maine cannot exercise the privilege of freemen, either by voting or participating otherwise in the administration of public affairs. They cannot even sell a stick of timber, or a foot of land, though confessedly their own, *without the previous consent of our State Government,* acting through an Agent. They will, in fact, is subjected to our control and power.

Are we to condemn the State of Georgia for asserting similar authority over the Indians within her territory? Or condemn the federal government for not interfering to prevent it?

Is it not just and merciful towards the poor man of the forest, but let not the sovereignty of a sister State be impaired in the exercise of that power which our State ever has, and we trust ever will exercise, over all persons residing within its boundaries

Is it said that numerous remonstrances from all parts have been made? Suppose this be conceded. Have not other equally honest memorials, and efforts to transact the business of government, been opposed—memorials, to whom the respective heads of Departments have confidence? As this must be granted, can should the men of our citizens—who are in no degree prejudiced, but who have suffered so many good treats in President Jackson's administration—pursue it with so unremitting opposition?

There is a representation of this subject, to no end of unprovoked rebellion against the President and which disclosure both a want of generosity and fairness. It was not made to inform, but to deceive the people. It is, that the President has removed two thousand persons from office, while none of his predecessors removed two hundred! And the matter is said to originate in a cruel spirit of PROSCRIPTION!

Without stopping to controvert the number mentioned in this sweeping estimate, it is enough to remark, that none will deny it includes the changes incident to the coming in of a new administration, of all the deputies, clerks, subagents, runners and sweepers, scattered in the numberless offices of this extensive government, and from the principal departments located at the city of Washington, down through the offices of 543 Collectors of Customs, 22 land Agents, 8 Surveyors, 184 receivers of internal revenue, 7 Marshals, 33 clerks of Courts, &c. &c.? Are these changes of which the President has no supervision, and over which he exerts no control, fairly attributable to him? Why not then in instituting a comparison between the famous one made under Monroe, and former administrations, enumerate all of the like, that took place under those former administrations? Why stop with those made

directly by former Presidents, in enumerating the removals made under them, and yet ascribe to Jackson, not those made directly by him, but—those made by others throughout the Union, during his whole administration? The injustice of this course cannot but be palpable to all.

Every objection we have seen urged against the administration will be found, on an appeal to facts, and the proper record, equally fallacious with the one just noticed. And whether you consult principle, precedents, general or sectional policy, you will find, as we are confident, that it is equally for the interest, and the duty, of the citizens of Maine, to lend their earnest support to our national rulers. There is no adequate inducement for rational minds to recommend the opposite course, unless it be found in the corrupting purposes of their own individual aggrandizement.

Is the administration anti-republican? We have furnished abundant evidence to the contrary.

Are its measures injurious to the interests of the State? We have furnished abundant evidence to the contrary.

Then what sufficient reason can be given, why Maine, with New Hampshire and her sister States, should not join in the proud circle of independent sovereignties, which now, with one accord, exalt in sustaining it? Can the obstinacy of a people, add to their influence in our national Councils, upon important national subjects?

Let the truth be told. The only motive as we can conceive, of continuing in this State, an opposition to the national administration, originates in the fears of those men, who now hold the offices of profit under the government of Maine, that they will without it, be—*what they place!*

Fellow Citizens—Let not the honor, the influence and the government of Maine be prostituted to subserve the private interests or any individuals. If the policy and measures of the national administration are found in wisdom—tempered with discretion—executed with promptitude; distinguished for economy, and productive of the GENERAL WELFARE, let not, we entreat you, the influence, offices and patronage of the government of Maine be used to embarrass, to thwart, and to defeat them. Let not the government be committed to hands that are disposed thus to pervert its great designs.

From the evidence of the proceedings of the last Legislature, of that party—now waning into a faction—which then were, and still are inveterately opposed in this State, to the national government, little of justice, moderation, or useful policy, in public affairs can be anticipated, should they succeed in retaining their power. Do they promise an adequate recompense, for that loss of harmony, and consequent loss of influence with the federal government, which our State must sustain, by continuing in the opposition urged against the President?

We respectfully ask you individually, to weigh these considerations, in candor, at your own homes and firesides. It is unpleasant to detail in criminations against our fellow citizens, and we have endeavored to confine the blame of the dominant party in this State, since the commencement of the present year, to the examples set by them are enough to deplore—and let charity, therefore, cast a veil over the *motives* that originated them. But believing, as we do, that there is disinterest, discretion and virtue in the people to correct the violence and wrong of past examples, and existing abuses in the public interests, WE APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE TO EFFECT SUCH CORRECTION.

With these views the committee submit the following resolutions—

Resolved, That this Convention cordially approve of the independent, decided, and republican administration of *Andrew Jackson.*

Resolved, That we approve of the economy and *reform* that have signalized the present national administration, and likewise that prompt accountability of officers which has been introduced into the various departments of the General Government; and that we will exert all our influence to sustain the President in his fearless endeavors for the common good.

Resolved, That the early payment of the national debt is justly an object of deep solicitude among the people, and affords encouragement of the speedy relief of the nation from high duties and the odious system of indirect taxation imposed by the Tariff.

Resolved, That we decidedly disapprove of the endeavors of the opposition party to enlarge the public debt and to procrastinate its payment through an indefinite period, by enormous appropriations of the public funds to purposes of Internal Improvements.

(Other resolutions omitted for want of room.)

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Somerset County, all the

Personal Estate

OF JOHN C. WILSON, DECEASED,

(NEGROES AND LEGACIES EXCEPTED,)

Will be exposed to public sale, at Westover, the late residence of the deceased, on WEDNESDAY the 13th OCTOBER, if not fair on the next fair day thereafter.

This Estate consists chiefly of

Horses, Mules, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs,

Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and a Variety of other Articles too numerous to describe.

Also the crop of Corn as it stands in the field, and the Fodder. There is likewise a considerable quantity of Bacon, old and new—also a valuable Jack Ass, five or six years old, and in vigorous condition. This Jack is remarkable as a sure foal getter, and is a regular descendant of the *Knight of Malta,* a famous Jack which was presented to Gen. Washington by the King of Spain. Sale to commence at 1 past 9 o'clock A. M.

The terms of sale will be a credit of six months for all sums above five dollars, the purchaser giving his bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—For all sums of five dollars and under, the cash to be paid—Further particulars on the day of sale. The sale will be continued from day to day, until all the property is sold. The attention of the public is especially invited to the stock of Cattle and Sheep, which are considered to be very superior.

H. P. C. WILSON, Executor of John C. Wilson, dec'd.

Sept. 14, 1830.

Trustee's Sale.

Isaac M. Adams, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Isaac C. Mitchell

vs.

Arnold E. Jones, John de bouis son of Charles Jones, Lavin D. Jones, Eleanor Phillips & Elihu Phillips, Hiram Jones, Sarah Jones, John P. Jones, Charles Jones & Alfred Jones, children, heirs and heir devisees of Charles Jones.

BY virtue of a decree of Somerset county Court in this cause, I will expose to public offer at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, at the Court-House door, in the town of Princess Anne, on Tuesday the 5th of next October, a tract or parcel of land or plantation, formerly belonging to Isaac C. Mitchell, and which Charles Jones bought of Isaac M. Adams, trustee for the sale of said land, situated in Somerset county, Maryland, together with the improvements and appurtenances thereto belonging, consisting of a story and half dwelling house and other necessary out houses.

The quantity and description of this property is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that persons wishing to purchase will view the same before the day of sale.

The terms of sale will be a credit of twelve months for the whole of the purchase money, the purchaser, or purchasers, giving bond to the trustee, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. Upon the ratification of the sale by the Court, and the payment of the purchase money to the trustee, the trustee is directed by the said decree to execute to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs, a deed for the property to him, her or them sold, conveying the title of the complainant and defendants in the premises.

The sale will commence at 2 o'clock P. M.

EDWARD FOWLER,

Sept. 14, 1830. Trustee.

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

September 7th, 1830.

§§§§§§§§ ON application of Henry P. C. §§§§SEAL§§ Wilson, Executor of John C. §§§§§§§§ Wilson, Senr., late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test.

JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John C. Wilson, Senr., late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 21st of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 7th day of September, A. D. 1830.

HENRY P. C. WILSON, Exr. of J. C. Wilson, sen. dec'd.

Sept. 14, 1830.

Council Chamber.

August 22d, 1830

SEALED proposals will be received at this office, until the last Monday of December next, for executing the Public Printing of the State, to be laid before the Legislature at its next session.

The proposals must designate the rates of printing, for a single session, a term of years, or during the pleasure of the Legislature.

JAMES MURRAY,

Clk. of the Council.

To be published once a week for three weeks in the Maryland Gazette, Annapolis; Republican and Gazette, Baltimore; Whig, Easton; Village Herald, Princess-Anne; Elkton Press, Elkton; Citizen, Frederick; Md. Advocate, Cumberland; Maryland Free Press, Rockville.

---

100 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Monday the 9th day of August, 1830,

A negro man named Job,

about thirty years of age, five feet five or six inches high, of a dark brown colour, stoops in the shoulders, when spoken to has a down look and smiling countenance, and has an impediment in his speech which renders it difficult for strangers to understand him—He had on, when he absconded, a tow linen shirt and pantaloons. Said a tarpaulin hat. Any person who will apprehend said negro and deliver him to the subscriber, either at Princess or Barren Creek Springs, or lodge him in any jail so that I get him again, shall receive as follows—If taken up in the State of Maryland or Delaware, a reward of fifty dollars; or, if taken in any other State and returned or confined as aforesaid, the above reward of one hundred dollars.

Charles Leary.

Vienna, Dorchester County, Md.

August 31, 1830.

Prospectus of Bicknell's Counterfeit Detector.

This publication was commenced in Philadelphia on the 31st of July. It is handsome ly printed on a super royal sheet, and contains the quintessence of a great quantity of reading matter, as well as a list of prices current, a book note list, and all such information as originates in the fears of those men, who now hold the offices of profit under the government of Maine, that they will without it, be—*what they place!*

Fellow Citizens—Let not the honor, the influence and the government of Maine be prostituted to subserve the private interests or any individuals. If the policy and measures of the national administration are found in wisdom—tempered with discretion—executed with promptitude; distinguished for economy, and productive of the GENERAL WELFARE, let not, we entreat you, the influence, offices and patronage of the government of Maine be used to embarrass, to thwart, and to defeat them. Let not the government be committed to hands that are disposed thus to pervert its great designs.

From the evidence of the proceedings of the last Legislature, of that party—now waning into a faction—which then were, and still are inveterately opposed in this State, to the national government, little of justice, moderation, or useful policy, in public affairs can be anticipated, should they succeed in retaining their power. Do they promise an adequate recompense, for that loss of harmony, and consequent loss of influence with the federal government, which our State must sustain, by continuing in the opposition urged against the President?

We respectfully ask you individually, to weigh these considerations, in candor, at your own homes and firesides. It is unpleasant to detail in criminations against our fellow citizens, and we have endeavored to confine the blame of the dominant party in this State, since the commencement of the present year, to the examples set by them are enough to deplore—and let charity, therefore, cast a veil over the *motives* that originated them. But believing, as we do, that there is disinterest, discretion and virtue in the people to correct the violence and wrong of past examples, and existing abuses in the public interests, WE APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE TO EFFECT SUCH CORRECTION.

With these views the committee submit the following resolutions—

Resolved, That this Convention cordially approve of the independent, decided, and republican administration of *Andrew Jackson.*

Resolved, That we approve of the economy and *reform* that have signalized the present national administration, and likewise that prompt accountability of officers which has been introduced into the various departments of the General Government; and that we will exert all our influence to sustain the President in his fearless endeavors for the common good.

Resolved, That the early payment of the national debt is justly an object of deep solicitude among the people, and affords encouragement of the speedy relief of the nation from high duties and the odious system of indirect taxation imposed by the Tariff.

Resolved, That we decidedly disapprove of the endeavors of the opposition party to enlarge the public debt and to procrastinate its payment through an indefinite period, by enormous appropriations of the public funds to purposes of Internal Improvements.

(Other resolutions omitted for want of room.)

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

September 7, 1830.

§§§§§§§§ ON application of Job Moore, §§§§SEAL§§ Administrator of Aaron Moore, §§§§§§§§ late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test.

JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of AARON MOORE, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 21st of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 7th day of September, A. D. 1830.

A. Moore, dec'd.

Sept. 14, 1830.

JOB PRINTING,

SUCH AS

Handbills, Cards, Blanks, PAMPHLETS, &c.

Thankfully received and neatly printed on the shortest notice.

In Chancery,

In Somerset County Court.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, issued by John H. Bell, J. P. and to me directed at the suits of Levin Morris, Levin K. Leatherbury and John Gurney vs. of Robert I. H. King, against the property of Isaiah Bailey. I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: negro Nancy and her two children, which said negro and children I shall offer for sale on Tuesday the 28th of next October, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock A. M. at the Court-House door, in Princess-Anne, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above claims, debts, interest and costs and the additional costs thereon.

SAM'L. McBRYDE, Cons.

Sept. 14, 1830.

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

August 24th, 1830.

§§§§§§§§ *On application of JOHN KIR-*§§§§SEAL§§ *WAN, Administrator of JACOB* §§§§§§§§ *KIRWAN, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered that he giveth notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against said deceased, and the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess-Anne.*

True copy. Test.

JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset County, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of JACOB KIRWAN, late of Somerset county. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 24th day of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of August, A. D. 1830.

JOHN KIRWAN, Adm'r of Jacob Kirwan, dec'd.

August 31, 1830.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS

WILL be given for the apprehension of the following negro slave belonging to the heirs of Gen. D. Hickman, who ran away on the 5th of the present month. Cesar, who calls himself Cato. Hickman is of a dark chestnut color, about 35 years of age, is 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has a good countenance and very manerly when spoken to, is very active and can run well, is very well, took with him a variety of good clothing and of a good quality. Having his axe, he will probably attempt to cut it off, he is also very stout, is 5 feet 10 or 5 inches high. He has been brought up as a house servant to reputable work in the neighborhood of Princess Anne. She also took with her a quantity of good clothing. Also their two mul'toes, Charles 4 years old, and Henry 10 months old, both very black. They will, no doubt, endeavor to get to Philadelphia, as George has a brother living there, he was raised about Snow Hill. We will give a twenty dollar bill for Cesar, one hundred dollars for George and fifty dollars for Nancy and her children, delivered to me either in Salisbury or Princess Anne.

ROBERT STEWART.

June 26th, 1830. near White Haven, Md.

N. B. There is some reason to think that the above negroes have gone to Washington, D. C.

NOTICE.

The Commissioners of the Tax for Somerset county have granted further time for the Assessors to make return of the real and personal property in the said county until the 17th of August, (inst.) after which day they will set thirty days for the purpose of hearing appeals.

Per order. DANL. BALLARD, Clk.

August 3, 1830

The Pillar of Democracy and Political Microscope.

The subscriber offers to publish a weekly paper in the city of Baltimore, under the above title. His object, in issuing a political Journal is the advancement and perpetuation of the cause and principles of *Democracy* as the only successfully contending for by the Patriots of "Seventy Six—and planted and established by one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence—and attested by the PEOPLE in the election of the "Hero of two wars" to the Presidency." Besides this, it is also his object to diffuse information on the subjects of Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce—Public Education—Literature in general, and other Domestic and Foreign Affairs in general, &c. &c.

Unbiassed by any thing selfish, and uninfluenced by any consideration that may or can put itself to such an undertaking, the subscriber is determined to issue the first number, on the 1st of September, if possible.

Having no object in view other than the good of his country, and the social happiness of his public spirited fellow citizens he takes leave of them by soliciting their favorable consideration—but will not be a party to any other under similar circumstances.

TERMS.

1. *The Pillar of Democracy* will be published in the city of Baltimore, every day morning—TWO DOLLARS per annum, if paid within the first two months. Two dollars and twenty five cents, if paid between the first two and first six months. Two dollars if paid within the last half of the year—and Three dollars if not paid within the year.

II. This subscription will be taken for less than six months, nor will the paper be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher, or failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered as a new engagement.

☞ No deviation from the above.

C. M. BARR.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued by Theodore G. Dashiell, a justice of the peace, at the suit of Levin Morris, administrator of Henry Curtis, use of Edward Colborn, and three other writs of Fieri Facias issued by Thomas Robertson, a justice of the peace, one at the suit of Samuel A. Colborn, use of Edward Colborn, one at the suit of Bell and Colborn, and one at the suit of Bell and Colborn, use of Henry Adams against John Adams of James, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit, all the property of said John Adams and a part of a tract of land, name unknown, containing 193 acres, more or less, and part of a tract of land called Three Brothers, containing 40 acres, more or less, and all the right, title, and interest of said John Adams in and to the above tracts of land, I shall proceed to sell on the 29th day of September (instant) on the premises, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the aforesaid writs.

D. BENSON, Constable.

September 7, 1830.

FOR SALE,

THAT VALUABLE FARM CALLED

WORKINGTON,

Better known as the residence of the late Col Geo. W. Jackson. This Farm contains about 1250 acres, one half of which is cleared. It is situated in Somerset county, about one mile from Princess Anne on Back Creek, a branch of Monokin River, and has navigable water for bateaux within 50 yards of the dwelling. The arable land is well adapted to the growth of clover, Indian corn, wheat, oats, &c. and it is believed this farm contains more good wood than any other farm of the same size in this part of the Eastern Shore. The improvements consist of a spacious and comfortable brick dwelling and good out houses. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that persons disposed to purchase will view and form—Possession can be given on the 1st day of January next. The terms will be made accommodating. Those who may be inclined to purchase will please apply to the subscriber.

H. P. C. WILSON,

Executor of John C. Wilson, dec'd.

Somerset county, Aug. 24, 1830.

Trustee's Sale.

BY a decree of Somerset county court, on Tuesday the 21st day of September next, at the Hotel of Henry K. Long, the following real estate of Doctor Robert I. King, deceased, will be offered at public sale to the highest and best bidder, to wit: That valuable lot on which there is a two story framed dwelling house, an office, a smoke house, a commodious cellar, a stable, carriage house, and a good garden, now occupied by John S. Zedaker, situated in the town of Princess Anne, on the main street, well calculated for a private family, or for public business.

And also all that lot of land called "Contention," on the head of Annamessex, adjoining the lands of Isaac Beauchamp, heretofore conveyed by Thomas K. Carroll, Esquire, to the said Doctor Robert I. King, containing twenty acres, more or less, as by reference to the deed will appear. On this land is a comfortable brick dwelling house, with necessary out houses, and other suitable improvements, to which is attached twenty barrels of oyster shells, which will be conveyed with the land.

The Creditors of the said Doctor ROBERT I. KING are notified to file their claims, properly authenticated, in the Clerk's office of Somerset county within six months from the day of sale.

JOSIAH BAYLY, Trustee.

PRO PATRIA LIBERTATIS

VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 14, 1830.

The Orphans Court of Somerset county will sit on next Tuesday.

This interesting Address which appears in the first page, and the important foreign news which follows these lines, occupied so much of this paper that we are obliged to defer the continuation of the *Black Boy* until Tuesday. Our readers will then have become of 12,000 dollars of the fund for the support of poor, disabled seamen that fund was under the superintendence of Adams, Clay & Co.

NEW YORK, Sept 3.

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

A packet ship Hibernia has brought the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser their papers to the 3d of August, and Liverpool to the 4th—both inclusive.

It is evident from the complexion of the advices yesterday, that a crisis was at hand in France. Still we had no idea of the gathering tempest was so soon to burst upon us. But the explosion has fallen and the startled ear quickly catches the blaze before the flame of the lightning. A storm has begun. The streets of the French capital have again been deluged with blood. Charles X. has ceased to reign—haughty Bourbons are again fugitives. LAFAYETTE—almost OUR OWN LAFAYETTE—is again at the head of the National Guard. And France represents more than one of her legitimate sovereignty—

PEOPLE! Ample details of these extraordinary events, will be found below.

Letter from Paris, dated July 20th says: "Our horrible carnage has taken place yesterday till 8 o'clock in the evening, and to-day till noon. The number of killed and wounded is considerable—both in the Royal Guard was at length—it could never have been supposed that there was such invincible courage in the addition of the capital. Every one flew to arms, and this morning Paris could have 100,000 men. The Royal Guard is expected along the road to St Cloud; it appears that having received reinforcements from Beauvais, it will attempt another attack this night."

The Moniteur of the same date, announces that "The Deputies present at Paris found it necessary to assemble to remove serious dangers which threatened the security of persons and property—A commission has been appointed to watch over the interests of all, in the entire absence of regular organization. Gen. Lafayette is commander in chief of the National Guard. The National Guards are masters of Paris at this moment."

On Saturday the 31st of July, the capital was entirely free from the troops who adhered to the king; all was tranquil in Paris and the Duke of Orleans had, at the request of the Deputies, consented to act provisionally as Lieut. General of the kingdom. The Editors appointed by the Deputies to carry on the business of government are—Baron Louis for the Finances; M. Dupont De L. for the Department of Justice; Gen. Gérard for the War; Admiral De Rigny for the Marine; M. Bignon for Foreign Affairs; M. Guizot for Public Instruction, and M. Casimir Perriere for the Interior. Such of the Swiss Guard as had survived the carnage forsaken the king.

The king had fled to Nantes, accompanying the Duke de Bordeaux, (the young pretensuptive,) and other members of the royal family. They have carried with them the crown, and all the jewels. At Nantes they were to wait for the Ex Ministers—for it will be decided whether they proceed to Germany, or to England. (Another account, both being of the latest date, states that the royal flight was to Rheims.) Thus it would appear that Charles has set his crown on a cast—has stood the hazard of the round lost it.

A letter from an English gentleman in Paris, dated August 1st, says:—

"For three days has Paris been a scene of warfare; blood has flowed in torrents, at least 3000 men, have fallen on both sides—we say 5000; but the military are the principal sufferers—The spirit of the people is unconquerable; they successively tried every post, drove the soldiers before them, took the Tuileries, the Louvre, and the public buildings by assault. Yesterday at 8 o'clock, all Paris was in the hands of the citizens. To their honor be it said, property, public or private, was every where respected. The gates of the city are open, all the streets, which had been torn up by the populace, with the intention of throwing the stones from the tops of five houses upon the troops, are all in their place.

Much blood has doubtless been shed. In the Faubourg of St. Denis it was reported that from 1 to 2000 persons had been sacrificed, when the guards and the artillery, shocked at so much carnage, and seeing the determination of the people, had refused to fire.

The Royal Ordinances which were the immediate causes of the explosion, required the suspension of the law of the liberty of the Press, and the Dissolution of the newly elected Chamber of Deputies. The newly elected members entered a protest against their dissolution, "considering on the one hand, that the Chamber of Deputies, not having been constituted, could not be legally dissolved; on the other, that the attempt to form a new Chamber of Deputies in a novel and arbitrary manner, is directly opposed to the Constitutional Charter." &c.—Simultaneously with these decrees, Marshall Marmont was invested with the command of the troops. On the day following, (the 26th) the Bank refused to discount bills, upon which all the manufacturers discharged their workmen, and the streets of Paris were filled with groups discussing aloud the extraordinary events of the day.

On the evening of that day the proprietors of the liberal journals assembled, and the greater number of them determined to disregard the ordinance suspending the liberty of the press, and to print without the previous ceremony of authorization. On Tuesday, the 27th, the *National*, the *Temps*, and the *Journal du Commerce* published accordingly, without any authorization, the ordinances. The *Journal des Debats* and the Constitutionnel did not publish at all on that day—Several battalions of the guards were under arms at an early hour in the Champs Elysées, and the people observing them began to form in groups in the Palais Royal and elsewhere. The excitement was excessive, and scenes of violence occurred and some blood was shed. One of the guns d'armes was killed in the Palais Royal in a burst of popular fury—some Deputies, who assembled for the reading of one of the popular journals. The gens d'armes paraded the streets with orders to fire in case of any excesses. Late in the evening the offices of the three papers that published in defiance of the decree were burst open by force, and the presses seized.

On Wednesday the 28th the royal image was pulled down and burned at an early hour. The National Guard, disbanded some years ago, and including many elderly men, appeared in uniform, and were hailed by the people with enthusiasm. The citizens appeared armed; and the whole city was in a state of insurrection. The Deputies met on this day and issued an address declaring the decrees illegal, and claiming to be still the representatives of the people. It is said, on the same day, that Charles the king should dismiss his ministers and repeal the obnoxious decrees were communicated to Polignac and resigned.

On the 30th Charles X announced to the Deputies that he had named M de Mandemart president of the council, and that he was willing to accept of a ministry nominated by him. No attention it seems was paid to this proposal, and the next day counsiners were appointed provisionally, in the name of the Lieutenant-General of Charles X. On the same day the Duke of Orleans, who had been invited to assume the sovereign power as Lieutenant General, signified his acceptance, and it was announced that the late king has ceased to reign.

The new ruler of France is the son of the Duke of Orleans, who assumed the name of Egalite, in the French Revolution, and was guillotined. The son was a Colonel in the Revolutionary Republican Army, a Professor of Mathematics in Switzerland, and still later a resident in England, and finally returned with the Bourbons, and was restored to the immense fortunes of his family.

DETAILS OF THE LATE CONFLICTS IN PARIS.

PARIS, July 30.

A postscript to my private note to you on Tuesday evening was crowded in these terrible events of the last three days.

On Tuesday evening matters began to assume a very serious aspect. The gens d'armes posted in the Place de la Bourse were repeatedly attacked, by what you in London would call a mob of dandies, with a preservance and a desperation that nothing but the events, tumults, or revolutions in England afford no example. They were supported, it is true by the young bourgeoisie, who, to a man, hate the ministry, and a goodly, were Paris fops, with rattans in their hands and pistols in their pockets. Some of them were killed. Wishing to see something of the matter I took a colonnade and attempted to drive through the Place du Palais Royal, and got into the thick of the fight. The civil power had been a show, a shadow, a vanishing quantity. When we reached the rails of the Palais Royal, the gens d'armes posted opposite the Rue Fromanteau, the excitement was too much for him. The people were charged by the cavalry—fired their pistols in their faces, retreated, and returned to the attack with cries of "Vive la Charte!" "Vive la Liberté!" "Vive l'Indépendance!" "Vive le Roi!" "Vive Vengeance!—Liberté!—A bas le Roi!" "Vive Lafayette!—La Mort à Polignac!—La Mort à Peyronnet!—Liberté ou La Mort!—" This was too much for my cocher. He laid his head and charged the gens d'armes as fiercely with his miserable old horse. I seized the reins and checked him, knowing how much he was compromising our safety, but it was in vain, for on rising, on his feet, and flourishing his cauquette over his head, he roared with all his power, "*Vive l' Empereur!*"

Heaven knows I am in no humor for proroking a smile, but this and a few other trifling incidents will better prove the state of the city, and of the parties than a full description.

Determined, as some imagined the gens d'armes to be at that time, I fancied I saw tous early symptoms of fear and indecision among them. Still they fought with coolness and desperation, but every moment their assailants were reinforced by boys, workmen, clerks, students, coachmen, and in short, all classes. The firing became every moment more sharp.

I returned home, and after dinner was making my way again to the Palace Royal, when I met a band of men in Rue Vivienne, bearing the corpse of one of their unhappy comrades. As they passed the Rue Colbert, where there was, (was, indeed!) a Swiss post, their cries of vengeance were frightful.—They took the body to the Place de la Bourse, stripped and exhibited it, surrounded by candles, and amid unceasing cries of "Vengeance!" and "Aux armes, aux armes!" The report of an odd shot fell upon the ear at intervals; but although the streets were crowded, no other sound was heard, save those above mentioned. A little later and the lanterns were smashed: their long cords left dangling in the middle of the street, bring to mind the dreadful use made of them 41 years before. At 10 o'clock the wooden guard house of the Place de la Bourse was fired, and the gens d'armes expelled, and the guard house itself set on fire. A party of Sapeurs Pompiers (firemen) arrived to extinguish the flames, but they would not be allowed to act, and suffered themselves to be disarmed.

Lists of all the armourers' shops in Paris were attacked, and every weapon carried off. At 11 o'clock, comparative quiet reigned throughout Paris, but the whole of such a calm could not be misunderstood. At 4 o'clock in the morning the people began to assemble in many points, but strangely in the direction of the Place de Grève. It was conceived by calling this a strange direction, and in 5 minutes 15 feet of the street stones in the world found themselves engaged with the cavalry of the Guards. At 6 a small party of elderly men, National Guards, who with a zeal kind only equalled by that of the Lycéen students of the Ecole Polytechnique, had opened their arms on the Garde Royale—shouted and fired upon the Swiss Guards—taking a great care to avoid injuring the regiments of the line, engaged in amusement from that moment. The heroic Polytechnic students, the quarters St. Antoine and Marceau, which there gave 3 of 4 of their lives terrible looking women—those fiends of women and unnamed people look on and encourage the popular party.

For ten hours the war raged incessantly. On every hand, without intermission, musketry rolled, cannons thundered, shouts and cries were heard, and confined to a remote quarter of the town, which I found quiet as on ordinary occasions; but the cruel certainty that death, disease, and misery, the combatants every instant, the still more appalling doubt respecting the event, the dread of danger which menaced every man in Paris, and the doleful tolling of the tocsin, produced a sensation the nature of which may be conceived

I had not for 2 hours, at a window overlooking the city, with a Colonel of the Imperial Old Guard. His face was immovable, but he spoke not a word. His practised ear detected what I could not have discovered, for although a league and a half from the Hotel de Ville, the first words he uttered for 2 hours burst from his lipse with a tone of triumph—"Nous avons in point d' appui la."

The Hotel de Ville had surrendered, and the new sound proceeded from the victor and the retreating enemy. The "line" (the regiments of the line) fired no shot during the day. The 53d refused to act. The cannoniers of the Guard gave their pieces an angle of elevation which spared assailants, who spared not them, for the intention was not ascertained.

The cavalry were cut up in a hundred charges.

The tri colored flag soon floated on the tower of the Hotel de Ville, and on those of the Cathedral (Notre Dame)

The Ministers all ran off, save Delelle, me, who was thrown into prison for allowing some of the journals to be printed.

At 10 o'clock the Tuilleries and Louvre still held out, but at that moment I saw much along the Boulevard, part of a regiment of Lancers, whose appearance indicated extreme fatigue. They were quickly followed by a portion of a regiment of infantry of the Guard.

A regiment of Cuirassiers, mixed up with Gens d'armes de chasse, next followed—the horses cut up and the men fainting. Lastly a portion of a regiment of the line followed with a melancholy air. The remainder of the 3 regiments first mentioned were dead, and, the survivors with such soldiers of a regiment of the line, were on their way to join the king at St. Cloud, where they arrived in a most confused state yesterday.

The attack on the Louvre and Tuilleries was renewed early yesterday, and with success, but with great slaughter. The palace pillaged. The different barracks of the un happy Swiss Guards were carried in the course of the day, and the Swiss (having refused to surrender) cut to pieces A regiment of Hussars of the Guard marched in from Orleans yesterday morning, but hearing of the retreat of those above mentioned, they halted in the Place Louis XVI., and in the course of the day retreated upon St. Cloud, receiving a heavy fire on their way. At 4 o'clock in the evening there was not a man in arms against the people in Paris.—The tri-colored flag waved once more over all the public monuments. The joy was universal.

The appointment of General La Fayette to the command of the National Guard was a huge circumstance; 80,000 men will be organized to night. The Royal emblems and every mention of Royalty have disappeared every where. The king of France, whoever he shall be, must be a very limited Monarch to receive the approbation of the people.

Napoleon II is in the mouths of all the lower orders.

At the moment I write, there are placards posted, with these words—"No more Bourbons!"

July 31.

This is surely the most extraordinary notion on the face of the earth. The day before yesterday Paris was filled with 50,000 men engaged in mortal combat—its streets run rivers of blood, and reverberated the thunder of artillery—the roll of musketry—the perpetual tolling of the tocsin—the cheers of the combatants—the shrieks and groans of the wounded and dying. Yet, this morning all was calm. The military service was performed with order and precision by 100,000 men, all the power lodged in the hands of soldiers—under the influence, to be sure, of those heroic youths, the scholars of the Ecole Polytechnique, and the sympathies of the National Guards. A decent gravity reigned everywhere during the day. At every instant seems to be need men carrying off the wounded—it would be transported to the hospitals with safety; 1,500 of all parties are in the Hotel Dieu alone. While parties of the citizens were in the streets at all, every man present spontaneously and most respectfully took off his hat. The dead were also honorably disposed of.

The evening was, if possible, more interesting and imposing. Already had the opposed parties in the City Nassau been pacified, and with cries of "Vive le peuple" the city disguised by the superior orders as a mable, been put into possession of all the military posts of the metropolis, and now joined them with the air of veterans. Along the quays and streets the female inhabitants were to be seen wave and cheer, presenting

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 00 *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months.

☞ Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance.*

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year.*

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid; and a failure to notify a discon[illegible] previous to the expiration of the [illegible] will be invariably con[illegible] engagement.

[illegible] mail will be subject to [illegible] the subscribers.

[illegible] not exceeding a square, will [illegible] three times for $1, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

☞ Persons advertising must limit the time of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

☞ All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

Sheriffalty.

☞ We are authorized to announce HENRY LANKFORD, Esq. as a Candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county

July 7, 1829. wf?

☞ We are authorized to announce Dr. JAMES STEWART as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Dec. 15, 1829. w?

☞ We are authorized to announce Gen. MATTHIAS DASHIELL, as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

March 30, 1830.

☞ We are authorized to announce SAMUEL G. HOLBROOK, Esq. as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

June 29, 1830. tfl

☞ We are authorized to announce JAMES GOSLEE, Esq. as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

Jan. 19, 1830. wfl

☞ We are authorized to announce JOHN P. LANGFORD, Esq. as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.

March 2, 1830.

For the Assembly.

☞ We are authorized to announce JAMES HOOPER, Esq. as a Candidate to represent this county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

☞ We are authorized to announce Maj. WILLIAM DONE, as a candidate to represent this county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

June 1, 1830.

☞ We are authorized to announce DANIEL BALLARD, Esq. as a Candidate for the next House of Delegates.

☞ We are authorized to announce Col. ARNOLD E. JONES, as a Candidate to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

☞ We are authorized to announce JOHN C. WILSON, Jr. Esq. as a candidate to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates of Md.

May 25, 1830.

☞ We are authorized to announce PETER BELL, Esq. as a candidate to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates.

☞ We are authorized to announce JOHN J. DAVIS, Esq. as a Candidate to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

June 1, 1830.

☞ We are authorized to announce LITTLETON DENNIS TEACKLE, Esq. as a Candidate for the House of Delegates.

June 8, 1830.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Expo nas issued out of Somerset County Court and to me directed, at the suit of William Parker, against Thomas Holbrook, Henry Holbrook, George Jones, of Robt. and Ezekiel McGilliss, I have heretofore seized and taken in execution as the property of said Thomas Holbrook the following tracts or part of tracts of land, to wit: one tract of land called Last Purchase containing 100 acres more or less, one do. Kilso containing 200 acres, one do. called Vacancy containing 82 acres, part of a tract of land called Bengal containing 40 acres, which I shall expose at public sale to the highest and best bidder for cash at the Court house door, in the town of Princess Anne, on Tuesday the 21st of September next between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock P. M. to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the aforesaid writ.

GEO DASHIELL, late Shff.

August 24th, 1830.

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

I have taken the WAREHOUSE No.

87 Bowley's Wharf,

where I am now transacting a general COMMISSION BUSINESS. I offer my services particularly *for the sale of Grain*, having had considerable experience, for several years past, in the purchase and sale of all kinds, when in the employ of Messrs. Bradford & Couch.

WHITLEY M. BLOCH.

REFERENCES.

Messrs. Wm. McDonald & Son, } *Baltimore.*
" *Leller & Forman,* }

Baltimore, 2nd August 1830. aug10

COUNCIL CHAMBER,

August 25, 1830.

ORDERED, That the act to repeal all such parts of the Constitution and form of Government, as relate to the division of Frederick county into eleven Election Districts, and for other purposes; the act to alter and change all such parts of the Constitution and form of Government of this State, as relate to the division of Worcester county, into Election Districts; and the act to regulate the removal of proceedings in Criminal cases, and to make certain changes in the Constitution and form of Government for that purpose; be published once a week for three weeks in the Maryland Gazette and Carrolltonian, Annapolis—Republican and Gazette, Baltimore—Messenger, Snow Hill—Village Herald, Princess-Anne—Whig, Easton—Times, Centreville—Chronicle, Cambridge—Telegraph, Chestertown—Elkton Press, Elkton—Free Press, Rockville—Citizen, Frederick-Town—Hager's Town Mail—and Advocate, Cumberland.

JAMES MURRAY,
Clerk of the Council.

CHAPTER 168.

An act to repeal all such parts of the Constitution and form of Government; as relate to the division of Frederick county into eleven Election Districts, and for other purposes.

Section 1. *Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That all such parts of the Constitution and form of Government as direct that Frederick county shall be divided into eleven election districts, be, and they are hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted,* That Frederick county shall be divided into twelve separate election districts, and the additional district shall be taken and laid off from the third election district, as they are now numbered.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted,* That Patrick McGill, Junior, George Willyard, Col. John Thomas, Benjamin West and George Bowlus, of the third election district of the county aforesaid, be, and they are hereby authorized and appointed, or a majority of them, commissioners to lay off and divide anew the third election district, into two election districts, and to number the new election district formed out of the third election district; and to make choice of a place in the said new election district, so laid off, at which the election shall be held, having due regard to the accommodation of persons attendant upon such elections; and the said commissioners shall, on or before the third Monday in April, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, deliver to the Clerk of Frederick county court, a description in writing under their hands and seals, specifying plainly the boundaries and number of the election districts, so laid off by them; and also the place where the elections for such districts shall be held; and the said clerk shall record the same in the records of said county.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted,* That the sheriff of Frederick county shall give notice of the place of holding the election in such election district, so laid of anew, by causing the same to be inserted in one or more newspapers, printed in Frederick county, once a week for at least two months, previous to holding the election in October eighteen hundred and thirty one.

Sec. 5 *And be it enacted,* That if any of the commissioners named in this act, shall die, remove out of the county, or refuse to accept his appointment, before the first day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, the remaining commissioners, or a majority of them, are hereby authorized and directed to fill such vacancy or vacancies.

Sec. 6. *And be it enacted,* That each commissioner shall be entitled to receive at the rate of two dollars per day, for every day he shall act in the discharge of the duties imposed upon him, by this act, to be assessed and levied by the levy court of Frederick county, as other county charges are; which said sums, when levied and collected, shall be paid over as other county charges are.

Sec. 7. *And be it enacted,* that if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly of Maryland, after the next election of delegates, during the first session after such new election, as the Constitution and form of Government directs, in such cases, this act, and the alterations herein contained, shall constitute and be considered as a part of the constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

CHAPTER 190.

An act to alter and change all such parts of the Constitution and form of Government of this State, as relate to the division of Worcester County into Election Districts.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That all such parts of the Constitution and form of Government as relate to the division of Worcester county into election districts, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted,* That the third or Berlin district be laid off into two separate election districts, and that the residue of the districts in said county be and remain as they are.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted,* That if this act shall be confirmed by the next General Assembly after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the Constitution and form of Government directs, in such case this act and the alterations in the said Constitution contained therein, shall be considered as a part, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of the said Constitution and form of Government, to all intents and purposes, every matter and thing in the said Constitution and form of Government in anywise conflicting with, or contrary thereto, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled.

CHAPTER 224.

An act to regulate the removal of Proceedings in Criminal cases, and to make certain changes in the Constitution and form of Government for that purpose.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That if any person against whom an indictment shall be found for treason, murder, manslaughter, rape, arson, or for any other offence, which, according to the laws of this State, may be punished with death, or for libel, shall suggest in writing, supported by affidavit or other proper evidence, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in the court where such indictment is found, such court shall order a transcript or copy of the record of the proceedings in the prosecution, to be transmitted to the court having criminal jurisdiction in any adjoining county, either within the same district, or the county adjoining the district, in which the indictment is found, in which the same shall be heard and determined, in the same manner as if such prosecution had been originally instituted therein.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted,* That if any person against whom an indictment shall be found for any felony or misdemeanor, other than those herein before mentioned, or for any forcible entry and detainer, or forcible detainer, which may hereafter be removed to any county court or to Baltimore city court, shall suggest in writing, supported by affidavit or other proper evidence, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in the court where such indictment is found, or to which such inquisition shall be removed, it shall be in the discretion of the court and the said court is hereby authorized and empowered, if they shall deem a removal proper, to order a transcript or copy of the proceedings in the said prosecution to be transmitted to the court having criminal jurisdiction, in the adjoining county, either within the same, or any adjoining district, and the said prosecution, when so removed, shall be heard and determined in the same manner as if such prosecution had been originally instituted therein.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, as the Constitution and form of Government directs, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendments of the Constitution and form of Government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of said Constitution and form of Government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said Constitution and form of Government to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sept. 7, 1830.

The Lady's Book.

CHARLES ALEXANDER,

Of the Daily Chronicle, and well known as having been connected in the publication of the Saturday Evening Post and Casket,

Proposes, in conjunction with Louis A. Godey,

TO PUBLISH

A Monthly Literary Miscellany,

Under the above Title.

This work will be devoted especially to the service of the Ladies, and looking chiefly to them for patronage, no exertion will be spared to merit it. The plan contemplated varies materially from that of any of the American Periodicals now circulated; and if executed in the style the Proprietors believe to be within their means, will be found, they trust, to be an improvement, in some respects at least, upon the best of its predecessors. In the choice of materials, though original contributions of decided merit will always be acceptable, they never will be introduced to the exclusion of other articles of superior value. The numerous Magazines to be provided for the purpose of selection, will always afford a plentiful supply of matter suitable for the LADY'S BOOK, which, when republished, will possess for all but a few, the attraction of novelty. Extensive arrangements have been made at home and abroad that will give every facility to the ready attainment of the choicest and earliest productions. The design includes every thing which may be expected to afford entertainment and instruction, in an inviting form, to those for whom the work is intended. It is presumed too, that a *Miscellany* deserving the notice of the Ladies, cannot but prove worthy of the attention of the other sex. Among the subjects which may be enumerated as likely to be prominent, will be found MUSIC, including notices of new compositions, with occasional disquisitions on the science, and reprints of such NEW SONGS as may be thought worthy to be so distinguished; *Biographical Anecdotes, Tales* and *Interesting Narratives* from writers of real talent; the FASHIONS, with an illustrative engraving quarterly, fancifully colored. This department will be under the superintendence of persons well versed in the art, and no pains will be spared to render it not the least attractive part of the contents.

A word or two now and then will be introduced, touching those exercises and sports which are generally regarded as improving to both health and beauty, among which RIDING and DANCING may be specified; with appropriate wood cuts, by skilful artists. POETRY, of course will be one of the departments to which great attention will be paid; and EMBROIDERY, the *poetry of needle work*, will find its due space.—On this latter subject it will be difficult to find contributors who can write clearly but the engraver will be perfectly intelligible.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be issued in numbers, on the first of every month, and comprise fifty six large octavo pages, to be printed on a fine super royal paper, with entirely new type, and carefully stitched in colored covers.—Every number will contain a piece of *Music*, one *Copper plate Engraving*, and at least four *Wood Cuts*, illustrative of some of the contents; and every three months a *colored plate* of the *latest London* or *Paris Fashions*. The subscription price will be 3 dollars per annum, payable in advance—25 per cent semi-annually, will be added to all subscriptions that remain unpaid, and the work discontinued to those who neglect to settle up their arrears. Great attention will be paid to forward the work to country subscribers, they may receive it uninjured by mail transportation Agents, receiving subscriptions, & remitting the amount to publishers, will be allowed 15 per cent. discount, or a proportionate number of copies of the work. Address.

LOUIS A. GODEY & CO.
Daily Chronicle Office,
Philadelphia.

September 7, 1830.

☞ Subscriptions received at the Office of the Village Herald.

NOTICE.

The Public are respectfully informed that THE ELEGANT STEAM BOAT

PATUXENT,

Capt. GEO. WEEMS,

Has commenced, and is now running, on her regular route between

Baltimore and Salisbury & White-Haven, on the Wicomico River.

She will leave Baltimore every MONDAY EVENING at 5 o'clock, during the season, and arrive at White-Haven, at an early hour on Tuesday morning—which place she will leave at 9 o'clock the same Morning, and proceed up to Salisbury: *Returning*, she will leave Salisbury every TUESDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, and proceed to White-Haven, which place she will leave the same Afternoon at 4 o'clock, and arrive in Baltimore early on Wednesday morning.

Passengers wishing to proceed to PHILADELPHIA can by taking this route, be placed on board the morning line of Steam Boats from Baltimore to Philadelphia every Wednesday morning and arrive in Philadelphia early the same evening.

Lines of STAGES are about to be established for the conveyance of Passengers from Snow Hill, Princess Anne, &c. to Salisbury and White-Haven—and by this arrangement travellers from the lower Counties will find this a cheap, safe and expeditious route.

PASSAGE to or from Baltimore to any place on the Wicomico,	$3 00
Do. White-Haven to Salisbury	50
Children under 12 years of age half price	
Horses to or from Baltimore to Wicomico	$3 00
Four wheel carriages	8 00
Two wheel carriages	1 50
Freight on Hogsheads	1 00
Do. Barrels	25
Do. Grain or Salt, per bushel	6¼
Do. Boxes, per cubic foot	6
Do. Chairs, per dozen	1 50

All other articles in like proportion.

All Baggage at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.

JAMES CORNER & SON, Agents.

Baltimore, July 6, 1830.

☞ The proprietor of the Washington Hotel, Princess-Anne, will send a

conveyance to the steamboat Patuxent, at White Haven, every Tuesday, for the accommodation of passengers.

COACH, GIG AND

Harness Making,

AT QUANTICO,

BY CAREY & HILL,

Who, in addition to their old stock, have just received from Philadelphia & Baltimore, a good assortment of materials for the above business, among which they have a quantity of ash, for shafts, &c. which has been cut about five years, and of course well seasoned, and as good as can be had in the U. States. As to their workmen, they are as they believe, inferior to none in the State or elsewhere.

Cash, or any article of trade suitable for our markets, will be received in payment, and to good customers a credit can be given.

Further it is unnecessary to puff by a multiplicity of words—as we expect those who wish to deal to judge some for themselves.

We will only add that we insure our work as long as any other carriage maker will insure his, and we will sell as low as any other in the State.

July 27, 1830.

THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND

HAS commenced the Season, and will pursue her Routes in the following manner: Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening.

Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, and thence to Cambridge, if there should be any person on board for that place, and thence to Easton; or directly to Easton, if no passenger for Cambridge.

She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock for Chestertown, calling at the Company's wharf on Corsica Creek; and return from Chestertown, to Baltimore the same day calling at the wharf on Corsica Creek.

All baggage and Packages to be at the risk of the owners.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR,
Commander

Easton March 20—30, 1830.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued by John H. Bell, J. P. and to me directed at the suit of Thomas Morris use of William & Littleton Clavell against Pazey Riggin and Henry Banks, I have seized and taken in execution as the property of Henry Banks the following property, to wit: one negro boy named Elijah, whom I shall offer for sale at the Court-House door, in Princess-Anne, on Tuesday the 28th instant, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock A. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above claim, debt, interest and costs and the additional costs thereon.

SAML. McBRYDE, Cons.

Sept. 7, 1830.

Military Notice

IN obedience to Brigade orders th[e] Regiment Maryland Militia are orde[red to] meet at the Upper Ferry, for review [and in]spection, on Friday the 24th of Sept[ember] next. The line will be formed at 11 o['clock] A. M.

GEO. A. DASHIEL[L]
Col. Commandant of the 25th Reg[t.]

August 31, 1830.

Cash for Negroe[s]

We wish to purchase 200 [ne]groes for the New Orleans Market, an[d] give more than any purchaser that i[s] or may hereafter come in the mark[et] such as may suit us.

One of the firm wishes to buy famili[es for] his own use, and will give for them the [high]est prices—Letters addressed to us at [Prin]cess-Anne, will be attended to.

Woolfolks, Sanders & Ove[rly]

Sept. 14, 1830.

Election Notice

NOTICE is hereby given, that an [elec]tion, for the purpose of choosing

A Sheriff, of Somerset county,

Four Delegates, to represent [this] county in the next General Assemb[ly of] Maryland, will be held in the several [Elec]tion Districts of the county, on MON[DAY] the FOURTH day of OCTOBER ne[xt.]

JOSHUA BRATTAN, S[heriff.]

August 24, 1830.

Valuable Landed E[s]tate For Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the High C[ourt] of Chancery the subscriber, as Truste[e will] sell at public sale on WEDNESDAY [the] 15th day of September next, if fair, [the] valuable Farm lately belonging to R[obert] Jones, deceased, being the same wh[ich] said Robert Jones purchased from the [heirs] of Arthur Dashiell, deceased, conta[ining] near four hundred acres of land, mo[st of] which is valuable.

The terms of sale will be, that the [pur]chaser or purchasers pay one twelfth p[art of] the purchase money on the day of sale [and] the balance at the expiration of t[welve] months from the said day, with intere[st, to] be secured by a bond with security ap[prov]ed by the trustee—And upon the rat[ifica]tion of the sale by the Chancellor an[d] payment of the whole purchase money [the] subscriber is authorized to give a good [and] sufficient deed in fee simple for the said [land] free and clear of all right, title and int[erest] of both of the heirs of the said Robert J[ones] and Arthur Dashiell.

The sale will take place between the h[ours] of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. [on] the premises, which will be shewn to [any] person wishing to purchase the same by Edwin Dashiell, who lives on the farm.

WM. DONE, Truste[e.]

August 10, 1830.

State of Maryland, s[c.]

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPH[ANS] COURT,

August 10, 183[0.]

ON application of Benj[amin] Gravner, Administrator of Ja[mes] Graham, late of Somerset co[un]ty, deceased, it is ordered that he give [the] notice required by law, for creditors to [ex]hibit their claims against said deceased, [and] that the same be published once in each w[eek] for three successive weeks in a paper pr[int]ed at Princess Anne.

True copy. Test.
JAMES POLK, Reg. of W[ills]
for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Orde[r,]

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset coun[ty] hath obtained from the Orphans Cour[t of] said county in Maryland, letters of admi[nis]tration on the personal estate of JAM[ES] GRAHAM, late of said county, decea[sed.] All persons having claims against the said [de]ceased, are hereby warned to exhibit [the] same, with the vouchers thereof, to the s[ub]scriber on or before the 24th of March ne[xt,] they may otherwise by law be excluded fr[om] all benefit of said estate. Given under [my] hand this 10th day of August, A. D. 1830.

BENJAMIN GRAVNER, A[dm'r]
of J. Graham, dec'd.

August 17, 1830.

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHAN[S] COURT,

August 10th, 1830.

ON application of Sarah La[n]dreth, Administratrix of JOH[N] LANDRETH, late of Somer[set] county, deceased, it is ordered that she g[ive] the notice required by law, for creditors [to] exhibit their claims against said deceas[ed,] and that the same be published once in ea[ch] week for three successive weeks in a pa[per] printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test.
JAMES POLK, Reg. of W[ills]
for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given.

That the subscriber of Somerset coun[ty] hath obtained from the Orphans Court of s[aid] county, in Maryland, letters of administ[ra]tion on the personal estate of JOHN LA[N]DRETH, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the s[aid] deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit t[he] same, with the vouchers thereof, to the s[ub]scriber, on or before the 24th of March ne[xt,] they may otherwise by law be excluded fr[om] all benefit of said estate. Given under [my] hand this 10th day of August, A. D. 1830.

SARAH LANDRETH, Adm'x.
J. Landreth, dec'd.

☞ There are many copies of deeds, plo[ts] &c. among the papers of the above nam[ed] deceased, which might be valuable to p[er]sons concerned; and, if any should desire [it] they can have search made for them on [ap]plication to ROBT. PATTERSON.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

VOL. IV. TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 28, 1830. **NO. 26.**

From the Richmond Enquirer.

THE CHEROKEES.

We lay before our readers the correspon-nce between Mr. Wirt and the Governor Georgia. The reply of the latter is spicy d piquant enough. We understand the lowing to be facts; and we state them at s time, because they serve to explain par-ular allusions in those letters. We under-nd then that the Cherokees are governed a Council of about thirty; most, if not of whom, are not Indians, but mixt breeds and that these govern the tribe in most es with an almost arbitrary will. This garchy had been in the habit of receiv- the Annuity from the government of the States—no portion of which was ever, or y rarely, distributed among the Indians mselves—but these privileged mixed eds received the annuity, and applied a t of it to the support of the Phoenix Press, the support of a Bank, or any other pur-e, for their own benefit, under the pre-t of supporting the government, and of ancing the interests of the *Nation.*—ese men, who enjoy most of the benefits the Oligarchy, are of course opposed to igration, and are the most active in en-ing Counsel, and carrying up the case to Supreme Court of the U. States. These the "polished gentlemen" to whom Mr. rt alludes. Ross, the Chief of the tribe, himself one of the mixed breeds, with bably not more than 1-5th or 1-6th of In-n blood in his veins—with little or none the copper color on his skin. Others of Council are also mixt—and of different portions of Indian blood. These are the ple who clamor against Removal—fee-lawyers and seeking injunctions. But the at body of the Indians are poor and mis-ble—wretched in their appearance—and fiting little, or nothing, by the annuities the U. States—These facts furnish a key most of the ensuing Correspondence, and the various views of the Chiefs of the erokee tribe. We are indebted, for these ers to the Georgia Journal of the 2[illegible]th. We subjoin the comments of the rnal on this occasion:

The "Athenian" of Georgia speaks of n Ross, principal Chief, as having pas-sed through Athens, on his return home m Charleston, where he had gone, it is id, to obtain an injunction from Judge nson against the gold diggers."—The gusta Chronicle of the 4th also states that had passed through that City a few days o" that the Editor learned from a con-sation with him that "He anticipates that Indian question will be brought before U. S. District Court, by a refusal to com-with the operation of the State laws, or appeal to it from the State jurisdiction, that it will be carried from there to the preme Court."—The Editor presumes t he "is *entirely* a white man, having not slightest tincture of Indian manners or pearance, and in fact bearing probably as ng a contrast to the Indian, as is to be nd in the features, complexion, expres-n, form, or stature of the white man."—ch are the Men, whom Mr. Wirt speaks of Indians who rule the Cherokees—in fact, fit by the annuity of the U. States, contest right of jurisdiction of Georgia over her nsel & prevent the great body of the poor wretched Indians from bettering their dition to the West of the Mississippi.

WIRT AND THE CHEROKEES.

Mill. Recill., Aug. 28.

Since the article, on Indian Affairs in an-er part of our paper, was arranged, we e seen it stated in the public prints that n Ross was on his way to visit Judge son of the U. S. Court, and that if any ouragement is received from him, Judge shall is next to be visited.

This matter is rapidly approaching its fi-result. As one of the important mea-is connected with it, we call the atten of the reader to the correspondence ween Mr. Wirt and Governor Gilmer ished in this paper. They cannot be erwise than highly gratified with the man in which the gross indignity offered to r State, has been repelled by their chief gistrate. Has it come to this, that a sov-gn and independent State is to be in-ed, by being asked to become a party, re the Supreme Court, with a few sav-s residing on her territory!!!—Unparallel impudence.

As we suggest in another part of this pa-we verily expect that the next move-t will be an attempt on the part of the rokee nation to extend the Indian laws the people of Georgia. We will be here-surprised at nothing that may occur in quarter. The Indians will find plenty of backers in the other States in a project of this sort.

In connexion with this subject, we intend-ed to publish in this paper, Judge Clayton's charge to the grand jury of Clarke county; but to enable us to dispose of Judge Wayne's speech at once, we were compelled, very re-luctantly, to postpone the publication of the charge till next week. *Journal.*

Mr. Wirt to Gov. Gilmer.

Baltimore, June 4th, 1830.

Sir—A just respect for the State of Geor-gia, and a desire to avoid a misconstruction which might be attended with evil conse-quences, seem to me to call for a communi-cation which, under other circumstances, might be well deemed officious and intru-sive. The excitement with regard to the Indians within your borders is already so high, and, in this state of feeling, measures of the most innocent character are so easily misapprehended and converted into causes of offence, that I persuade myself your Excel-lency will at least approve the motive of this letter as a measure of peace.

The Cherokee nation have consulted me, professionally as to their rights under their various treaties with the United States. A-mong other questions they have asked me whether, under the Federal constitution, laws and treaties, the State of Georgia has the right to extend her laws, compulsorily, into their nation; and whether this question can or cannot be carried for decision to the Su-preme Court of the United States? I am fully aware of the seriousness of these questions, and regret exceedingly that they have arisen. I foresee distinctly the conse-quences which may be made to [illegible] from giving the controversy this direc-tion; and yet if it be met and conducted with proper temper, as I trust it will, it is [illegible] as apparent that it may prove the means [illegible] peaceful accommodation. I have not sought this consultation. It has been cast upon me in the usual and regular practice of my profession, and according to my understand-ing of my professional duties, I am not at liberty to refuse my advice or my services to any one who [illegible] them [illegible] [illegible] is nothing more in [illegible] than those rights are [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] land.

It is my [illegible] with the con-stituted authorities of the State of Georgia, on the question of her power to extend her laws into the Cherokee nation; and the late debates in Congress will have satisfied your Excellency that the opinion I am not sin-gular, but that I hold it in common with ma-ny of the most [illegible] lawyers on our continent. We may be wrong; and, as infal-libility is not the lot of mortals, those who hold the opposite opinion may possibly be wrong. Fortunately there exists a tribunal [illegible] to which this difference of opinion may be quietly and peaceably settled, as the ju-dicial tribunal [illegible] regularly refer[illegible]. I perceive that in the [illegible] to which I have alluded, [illegible] has been supposed to warp the judgment on one side of this question, and interest on the other. In the Supreme Court of the U. States, we shall find a tribunal as impartial and as en-lightened as can be expected on this earth [illegible] It was this [illegible] that the Che-rokee nation have a right to [illegible] it in their favor. [illegible] the [illegible] U. States [illegible] the *domestic* [illegible] States of the Union.

I have told the people that I am willing to assist them in bringing their rights for [illegible] before the Supreme Court of the United States on the condition that they con-duct themselves peaceably towards the peo-ple of Georgia, and of the U. States, and that they make the question purely a ques-tion of law [illegible] that I will [illegible] them [illegible] the first [illegible] aggression by violence on their part [illegible] around them. When [illegible] their nation. It is but [illegible] those of the nation who [illegible] and who compose the delegation that have been at Washington through the winter, I have not discovered the slightest disposition [illegible] They [illegible] formed [illegible] our language correctly [illegible] ners evince all the ma[illegible] the culture and courtesy of [illegible] circles. They assure me that their people at home have abandoned the habits of savage life, and subsist by agriculture and the other useful pursuits of civilized so-cieties. They profess, and I believe, with en-tire sincerity, to be willing to make the ques-tions of their rights under their treaties, questions of pure law, for the decision of our own courts; as I perceive by the report-ed debate in Congress that a measure of this sort has been anticipated, and that one of your enlightened Senators in that body expressed a strong and without doubt, a sin-cere conviction that the decision of the Judi-ciary would, if it should ever be asked, be in favor of the right of the State to legis-late over the Cherokee nation. I cannot but indulge the hope that in proposing to bring this question before the Supreme Court, I shall have advised a measure rather pleasing than otherwise, to the State of Georgia.

Be this as it may, I cannot reconcile it to my own sense of propriety to have any a-gency in this affair without apprizing your Excellency, frankly and respectfully, of what is intended. I desire to have it distinctly un-derstood, on every hand, that neither the people nor their counsel aim at any thing more in this movement, than an open, peace-able and respectful appeal to the opinion of our own courts, the courts of the Union.

Your Excellency will not understand me as asking or expecting that you will take the trouble to answer this letter. My object is single and sincere; it is simply to avoid all appearance of concealment, and all misap-prehension or surprise on the part of the State of Georgia, by advising your Excel-lency fairly and openly, of the measure in contemplation, and by assuring you that there is no other purpose in view than a quiet, peaceable and respectful reference of the questions of law and right in dispute be-tween the State of Georgia and the Chero-kee People, to the highest Court of our na-tion, the Supreme Court of the U. States.

Your Excellency will permit me to assure you, farther, that in the future measures which may grow out of this controversy, so far as they shall be under my direction, care will be taken to give as little trouble as possible to the constituted authorities of the State of Georgia and the discussion will be conduct ed with all the respect for that State and its laws which may consist with the proper as-sertion of what I consider the rights of this unfortunate people.

The decision may be expedited by mak-ing a case, by consent, if that course should suit the views of the State of Georgia. It is not asked, however, but suggested merely for your consideration, with an assurance that it should it meet your approbation, the Cherokees will cheerfully concur in the mea-sure.

The motives which have led me to trou-ble you with this communication, make it e-qually proper, I think, that I should submit a copy of it to the President of the United States; and I shall place another copy in the hands of the Cherokee delegation, in order that they may distinctly see and remember the conduct which is expected from their people, and, what, alone, they have a right to expect from me.

I have the honor to remain, sir, most res-pectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. WIRT.

His Excellency *George R. Gilmer,*
Governor of Georgia.

Gov. Gilmer to Mr. Wirt.
Executive Department, Geo.
Milledgeville, 19th June, 1830.

Sir—Your communication addressed to the Governor of Georgia has been received informing him of your employment by the Cherokee Indians to counsel them against the operation of the laws of the State, and pro-posing a reference of what you have thought proper to call the dispute between the Che-rokee nation and the State of Georgia, to the Supreme Court of the United States. The Governor of Georgia knows of no reason why he should be notified that professional duty required of you to take fees of all who ask your advice. Georgia claims no jurisdiction over the Lawyers of Maryland. Your justi-fication will have become appropriate when that State interferes with your professional business. Why it should be the *inspection* of a citizen of Maryland (as you say it is yours) to deter with the constituted au-thorities of Georgia, is not very clearly un-derstood. You are neither responsible for the legislation of the State, nor subject to its control. There is no doubt but that ma-ny of the Lawyers distinguished like your-self (as you say) profess to believe that the [illegible] has usurped authority and violated the [illegible] treaties in passing laws for the pro-tection of its rights, and punishing the crimes of the Indian people who reside with-in its limits. It is known that the extent of the jurisdiction of Georgia, and the policy of removing the Cherokees and other Indi-ans to the west of the Mississippi have be-come party questions. It is not, therefore, surprising that those who engage in the struggle for power, should find usurpation and tyranny in the measures of the Gov-ernment [illegible] as the [illegible] office, or the logic of [illegible] may enlighten their understandings. What you say of the [illegible] of the constituted authorities of Georgia a [illegible] of universal application, and can have no meaning but by your inten-tion to render the application particular.

You say the Supreme Court of the Unit-ed States is a high, impartial and enlight-ened tribunal. Why such commendation?

The [illegible] to use your pro-fessional [illegible] to prevent your clients, the Indians, from committing violence upon the people of Georgia is very kind, coming [illegible] does from a private citizen of another State, and well with [illegible] to create an obli-gation upon the people whose safety is in-tended [illegible] with the favor to be received.

The [illegible] Georgia of La[illegible] that you [illegible] the Cherokees [illegible] made with [illegible] the Mississippi of the policy of the President were sustained by Congress. To prevent this result as soon as it became highly probable that the Indian land would pass, the Cherokees were persuaded that the right of self government could be secured to them by the power of the Supreme Court in defiance of the legislation of the General and State Governments. It was not known, however, until the receipt of your letter, that the spirit of resistance to the laws of the State and views of the United States, which have of late been evident among the Indians, had in any manner been occasioned by your advice. Although insurrection a-mong the Indian people of Georgia may be the consequence of your proceedings and those who act in unison with you, the consti-tuted authorities of the State disclaim all right to interfere with you in any manner so long as you keep yourself beyond the juris diction of the State.

You have thought proper to give the gov-ernor of Georgia an account of the civiliza-tion of the Cherokees, describing those whom you have known, to be polished gen-tlemen, and those whom you do not know, to have ceased to be savages. What you say of the intelligence of the members of the Cherokee tribe who were in Washington Ci-ty last winter, is partly true, and equally des-criptive of many others. They are not Indi-ans, however, but the children of white men, whose corrupt habits or vile passions led them into connection with the Cherokee tribe. It is not surprising that the white men and the children of white men have availed themselves of the easy means of acquiring wealth which the Cherokee Territory has presented for thirty or forty years; nor that intelligence and spirited activity should in-crease with their increased wealth; nor that when wealth, intelligence and industry were confined to the whites and the children of white men, that the power over the tribe should become centered in the same hands. But that these causes were calculated to produce similar effects upon the Indians, the real aborigines, is disproved by every exam-ple among the thousands which the experi-ence of the two last centuries has furnished in every part of this continent. The Chero-kees have lost all that was valuable in their Indian character, have become spiritless, de-pendent and depraved; as the whites and their children have become wealthy, intelli-gent and powerful. So long as the Chero-kees retained their primitive habits, no dis-position was shown by the States under the protection of whose government they resided, to make them subject to their laws. Such policy would have been cruel, because it would have interfered with their habits of life, the enjoyments peculiar to Indian peo-ple, and the kind of Government which ac-corded with those habits and enjoyments. It was the power of the whites and their children among the Cherokees that des-troyed the ancient laws, customs, and au-thority of the tribe, and subjected the na-tives to the rule of that most oppressive of Governments, an Oligarchy. There is nothing surprising in this result. From the charac-ter of the people and the causes operating upon them, it could not have been otherwise. It was this state of things that rendered it obligatory upon the State of Georgia, to vindicate her right of sovereignty by abol-ishing all Cherokee Government within its limits. Whether intelligent or ignorant, the state of Georgia has passed no laws violative of the liberty, personal security, or private property of any Indian. It has been the ob-ject of humanity and wisdom, to separate the two classes among them, giving the rights of citizenship to those who are capa-ble of performing its duties and properly es-timating its privileges, and increasing the enjoyment, and the probability of future im-provement to the ignorant and idle, by re-moving them to a situation where the in-ducements to action will be more in accord-ance with the character of the Cherokee people.

Your suggestion that it would be conve-nient and satisfactory, if yourself, the Indi-ans, and the Government would make up a law case to be submitted to the Supreme Court for the determination of the question whether the Legislature of Georgia has competent authority to pass laws for the government of the Indians residing within its limits, however courteous the manner and conciliatory the phraseology, cannot but be considered exceedingly disrespectful to the Government of the State. No one knows better than yourself that the Govern-or would grossly violate his duty and exceed his authority, by complying with such a sug-gestion, and that both the letter and spirit of the powers conferred by the Constitution up-on the Supreme Court forbid its adjudica-ting such a case. Your suggestion is but an evi-dence of the state of that contest in which the advocates of power, are exerting them-selves to increase the authority of the De-partments of the General Government, whilst the friends of liberty and the rights of the people are in opposition endeavoring to sustain the sovereignty of the States. It is hoped that the efforts of the General Gov-ernment to execute its contract with Geor-gia, to secure the continuance and advance the happiness of the Indian tribes, and to give quiet to the country, may be so effec-tually successful as to prevent the necessity of any further interference upon this subject.

Yours, &c.

GEORGE R. GILMER.

William Wirt, Esq.

From the Hagerstown Mail of Sept. 17.

Freemen of Washington County,—In vot-ing for Commissioners of the Tax, bear in mind that the law giving to you the pri-vilege was passed last session of the Legisla-ture, that you are indebted to the Jackson party for that law—*and also bear in mind that the [illegible] and Clay men [illegible] other places in the county, petitioned [illegible] the passage of that law* or in case of its pas-sage, they asked the Legislature to require A PROPERTY QUALIFICATION in the voter. Freemen recollect this, when Adams or Clay men, who are now out as candidates for Commissioners, ask for your votes—particularly the candidate of Clear Spring, Henry Fiery, Esq. who will probably hear more from us on this subject next week.

If the Clay candidates should, by possi-bility be elected from this county, we may look for the passage of a law preventing all men, except those who have a *property qual-ification*, from voting—such is their doctrine, and such, we have no doubt, would be their practice.—*ib.*

Go away! Property Qualification!

Nearly all the leading, and some of the led-by-the-nose, Clay-men, in this place, signed the *property qualification* petition—we shall give it to them with their names next week—in the mean time we beg leave to draw the attention of every non property holder to the fact ☞*that the Adams men who are now asking you to vote for them as Commissioners were opposed to your having that privilege;* they wanted to place you on a footing with the slaves on their farms, they wanted to deprive you of the blessings hand-ed down to you by your forefathers and seal-ed with their blood—if after knowing this fact there is a poor man in the county who will give his vote to an Adams man for com-missioner he is unworthy of the name of a freeman.—*ib.*

Election Notice!

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Elec-tion, for the purpose of choosing

A Sheriff, of Somerset county, and Four Delegates, to represent said

county in the next General Assembly of Maryland, will be held in the several elec-tion Districts of the county, on MONDAY the FOURTH day of OCTOBER next.

JOSIAH BRATTAN, Shff.

August 24, 1830.

The Lady's Book.

CHARLES ALEXANDER,

Of the Daily Chronicle, and well known as having been connected in the publication of the Saturday Evening Post and Casket,

Proposes, in conjunction with Louis A. Godey,

TO PUBLISH

A Monthly Literary Miscellany,

Under the above Title.

This work will be devoted especially to the service of the Ladies, and looking chiefly to them for patronage, no exertion will be spared to merit it. The plan contemplated varies materially from that of any of the A-merican Periodicals now circulated; and if executed in the style the Proprietors believe to be within their means, will be found, they trust, to be an improvement, in some res-pects at least, upon the best of its predeces-sors. In the choice of materials, though o-riginal contributions of decided merit will always be acceptable, they never will be in-troduced to the exclusion of other articles of superior value. The numerous Magazines to be provided for the purpose of selection, will always afford a plentiful supply of mat-ter suitable for the LADY'S BOOK, which, when republished, will possess for all but a few, the attraction of novelty. Extensive arrangements have been made at home and abroad that will give every facility to the early attainment of the choicest and earliest productions. The design includes ev-ery thing which may be expected to afford entertainment and instruction, in an inviting form, to those for whom the work is intend-ed. It is presumed to effect a *Miscellany* de-serving the notice of the Ladies, cannot but prove worthy of the attention of the other sex. Among the subjects which may be enu-merated as likely to be presented, will be found MUSIC, [illegible] of new compositions, with [illegible] on the [illegible] a NEW SONG [illegible] and *Fancy Needle* [illegible] at [illegible], the FASHIONS, with an elegant [illegible] engraving, [illegible] colored. [illegible] the superior [illegible] art, [illegible] it not [illegible] the contents.

[illegible] will be intro-duced, touching [illegible] parts [illegible] RIDING [illegible] specified; with appropriate [illegible] skilful ar-tists. POETRY, of course, will be one of the departments [illegible] attention will be paid, and EMBROIDERY, the *pre-tty* [illegible] On this latter [illegible] find contributors [illegible] the engraver will be [illegible].

CONDITIONS.

The work will be issued [illegible] on the first of every month, [illegible] six large [illegible] super royal paper, [illegible] and [illegible] covers. Every number will contain [illegible] of *Mu-sic*, one [illegible] and at least four [illegible] some of the contents, [illegible] *colored* [illegible] *Pen Fashions* [illegible]

[illegible] LOUIS A. GODEY & CO.

Daily [illegible]

September 7, 1830.

[illegible] subscriptions received at the Office of the Village Herald.

Prospectus of Bicknell's

Counterfeit Detector.

[illegible] a [illegible] good type, containing a good quantity of reading matter, as well as a list of prices current, a bank table [illegible] all [illegible] to prove serviceable to every class of business, merchant and store-keeper. It will be [illegible] two weeks, re-published on Saturday, and contains the la-test intelligence up to that period, and will be sent away by the mails which leave the city on the day of its publication. The terms of the "*Counterfeit Detector*" will be *two dollars* per annum payable in advance. Three copies will be sent for five dollars.—Address

ROBERT T. BICKNELL,
118 Chestnut street, Philad.

Sept. 7, 1830.

PRO PATRIA LIBERTATIS.

VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 28, 1830.

KENTUCKY--THE WEST.

The latest intelligence from Kentucky confirms what we formerly published—*Mr. Clay has met with a signal overthrow in his own State*—in fact the whole West sustains the wise and popular administration of President Jackson. We know that the attempt is made to deceive the people on this subject in order that it may have a bearing on the election in this State—But, "it 's no use." The People have not forgotten who deceived them on former occasions.

To all who place any confidence in the pretensions of the Opposition in regard to their strength in the West,—which pretensions generally originate in the Marylander and are disseminated by its satellites—and to all who are so reckless as to risk their money upon what is said of Mr. Clay's strength by that veracious print, we recommend to seriously consider the following extracts, and then determine whether what is now said by those prints is not merely the repetition of their old falsehoods:

From the Marylander of Sept. 10, 1828.

"Dr. BLAKE. Notwithstanding the *false assertions* and *predictions* of the Jackson editors, it will be perceived that Dr. Blake has been elected a member of Congress, from the 1st election district of Indiana."

[Dr. Blake was NOT elected.]

From the Marylander of Sept. 24, 1828.

"The success of the cause of the administration in LOUISIANA, (!) KENTUCKY and INDIANA (!) has *secured* to Mr Adams 24 votes. When we add to them the 16 votes of OHIO (! which are CERTAIN BEYOND ALL DOUBT (!!) it gives him *forty* out of *forty six* votes, to which the *western states* are entitled. These with the 52 (!) of the NEW ENGLAND STATES, the 24 (!!) votes in NEW YORK, 10 (!!) in MARYLAND, 8 in NEW JERSEY, and 3 in DELAWARE, will give 137 votes, six more than enough to elect him. With this view of the case, there CANNOT *be a rational* DOUBT of Mr Adams' re-election, without at all drawing on PENNSYLVANIA (!!) and the best informed men in that State, think *his chance* of obtaining its vote *equally as good as that of General Jackson!*"

[In Louisiana, Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, Adams did not receive a solitary electoral vote; the latter state gave a majority of 51,600 against him—Upon the whole, he was beaten more than two to one.]

From the Marylander of Oct. 10.

"THE SIGNAL TRIUMPH OF THE FRIENDS OF MR ADAMS in Maryland has completely *sealed the fate* of the Jackson cause. It is placed BEYOND ALL DOUBT that John Q Adams will BE RE-ELECTED. He will get 51 votes in New England; 41 IN THE WEST; 21 in New York; 10 in Maryland; 8 in New Jersey, and 3 in Delaware, making in the whole 132 votes, *six more than enough* to make him President. Besides these, he has a *chance (!!)* of obtaining those in PENNSYLVANIA and NORTH CAROLINA, *and it is* POSSIBLE *he may get* VIRGINIA!!!" [*Prophets!!*]

Oct. 21.—OHIO will notwithstanding" (the defeat of John C. Wright) "give TWENTY THOUSAND majority for Adams."

[Ohio gave a majority of several thousand for Jackson.]

From the Marylander of Oct. 22.

"OHIO true to herself and the high expectations of the friends of Liberty, it will be perceived, has *crushed the Jackson Adder* that would have thrust his fangs into her vitals. Thrice *hail* our sister! OHIO IS HERSELF! THE COUNTRY IS SAFE, AND JACKSONISM IS AT AN END!!! *Again we cry to Ohio—Great sister we greet thee;—thou art worthy of thy breeding, and thy sires!*"

[This was really *very pretty* talk, but it *unfortunately* was not all true; and this seems to be the failing of coalition statements still. We might select from the Marylander a hundred falsehoods of the above kind—But enough—let the Opposition go on—So long as we keep TRUTH on our side we shall continue to triumph in spite of its opposite.

From the Providence Patriot.

A Comparison.—Two men, a Jackson man and a Clay man, were holding a political dispute in the country, the other day, when a cart, which had been separated from its team, came rolling down the hill with great swiftness. Idle the driver stood at the top of the hill, holding up his hands and making outcries that were sad to hear, but stirring not a step to benefit his condition. "*Do you see* that vehicle" said a Clay man—"thus is the Union on the down hill to destruction." The Jackson man, catching up a large block that lay in the way, ran towards the vehicle, threw it under the wheels and stopped its progress; and then turning to the Clay man, he exclaimed, pointing at the block, "*Do you see that* VETO!" So the vehicle *might* have gone to ruin, for all that a Clay man would have done to prevent it; and so the Union might. If President Jackson had not by his veto, placed a block under the wheel, a few years would have seen the ark of our safety at the bottom of the hill in ruins.

The Kentucky Reporter argues that the nomination of Mr. Clay is *not desirable*—"sour grapes."

Louisville Advertiser.

JACKSON TRIUMPH IN MAINE.

Returns received since our last, make the success of the *Jackson* party in the *Maine election*, certain. The opposition, (for a wonder) give it up, and with many groans concede that they have been defeated,—and that the strength of Jackson in Maine, is too much for them. Maine has taken her stand by the side of New Hampshire, in the support of Republican principles, the constitution, and *Jackson*, the firm supporter and advocate of both.

We are highly gratified at this result; we rejoice that in spite of the desperate efforts of the opposition to deceive and mislead the people, the personal, and we may add unscrupulous exertions of Holmes and Sprague, to misrepresent the character and traduce the principles of this administration.—we rejoice, that another "New England State," has deserted the opposition alliance, and ranged herself on the side of the administration.

The next time that our opponents reckon up the *fifty one* votes of New England, which "*will not go for Jackson, and may not go for Clay,*" let them deduct the *seventeen* votes of Maine and New Hampshire, and count up only *thirty four* votes, as at all contingent, waiting the development of opposition strength, ready to be thrown into the scale of their strongest man. These *thirty four* with the 3 of Delaware, and a few scattering votes in Maryland, are all that the opposition can now count up even as *probable*; certainties we do not know that they have any out of Massachusetts.

Yet we are daily hearing vaunts of their strength, and "terrible" promises of what they mean to do.

The *West* has rejected Clay; and the *East* is leaving Webster. The latter, however, musters the most strength, and we propose that he should run as the opposition candidate, with Clay as his Vice-President. It will make the strongest ticket they can muster, and will probably have as many as *fifty* votes!

The New York Journal of Commerce of Saturday, says:

"The additional returns place the election of Judge Smith, the Jackson candidate for Governor, beyond a question. Messrs. Anderson and McIntire, (Jacksonians) are re elected to Congress, and the Jackson candidate is no doubt elected in Oxford district. In the district composed of Penobscot and Somerset counties, now represented by Mr. Butnam, six towns give for Mr. Phelps, (anti Jackson) 894; Bates (Jackson) 736.

A postscript to the Augusta Patriot, dated Wednesday last, says.

Tuesday Evening, half past 10.

☞We have just received the returns from York county—595 majority for Smith. Last year parties were about equal. We have 15 Representatives out of 23. Mr. Speaker Goodenow and Gamaliel E. Smith are not elected!! Representative to Congress has 700 majority. Our Senators are all elected.

Further returns from Cumberland shew a majority for Smith of about 100—nett gain 400.

Mr. Kent, the federal Representative of Bangor has lost his election, and Mr. Parks fills his place.

Judge Smith has a nett gain in all the towns heard from of from 1200 to 1500!!

We shall have unquestionably a decided majority in both branches of the Legislature, and Smith will be elected by a majority of from 1000 to 2000 votes. There is no room to doubt.

The Boston Statesman, has received the complete returns from the Saco Democrat. For Governor, Smith has 4,524; Hunton 3,864. Last year the votes were for Smith 3,576; Hunton 3,515. The Senators, Messrs. Sweet, Pike and Goodwin, are carried by about the same majority. For Congress, the Jackson candidate, Mr. M'Intire, is elected, having 4267, against Scamman's 3502. In Alfred (John Holmes' town no longer) B. J. Herrick is chosen representative, over Daniel Goodenow, the opposition speaker last year, *and son-in-law of John Holmes.*

Balt. Repub.

From the Eastern Argus.

☞We publish to day all the received returns of the votes given in this State for Governor. The returns of York, Cumberland, and Kennebeck counties are complete, exhibiting an increase for the Republican Ticket, *of twelve hundred and forty-one*, in these three counties only! The Republican candidate has succeeded by a majority of more than FIFTEEN HUNDRED in the State.

Our Senate consists of twenty members. *Twelve* of the Republican candidates for the Senate have been elected, beyond dispute; and a considerable majority of the House will be decidedly *republican*, and open, avowed and unwavering friends of the national administration!

Mr. *Anderson*, in Cumberland District, Mr *McIntire* in York District, Mr. *Holland* in Oxford District, and Mr. *James* in Hancock and Washington District, the republican candidates for Congress, have severally been elected by *powerful majorities!*

RETURNS.

	1830. Smith.	Hunton.	1829. Smith.	Hunton.
York	4524	3866	3576	3515
Cumberland	5408	4275	4619	3952
Lincoln	3231	4090	2370	3313
Kennebec	2998	5215	2042	4427
Oxford	2797	2007	2575	1769
Somerset	1284	2017	1713	2105
Hancock	771	767	911	1098
Penobscot	1943	1210	1924	1327
Waldo	5042	1438	2487	932
	25998	24885	22217	22438
1 Town in Lincoln Co. to be heard from, gave last year	42	00		
11 Towns in Oxford Co. not heard from, gave last year	348	225		
18 Towns in Somerset not heard from, gave last year	821	566		
14 Towns in Hancock not heard from gave last year	423	470		
20 Towns in Penobscot not heard from, gave last year	789	431		
Washington county gave last year	843	828		
Smith's aggregate	29264	27405		
Hunton's do.	27405			

Maj. for Smith 1859

The preceding returns are official. It will be perceived; that on the supposition that those towns not yet heard from will give only the same results as they did last year, Mr *Smith's* majority over Mr. Hunton will be 1859! We doubt not that it will turn out to be all of TWO THOUSAND.

The following article we find in the Philadelphia Sentinel, in relation to some alleged discordant engagements entered into by Mr. Wirt, in relation to the Indian Question. It consists of a letter addressed to the Editor of that paper, from a source, for the respectability of which he vouches, and the remarks of the editor thereon.

"Some years before the cession of Florida to the United States, the Indians claiming a similar right in regard to the land which the Cherokees and Creeks are now urging for *political purposes*, to set up, sold and ceded to the great commercial house of Panton, Leslie & Co. or as subsequently called John Forbes & Co. then in Florida, an extensive tract of land, consisting of several hundred square miles, (of more extent we believe, than at least two states of the Union) and estimated by many to be worth two millions of dollars! This cession of the Indians, although not confirmed by the crown of Spain, was, it is said, by some means procured to be approved of by the person then acting as the Governor of West Florida, or of Pensacola. Since the treaty with Spain, the assignees of Forbes & Co. have instituted legal proceedings for the recovery of the land against the U. States in the court of Florida. The suit was commenced before General Jackson's elections. Mr. Wirt's duty as Attorney General under Mr. Adams, called upon him to assist in the defence of the United States, in that suit; especially was it his duty to argue it in behalf of the United States, when it came before the Supreme Court, where it will ultimately be decided. Mr. Berrien the new Attorney General, being counsel for the claimants, could not, of course *change sides*, and shortly after the election of Gen. Jackson, Mr Wirt was employed, and has, or is to have *a large fee* for the *continuance* of his services in behalf of the government. The case was argued in the Florida Court, in July last, and as the decision of the Judge is expected in October, it will probably come up before the Supreme Court at the next term. One of the principal and important questions in the case is the right of the Indians to sell the land, and it is Mr. Wirt's duty as counsel for the government, to argue the *very opposite* of the doctrine which he has advocated in behalf of the Cherokees. It can scarcely be possible that he could have been ignorant that this question arose in this case, and that his duty to the United States required him to contend for this ground, as it is believed his assistance was rendered in the preparation of the case below."

The facts stated in the foregoing extract from a letter, we have received from a gentleman acquainted with the circumstances, and to whose authority we give full credence, place Mr. Wirt in an unenviable position.—The people and especially the settlers upon this land, entitled if the title of the U. States is confirmed to pre-emption, and therefore particularly interested in the establishment of the defence, will not be satisfied with this conduct. They will enquire whether he has acted in *good faith* to the United States. Should he not return *his fee* to the Government? His political crusade in behalf of the Cherokees, whatever else it may be a violation of, should not be permitted to sacrifice his obligation as counsel for another party.

The National Journal of the 26th, speaking of the return of the President, gives vent to a flood of the most doleful lachrymal ories, and says:

"If the symptoms of a wise administration are to be found in the content and well doing of a people, he will find no such indications here. He will discover much of discontent where, two years since, there was happiness, heightened by the reasonable prospect of increasing prosperity, he will find countenances which were then flushed with hope, now sallowed and furrowed by care."

It is true that on the return of the our venerable Chief Magistrate to the Metropolis of the Union, he will not find a Watkins, a Fillebrown, a Binney, an Allen, and a host of other civil officers of the government strutting the streets, and revelling on the public money improperly drawn from the National Treasury; it is true that he will not find a regiment of Clerks neglecting the public business, returning from the filthy labor of disseminating coffin handbills, traducing female character, and spending their ill gotten gains in haunts of riot, disorder and vice; it is true that he will not find the higher officers of our government encouraging their subordinates in forcing upon the officers of the Treasury illegal accounts for constructive journeys. The "unemployed industry" of such men is now felt, and the countenances, then "flushed with the *reasonable* prospect of increasing prosperity," are now "furrowed by care," if not marked with repentance and shame. None of these sights, so gratifying to the little Englishman from Picadilly, who figures in the Journal, and villifies the President of a free people, will greet General Jackson on his return to the Seat of Government. Plunderers, peculators, and the drones, who wish to live on the honest industry of the husbandman may deprecate this state of things; but every lover of his country must be cheered by the prospect of being shortly relieved from an oppressive national debt—of an enlarged market, and increased demand for the products of our soil—of every man's enjoying the well earned fruits of his labor—and a population free, happy and independent.

U. S. Tel.

Vermont Election.—The Montpelier Patriot of the 13th inst. states that there will be no choice for Governor, the votes for the Jackson, Clay and anti-masonic tickets being nearly equal. Messrs. Mallory and Cahoon, the latter anti-masonic, are elected to Congress in the 2nd and 5th districts; but no choice in the 1st, 3d, and 4th districts.

The Anti-Jackson majority in 1828, was nearly 17,000, and that party are now triumphing because they are not *yet beaten!*

A fire occurred at Gloucester, Massachusetts, on Friday morning which destroyed about 30 houses and two vessels before it was subdued.

It was rumored that a terrible steamboat explosion had taken place on Lake Erie, near Buffalo: 20 persons were said to be injured of whom 15 would not recover.

The Burlington (N. J.) Chronicle states that Joseph Buonaparte was making arrangements to return to France.

The venerable Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the only surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence completed the 93d year of his age on Monday the 20th inst.

Latest from Europe.

The ship Heroine, at New York from Liverpool, brings London and Liverpool advices to the 11th August inclusive.

The Government of France is to be administered by Philip D'Orleans and his descendants in perpetuity in the male line, according to the order of primogeniture, and to the perpetual exclusion of women and their descendants

Several of the Paris papers express their dislike to many of the provisions of the new charter. They disapprove of fixing the age at which the electoral rights may be exercised to 25 years—also the preservation of the hereditary descent in the Peerage.

The tri colored flag has been hoisted upon all the vessels of the French Navy.

The Nestor and Scipio were expected at Toulon from Algiers with about 30 millions of francs in gold and silver.

It appears that the American ships, G. Britain and Charles Carroll, were chartered for the sum of 30,000 francs each per month for two months, and if their services were required for a longer period, they were to receive 25,000 francs per month.

The most favorable accounts had been received from the South, and particularly from Avignon and Marseilles. There is no longer cause to fear any thing even from La Vendee.

Considerable astonishment had been evinced in the departments of Normandy, at the slowness of Charles X. who remained three days in the department Orne. Considerable bodies of the National Guard had been despatched to accelerate his departure; Gen. Reimond left Paris on the 8th, (despatched by the Minister of War) to take command of the National Guards of the country and protect the arrival of the ex-king at Cherbourg. M de la Pommeraye, Deputy of Calvados, had also been despatched on a similar mission.

The Courier Francais says that the new king of France had already demanded of the king of England the ashes of Napoleon from St. Helena, to be deposited in the column of the Place Vendome.

General Clauzel has been appointed commander of the Army of Africa. This is an excellent choice—the old army had few better general officers. He was to leave Paris on the 11th for his destination. The whole army now wears the National cockade.

A large portion of the American seamen at Havre joined the body of the National Guards, which marched on Paris to assist in putting down the Bourbons.

All etiquette and court dresses were excluded from the family of the Duke of Orleans, on his accession to the throne. The Duchess of Orleans, now Queen of France appeared in a plain bonnet and ribbons, the Duke himself walked about in plain clothes, arm in arm with one of the deputies.

M. de Pyronnet was arrested near Tours. Chantelauze was arrested the following morning, a quarter of a league from Tours. They are both confined in the same prison.

The Minister of the United States has paid his respects to the Lieutenant General of the Kingdom.

LETTER FROM LAFAYETTE.

The following is the translation of a letter from General Lafayette, addressed to Mr. Duponceau, of Philadelphia. It is dated Paris, August 8th:

"We have just accomplished, my dear fellow soldier, a wonderful revolution. I received at Lagrange on Tuesday morning, the 27th, the Ordinances of Charles X. declaring us to be in a state of slavery.—On the same evening I repaired to Paris, where I found a salutary fermentation. In a 3 days conflict the people of Paris have vanquished the Royal Guards, the Swiss and the Body Guard; the tri colored flag floats every where, and on the morning of the 31st, I felt warranted to write to Charles X. a note stating to him my opinion—(which he had asked through Gen. Talon)—that "reconciliation was impossible," and that "the royal family had ceased to reign." "The Parisians manifested a degree of courage, intelligence, disinterestedness and generosity, surpassing all that you can conceive. Not a single royalist, not a woman was insulted. The people fought only those who fired at them with cannon and musquetry. The vanquished experienced the most generous humanity. The regiments of the line submitted successively to the public will. Much blood was shed, but the people have triumphed, with admirable despatch, sagacity and bravery. We came to the conclusion that, under the circumstances in which France is placed, it would be proper to rally all opinions, or the various parties, under the safeguard of a constitutional throne, with popular institutions. We have chosen the Duke of Orleans, whom I esteem more and more as I know him better. The Chamber of Deputies has acted as the organ or interpreter of the French people, laying down conditions, and offering him a crown which he acknowledges himself indebted to the will of the nation. Such then is our situation, and 3 days have not elapsed since the Ordinances appeared. I send you the short speech which I delivered yesterday. I shall continue to hold the command of the National Guards of France, who are organizing in every direction. My son George is with me. Levasseur received a dangerous wound, and his life was despaired of 3 days ago; but he is better: Adieu—A thousand friendly wishes."

THE MARSEILLES HYMN.

Ye sons of France awake to glory,
Hark, hark, what myriads bid you rise,
Your children, wives, and grandsires hoary,
Behold their tears and hear their cries!
Shall hateful tyrants mischief breeding,
With hireling hosts a ruffian band,
Affright and desolate the land,
While liberty and peace lie bleeding.

To arms, to arms, ye brave,
The avenging sword unsheath,
March on, march on, all hearts resolv'd
On victory or death.

Now, now, the dangerous storm is rolling
Which treacherous Kings confederate raise,
The dogs of war let loose are howling
And lo! our fields and cities blaze—
And shall we basely view the ruin,
While lawless force with guilty stride,
Spreads desolation far and wide,
With crimes and blood his hands imbruing.

To arms, &c

With luxury and pride surrounded,
The bold insatiate despots dare;
Their thirst of gold and power unbounded,
To mete and vend the light and air—
Like beasts of burden would they load us,
Like Gods would bid their slaves adore;
But man is man, and who is more?
Then shall they longer lash and goad us?

To arms, &c.

Oh! liberty, can man resign thee?
Once having felt thy generous flame;
Can dungeons, bolts, or bars confine thee?
Or whips thy noble spirit tame?—
Too long the world has wept bewailing
That falsehood's dagger tyrants wield;
But freedom is our sword and shield
And all their arts are unavailing.

To arms, &c.

BLACK LIST.

(*Continued.*)

No. 14. *Abuse and violation of law.*—An act of Congress, passed March 3d, 1809, declares, that "exclusively of Paymasters of the Army, and Pursers of the Navy, and other officers authorized by law, *no other permanent agents shall be appointed,* either for the purpose of making contracts, or for the purchase of supplies, *or for the disbursement in any other manner of moneys for the use of the military establishment, or of the Navy of the United States, but such as shall be appointed by the President of the United States with the advice and consent of the Senate.*"

Mr. George M'Daniel, a Clerk in the 4th Auditor's Office, was appointed many years ago, as Special Agent for the Navy Department, for the purpose of paying small claims. He was never nominated to the Senate and never gave security. On his disbursements he was allowed one per cent as compensation. The business done by him increased little by little, so that his disbursements were, during Mr Adams' administration, from 40,000 to 90,000 per year. His commissions, as allowed, were,

For 1825, after 4th of March,	354 33
For 1826,	886 84
For 1827,	738 47
For 1827, and up to Watkins' removal in 1829,	1,111 26
	$3,190 90

During his whole agency he was a Clerk in the 4th Auditor's Office, and for the years above named, received a salary of $1,400 per year.

The whole business of this agency was done during office hours, and sometimes occupied his entire attention for days. His accounts as a *disbursing officer*, were generally examined and stated by *himself* as *an accounting officer*

In addition to this, he kept the books of the Navy Pension Fund, for which he was allowed a salary of $250 a year besides his regular salary and his commissions. This allowance originated in the following account made out by himself—

"The Navy Pension Fund

To George M'Daniel, Dr

"For compensation for adjusting and keeping the accounts of the funds and particularly in examining and adjusting the accounts of the late Commissioners of Loans, as agents for paying pensions previous to the balance being transferred to the banks, from 1st July, 1817, to the 1st July, 1818, (two hundred and fifty dollars.) $250 00

"Respectfully submitted to the honorable Secretary of the Navy for his approbation, to be paid and charged to the contingent account of the Fund. Allowed:

B. W. CROWNINSHIELD."

This has been considered sufficient authority for paying him a regular salary of $250 from that time to the close of the late administration, which has enabled him to receive out of that Fund, $2,979 16

This business was also done during office hours. Mr M'Daniel was also employed from time to time, as agent to purchase stocks for the Navy Pension Fund, and for this service he was allowed a commission. He also *disbursed moneys* for the Fund, on which he was allowed a commission. Commissions allowed to him on these accounts, amounted to $1,218 77, and he claims $672 more.

Though so liberally paid for "adjusting and keeping the accounts of the Fund," the accounts of some of the Agents had not, on the late change of the administration, been settled since 1826. He made out the reports of the state of the Fund to Congress, which in 1828 were so framed as entirely to conceal both the neglect of Mr Hay, in suffering so large a sum of money to remain unsecured, and his own delinquency in not calling up the Agents' account.

Of the stocks purchased by him on which he was allowed a commission, a portion was bank of Columbia stocks, *bought of himself* the very day he had *bought it of another person.* Whether he bought and sold at the same price, we know not.

During the four years of Mr. Adams' administration, Mr. M'Daniel's receipts were as follows:

Per regular salary as Clerk $1,400 per year	5,600 00
Per salary for keeping Navy Pension accounts 250 per year	1,000 00
Commission of one per cent on his disbursements as Special Agent	3,190 90
	$9,790 90

Thus a favorite subordinate Clerk received at the rate of *two thousand four hundred forty-seven dollars per year*, when the salary of the Chief Clerk in the 4th Auditor's Office is 1,700 dollars, and in all the Departments is 2,000. During this time he had in his hands an average of at least 15,000 dollars of public money, as his settlements show. He claims $692 30 more, as commission for the purchase of stock for the Navy Pension Fund, in 1828, which has not been allowed him.

Not deeming it expedient that an accounting clerk should be a disbursing officer, and deeming the agency itself as then held incompatible with law, the present 4th Auditor directed Mr. M'Daniel to close his agency and prepare his accounts for settlement. A portion of the services were transferred to the Captain of the Navy Yard at Washington whose special duty it is by law to perform them; another portion is done by the Fund officers. All commissions and the allowance for keeping the accounts of the Navy Pension Fund have been discontinued, that being considered a part of the regular duties of the 4th Auditor's Office.

Mr. M'Daniel retains about 1,200 dollars belonging to the Navy Pension Fund, against which he claims to set off the commissions above mentioned, and a balance of about 370 dollars due him on account of his late agency.

From 1812 to 1829, there were paid to Mr. M'Daniel, commissions as Special Agent	4,727 89
As Agent for purchase of stocks and payment of pensioners	1,218 77
Extra salary for keeping pension accounts from 1817	2,979 16
Extra allowances	$8,925 82
During the same time his regular salary as Clerk amounted to	22,913 50
Total receipts	$31,839 32

Of these extras, the sum of $4,190 90 was paid by Mr Adams' 4th Auditor, subsequent to March 4th, 1825.

In 1826, Mr. M'Daniel charged and was allowed $163 98 for commission on 65,594 06 placed in his hands to be forwarded thro' the Bank of the United States to W. Strickland of Philadelphia, and John Haviland of Norfolk, for the use of the Navy Hospital. It was sent in nine remittances of 5,000 to 15,000 dollars, one only excepted, and the whole service could not have occupied him an hour.

The Secretary of the Navy had before made those remittances himself, as he does others to Navy Agents, without any charge to the Fund. The *motive* for making them through Mr M'Daniel is not perceived; the *effect* was to enable him to pocket $168 98 of this charity fund.

Let us now sum up again:

T. Watkins' seven frauds	$7 300 00
Paid to Allen and Leonard	11,040 12
Allowed and advanced to A. Binney	86,819 41
Commissions to Pursers (omitted in last summary)	15,641 67
Paid to, and lost by, Charles Hay	13,162 08
Extras to George M'Daniel	4,190 90
	$138,154 18

Here is the sum of ONE HUNDRED THIRTY EIGHT THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOUR DOLLARS of the people's money corruptly taken, criminally wasted, or carelessly lost, by Mr Adams 4th Auditor, Secretary of the Navy, or their associates, during his administration. Was there no room for REFORM?

U. S. Tel.

THE INDIANS.

Nashville, September 1.—Information from Franklin, which may be relied on, gives assurance that there is every prospect of the conclusion of a treaty with the Chickasaw Nation, a delegation from which has been at Franklin since the 20th ult. On Friday evening last the President left them, having confided the negotiation and arrangements of the treaty to the Secretary of War and Gen Coffee. The President, we understand, will depart for Washington this week. Before leaving Franklin, he was informed through the Agent, that his Chickasaw friends desired to see and bid him farewell previous to his departure. In half an hour after, he met them at the Masonic Hall, where being surrounded by the Chiefs, a most interesting interview took place amidst a crowd of persons who were present to witness it.

The President with the Secretary of War and Gen. Coffee having arrived, took their position in the centre of a square occupied by the Chiefs. Having shaken hands with him, one of them handed a paper to Major Eaton, which they requested him to read to their great Father:—It was as follows:

Franklin, Tenn. Aug 27, 1830.

To our great Father the President:

Your red children, the Chiefs and head men of the Chickasaws, have had under consideration the talk of our Father, and also, the talk delivered to us by the commissioners, Major Eaton and Gen Coffee.

The subject submitted to our consideration is to us of great importance. On the decision we this day make and declare to you and the world, depends our fate as a nation and as a people.

Father, you say you have travelled a long way to talk to your red children. We have listened—and your words have sunk deep into our hearts. As you are about to set out for Washington City—before we shake our Father's hand, perhaps with many of us for the last time—we have requested this meeting, to tell you, that after sleeping upon the talk you sent us, and the talk delivered to us by our brothers, Major Eaton and Gen Coffee, we are now ready to enter into a treaty based upon the principles communicated to us by Major Eaton and Gen Coffee.

Your friends and Brothers.

(*Signed, &c*)

The President promptly replied;—he told them of the great pleasure and satisfaction he had enjoyed in seeing them. Some of them had been long known to him, and he assured them that their long continued friendship had not been, and would not be interrupted. He was about, he said, to separate from them to return to his public duties at Washington, and might meet them no more; but his earnest hope was, that the Great Spirit above would take care of, bless, and preserve them. He then rose and bade them an affectionate farewell. One of the principal Chiefs rushed forward and grasping him with both hands, exclaimed, "God bless you my great Father," and overcome by his feelings turned away. The President and Chiefs were very much affected, and the whole house manifested a sensible and lively emotion at the interesting interview, and separation of this distinguished man from our red brothers. It was indeed a scene of the deepest interest, to see these hearty, untutored sons of the forest—about to separate from a man so long known to them, and by them so much beloved;—under circumstances too, which brought to their minds, that they were about to leave the land of their youth, where the bones of their fathers repose. The conflicting emotions, brought upon them by their attachment to home, and a recollection on the other hand, that under the laws of the white man they could not be contented and happy, were clearly visible, and did not fail to inspire a generous sensibility in every bosom. These incidents, however, prove, that nothing of compulsion, or even resembling it has been, on this occasion, resorted to. The result has been a voluntary determination by the Indians, under existing circumstances, to remove, because they find it impossible to live under the laws of the State which now assume jurisdiction over them.

Republican.

TALK OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE U STATES

Through the Secretary of War and General Coffee to the Chickasaw Delegation, at Franklin, Tenn on the 23d Aug t 1830

Friends and Brothers:—Your Great Father is rejoiced once again to meet and shake you by the hand, and to have it in his power to assure you of his continued friendship and good will. He can cherish none but the best feelings for his red children many of whom, during the late war, fought with him in defence of our country.

By a communication from your elder brethren and neighbors, the Choctaws, during the last winter, your Great Father learned that in consequence of the laws of Mississippi being extended over them, they were in great alarm; and of their own free will, and without any application from him, they asked to leave their country and retire across the Mississippi river. The treaty sent by them to him, was laid before the Senate of the United States, and they refused to approve it. Solicitous to avoid every act, the tendency of which might be to deceive or impose upon his red children, he laid the treaty, which was presented to him, before the Senate, with the protest which had been forwarded against it by the opposite party of the Choctaw nation, that all the circumstances might be fully known:—it was rejected. Of these things, their confidential agent, Major Haly, was advised, and he was requested to make them known to the Choctaws. Understanding from him that they were desirous to see and converse with their Great Father, on this important subject, he agreed in accordance with that desire, to meet them at this place. With regret he now learns they have declined their engagement.

By an act of Congress it was placed in his power to extend jurisdiction to the Indians—to pay the expenses of their removal—to support them for 12 months, and to give them a grant for lands which should endure "as long as the grass grows or water runs." A determination was taken immediately to advise his red children of the means which were thus placed at his disposal to render them happy and preserve them as nations. It was for this that he asked his Chickasaw and other friends to meet him here. You have come, and your great Father rejoices to tell you, through his commissioners, the truth, and point you to a course which cannot fail to make you a happy and prosperous people. Hear and deliberate well on what he shall say, and under the exercise of your own reason and matured judgment, determine what may appear to you best to be done for the benefit of yourselves and your children.

Brothers:—You have long dwelt upon the soil you occupy and in early times before the white man kindled his fires too near to yours, and by settling around, narrowed down the limits of the chase, you were, tho' uninstructed, yet a happy people. Now your white brothers are around you. States have been erected within your ancient limits, which claim a right to govern and control your people as they do their own citizens, and to make them answerable to their civil and criminal codes. Your great Father has not the authority to prevent this state of things, and he now asks if you are prepared and ready to submit yourselves to the laws of Mississippi, make a surrender of your ancient laws and customs, and peaceably and quietly live under those of the white man?

Brothers, listen:—The laws to which you must be subjected, are not oppressive, for they are those to which your white brothers conform, and are happy. Under them, you will not be permitted to seek private revenge, but in all cases where wrong may be done, you are, through them to seek redress. No taxes upon your property or yourselves, except such as may be imposed upon a white brother, will be assessed against you. The courts will be open for the redress of wrongs; and bad men will be made answerable for whatever crimes or misdemeanors may be committed by any of your people, or our own.

Brothers, listen:—To these laws, where you are, you must submit;—there is no preventive—no other alternative. Your great Father cannot, nor can Congress, prevent it. The States only can. What then? Do you believe that you can live under these laws? That you can surrender all your ancient habits, and the forms by which you have been so long controlled? *If so,* your great Father has nothing to say or to advise. He has only to express a hope, that you may find happiness in the determination you shall make, whatever it may be. His earnest desire is, that you may be perpetuated and preserved as a nation; and this he believes can only be done and secured by your consent to remove to a country beyond the Mississippi, which for the happiness of our red friends was laid out by the Government a long time since, and to which it was expected ere this they would have gone. Where you are, it is not possible you can live contented and happy. Besides the laws of Mississippi which must operate upon you, and which your great Father cannot prevent, white men continually intruding are with difficulty kept off your lands, and difficulties continue to increase around you.

Brothers:—The law of Congress usually called the "Intercourse Act" has been resorted to, to afford relief, but in many instances has failed of success. Our white population has so extended around in every direction, that difficulties and troubles are to be expected. Cannot this state of things be prevented? Your firm determination can only do it.

Brothers, listen:—There is no unkindness in the offers made to you. No intention or wish is had to force you from your lands, but rather to intimate to you what is for your own interest. The attachment you feel for the soil which covers the bones of your ancestors is well known. Our forefathers had the same feeling when a long time ago, to obtain happiness, they left their homes beyond the great waters, and sought a new and quiet home in distant and unexplored regions. If they had not done so where would have been their children and the prosperity they now enjoy? The old world would scarcely have afforded support for a people, who, by the change their fathers made, have become prosperous and happy. In future time, so will it be with your children. Old men! Arouse to energy and lead your children to a land of promise and of peace before the Great Spirit shall call you to die. Young Chiefs! Forget the prejudices you feel for the soil of your birth, and go to a land where you can preserve your people as a nation. Peace [illegible] will be [illegible] within your limits, [illegible] no State or Territorial authorities will be permitted. Intruders, traders and ardent spirits, so destructive to health [illegible], will be kept from among you [illegible] laws and ordinances of your nation may sanction their admission. And that the weak may not be assailed by their stronger and more powerful neighbors, care shall be taken, and stipulations made that the United States will, by force if necessary, will preserve and maintain peace amongst the tribes, and guard them from the assaults of enemies of every kind, whether white or red.

Brothers, listen—These things are for your serious consideration, and it behooves you well to think of them. The present is the time you are asked to do so. Reject the opportunity which is now offered to obtain comfortable homes, and the time may soon come when such advantages as are now within your reach may not again be presented. If from the course you now pursue this shall be the case, then call not upon your great Father hereafter to relieve you of your troubles, but make up your minds conclusively to remain upon the lands you occupy, and be subject to the laws of the State where you now reside to the same extent that her own citizens are. In a few years, by becoming amalgamated with the whites, your national character will be lost, and then like other tribes who have gone before you, you must disappear and be forgotten.

Brothers:—If you are disposed to remove, say so, and state the terms you may consider just and equitable. Your great Father is ready and has instructed his commissioners to admit such as shall be considered liberal to the extent that he can calculate the Senate of the United States will sanction. Terms of any other character it would be useless for you to insist upon, as without their consent and approval no arrangement to be made could prove effectual. Should you determine to remain where you are, candidly say so, and let us be done with the subject, no more to be talked of again. But if disposed to consult your true interests and remove, then present the terms on which you are willing to do so, to my friends the Secretary of War and Gen. John Coffee, who are authorized to confer with you, and who in the arrangements to be made, will act candidly, fairly and liberally towards you.

ANDREW JACKSON.

The Choctaws—We understand from good authority that the President of the U. States, at the request of the Indians, has appointed the 15th day of Sept. to open a negotiation with the Choctaw nation at *Dancing Rabbit Creek* near the agency. Gen. Coffee and his Excellency Gov. Carroll, we understand, have been appointed Commissioners on the part of the United States.—The Secretary of War, it is also said, will be present on the occasion to assist in forming a treaty. We are glad to hear this, as he must be better informed of the views and policy of the Executive, than any other individual, however well qualified and capable, could be. *Ib.*

From the N Y Mercantile Advertiser.

Balloon Ascension—Mr. Charles F. Durant, made his promised ascension from Castle Garden yesterday afternoon, and was completely successful. A great concourse of people had assembled in the garden, and on the battery to witness the performance. At about half past five the balloon arose slowly from the garden, and exhibited the aeronaut bowing to and taking leave of the company with great composure. The wind bore the balloon in a southwesterly course, directly over the bay. After the ballast was adjusted, it rose in a beautiful manner to as great a height as was desirable, and after floating through the air for about three quarters of an hour, gradually descended, and finally alighted on Staten Island, we understood about a mile north of the late residence of Gov Tompkins

Mr. Durant is said to be the first native American that ever attempted to ascend with a balloon.

One of the carrier pigeons taken by Mr Durant, was released when the balloon was nearly at its greatest height, and alighted on board the Steam Boat Bolivar, then on the way from Staten Island—but was there alarmed by the passengers, and flew to Bedlow's Island.

Debt of Ohio.—The State debt of Ohio is, it seems much greater in proportion than that of the United States. This debt is about $5,000,000 and allowing 100,000 inhabitants who pay taxes it amounts to fifty dollars to every taxable inhabitant. The national debt is about forty millions, and allowing one million and a half of inhabitants who pay taxes, it amounts to about $27 to every taxable inhabitant.

Marshal's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Circuit Court of the United States, in and for Maryland District, and to me directed, at the suit of the United States against William Williams and George Brown, deceased, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit:—one lot No. 19, and improvements, in the Town of Princess-Anne, and I shall proceed to sell at the Court House door, in Princess-Anne, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, the above mentioned property on Tuesday the 12th of October next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M

HUMPHREY HUMPHREYS,
Deputy Marshal for Somerset county.
Sept. 21, 1830.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of Thomas W. Handy use of Littleton Dennis, sen use of Joshua Hitch against the late William Hopkins, I have heretofore seized and taken in execution as the property of the late Wm Hopkins, part of a tract of land called [illegible], [illegible] acres, more or less, one negro man named Joshua, and one boy named George, which I shall expose at public sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at the Court-House door in the town of Princess Anne, on Tuesday the 12th day of October next, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M. to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the aforesaid writ.

GEO. DASHIELL, late Shff of S. C.
Sept. 21, 1830.

BLANKS,

Of the following descriptions, printed on excellent paper, constantly on hand and for sale, at low prices for cash, at the Office of the Village Herald:

Warrants,
Fieri Fa.'s before supersedeas
Do. after do.
Ca. Sa.'s before do.
Do. after do.
Narrations,
Appeal Bonds,
Blanks for Insolvent Debtors.

Baltimore Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 24, 1830.

FLOUR—best white wheat family, 6 37 CORN MEAL; bbl 2 25—WHEAT, best red, 0 90 a 0 96; best white 1 00 a 1 05; ord. to good — a ——CORN, white 56 a —; yellow 56 RYE, a 50 OATS, — a 30 a 6 50—superfine Howard-st. 5 62 a 5 75 city mills 5 37 a 5 50; Susquehanna, ——BEANS, 0 90 a 1 00—PEAS, 50 a 60 CLOVER SEED, 3 75—TIMOTHY a 2 50—ORCHARD GRASS 1 50 a 1 75 Herd's 75 a 1 25—Lucerne 30 a 37 lb—BARLEY —— —FLAX SEED, 1 00 WHISKEY, hhds 1st pf. 24½—in bbls 25 a ——WOOL, common unwashed, lb 15 a 16—washed 18 a 20—crossed 20 a 22—three quarter 28 a 30—full do 30 a 35, according to the quality—FISH, Shad, Susquehanna, No 1, bbl 0 00; do trimmed 7 00; North Carolina, No. 1, 7 00 a — Herrings No 1 bbl 4 12, No 2, 0 00—Mackerel No 1, ——; No 2, 5 25; No 3, 3 50; BACON hams, Baltimore cured, 9½ and 10; FEATHERS 25 a — —OAK WOOD 2 75 a 3

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

[Corrected Weekly.]

BANKS	pr. ct. dis.
U. States Bank	par
Do Branches	par
MASSACHUSETTS	
Boston banks	1
Other Mass. notes	2
RHODE-ISLAND	
Providence banks	3
Other R. Island notes	4
CONNECTICUT	
Middletown bank	1
Phœnix bank at Hartford	1
Bridgeport bank	1
Eagle bank of New Haven	no sale
Hartford bank	1
NEW-YORK	
N Y city banks	par
Columb at Hudson	suspended
Middle District	do
Albany	1½
Troy	1½
Other N York notes	2
NEW-JERSEY	
Jersey bank	no sale
Bank in Newark	1
Bank of N Brunswick	1
Trenton Ins. Co	1
Farmers bank at Mount Holly	1
Cumberland bk	1
State bk Camden	1
At Elizabethtown	1
At N Brunswick	1
At Patterson	susp.
At Trenton	no sale
At Morristown	1
Sussex bank	1
PENNSYLVANIA	
Philadelphia banks	par
Easton	½
Montgomery county	do
Chester	do
Delaware	do
Lancaster bank	do
Farmers bk of Lan'r	½
Harrisburg	½
Northampton	½
Farmers bank of Bucks cy	1
York bank	½
Chambersburg	½
Farmers bank at Reading	½
Gettysburg	do
Carlisle bk	½
Swatara at Harrisb'g	½
Pittsburg	½
Greensburg	no sale
Brownsville	½
DELAWARE	
Bank of Delaware	½

BANKS	pr. ct. dis.
Farmers bank and branches	½
Wilmington and Brandywine	½
Commercial bank	10
Branch of do. at Milford	10
Bank of Smyrna	½
MARYLAND	
Frederick c'y bank	½
Havre-de-Grace	(none)
Farmers bank at Annapolis	½
Branches at Frederick & Easton	do
Susquehanna Bridge & Banking Co.	½
Hagerstown	do
Westminster	½
Prince Georges	25
Elkton	70
DISTRICT OF COL.	
Bk of Washington	½
Bk of the Metrop.	do
Patriotic bank	do
Central bank	do
Bk of Columbia	2
Union bk Georget'n	½
Farmers & Mechanicks bank	do
Bk of Alexandria	do
Bk of Potomac	do
Farmers bk of Alexandria	do
Union bk of Alex'a	do
Mechanics bk of Alexandria	do
VIRGINIA	
Richmond & bran's	½
Bk of the Valley	do
Br at Leesburg	do
Br at Charlestown	do
Br at Romney	1
N W bank of Vir at Wheeling	3
N CAROLINA	
State bk at Raleigh and branches	3
Cape Fear	3
Newbern	3
S CAROLINA	
State banks generally	2
GEORGIA	
State bank	2
Planters	2
Augusta	2
Darien	3
KENTUCKY	
Bank of Kentucky & branches	no sale
OHIO	
Specie banks	3
LOUISIANA	
Banks at N Orleans	7

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Saturday last a negro man named

JOB *alias* JOB BOWEN,

about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of a light chestnut or yellow color, a scar of a burn (as well as recollected) on the back of his right hand and one on the elbow of the same arm—is spare built, and has generally a down look when spoken to, and something of an impediment in his speech—Had on when he left a tow linen shirt and pantaloons and a fur hat—and took with him a pair of blue twilled pantaloons and a jacket of the same. I will give a reward of $25 for said runaway if apprehended on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and delivered to me, or confined in some jail that I can get him again, or $50 if taken up on the Western Shore or out of the State of Maryland. It is probable he is lurking about the house of his father (Nehemiah Waters) who lives on or near the farm of James Anderson, deceased, near Princess Anne.

JAMES MITCHELL.
Wetypquin Neck, Sept 28, 1830.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued by John H. Bell, J. P. and to me directed at the suit of Thomas Morris use of William & Littleton Cloud against Purnell Riggin, [illegible] Henry Brooks, I have seized and taken in execution as the property of Henry Brooks the following property to wit: one negro boy named Elijah, whom I shall offer for sale, at the house of [illegible] in Princess Anne, on Tuesday the 28th instant, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock A. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above claim, debt, interest and costs and the additional costs thereon.

SAML. M BRYDE, Cons
Sept. 7, 1830.

☞The above sale is postponed until Tuesday the 5th of next October, at the place and hour above mentioned. *Sept. 28, 1830.*

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 00 *if paid in advance*; or $2 50 if paid within six months.

Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance*.

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year*.

No paper will be discontinued unless at the editor's discretion, until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage, to be paid by the subscribers.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion; those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

[illegible] must limit the [illegible] their advertisements [illegible] charged accordingly.

[illegible] addressed to the editor [illegible]

Sheriffalty.

We are authorized to announce JAMES GOSLEE, Esq. as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
Jan. 19, 1830. wd

We are authorized to announce JOHN P. LANGFORD, Esq. as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
March 2, 1830.

We are authorized to announce HENRY LANKFORD, Esq. as a Candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
July 7, 1829. wd

We are authorized to announce Dr. JAMES STEWART as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
Dec. 15, 1829. wd

We are authorized to announce Gen. MATTHIAS DASHIELL, as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
March 30, 1830.

We are authorized to announce SAMUEL G. HOLBROOK, Esq. as a candidate for the next Sheriffalty of Somerset county.
June 29, 1830. tid

For the Assembly.

We are authorized to announce JAMES HOOPER, Esq. as a Candidate to represent this county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

We are authorized to announce Maj. WILLIAM DONE as a candidate to represent this county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.
June 1, 1830.

We are authorized to announce DANIEL BALLARD, Esq. as a Candidate for the next House of Delegates.

We are authorized to announce Col. ARNOLD E. JONES, as a Candidate to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.

We are authorized to announce JOHN C. WILSON, Jr. Esq. as a candidate to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates of Md.
May 25, 1830.

We are authorized to announce PETER BELL, Esq. as a candidate to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates.

We are authorized to announce JOHN J. DAVIS, Esq. as a Candidate to represent Somerset county in the next House of Delegates of Maryland.
June 1, 1830.

We are authorized to announce LITTLETON DENNIS [illegible], Esq. as a Candidate for the House of Delegates.
June 8, 1830.

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,
August 24th, 1830.

On application of JOHN KIRWAN, Administrator of JACOB KIRWAN, late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test.
JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given.

That the subscriber, of Somerset County, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of JACOB KIRWAN, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the twenty-fourth of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 24th day of August A. D. 1830.

JOHN KIRWAN, Adm'r. of Jacob Kirwan, dec'd.

August 31, 1830.

JOB PRINTING,

SUCH AS

Handbills, Cards, Blanks,

PAMPHLETS, &c.

Thankfully received and neatly printed on moderate terms,
At the Office of the Village Herald.

Cash for Negroes.

We wish to purchase **200** Negroes for the New Orleans Market, and will give more than any purchaser that is now or may hereafter come in the market, for such as may suit us.

One of the firm wishes to buy families for his own use, and will give for them the highest prices—Letters addressed to us at Princess-Anne, will be attended to.

Woolfolks, Sanders & Overley.
Sept. 14, 1830.

New-York Medical Academy.

CIRCULAR.

THE happy effects of the Botanical System of Practice, more especially of late employed in the cure of Diseases, are such as entitle it to a high rank among modern improvements. The opinion long entertained in its favor, by many of the judicious, a thorough experience has now demonstrated to be well-founded; and with the number and variety of its salutary achievements, its reputation is increasing.

It must be evident to every discerning mind, that the present prevailing practice of medicine, which rejects this Botanical aid, is at variance with our nature & our happiness.

MERCURY, the LANCET, and the KNIFE, are chiefly relied upon by Physicians of the present day, for the removal of almost all the diseases incident to the human body, notwithstanding the effects of these deleterious agents are evidently fatal to multitudes. Deeply impressed with these facts, and with a view of reforming the science and practice of medicine, an individual in this city, in the year 1827, procured a lot of ground, and erected a handsome and convenient edifice for an institution denominated the United States Infirmary, expressly for employing a refomed system of Practice in the treatment of diseases; the remedial sources being chiefly derived from the productions of our own country. The course of treatment adopted by this institution, was principally the result of near forty years experience and proved to a demonstration, that, without Mercury, that boasted champion of the Materia Medica, or other poisonous drugs, diseases generally, may be cured by those more safe and salutary means which the God of Nature has so liberally scattered around us.

Animated by the past success, and with the hope of benefiting future generations, an irrepressible desire has been felt, that measures commensurate with the importance of the object, should be taken to promulgate this valuable system of practice, and thereby improve and reform the noble and important science of medicine.

After reflecting for years on the most prudent and successful method of effecting so desirable an object, it has been deemed expedient to establish a Medical School, with competent teachers, where students may receive board and education, until they are fully qualified to practice in the various branches of the Healing Art, upon the reformed system. We are now happy to announce that a building for such an institution has been erected, and opened for the reception of students, who can commence at any period.

The building is large and commodious, situated in Eldridge-street, between Grand and Broom-streets, adjoining the present United States Infirmary. It is in a healthy and retired part of the city, and has been completed at a great expense.

The following branches are taught by Lectures, Recitations, Examinations, and suitable Text books:

1. *Anatomy.*
2. *Surgery.*
3. *Theory and Practice of Physic.*
4. *Midwifery and diseases of Women and Children.*
5. *Materia Medica, and Practical Botany.*
6. *Chemistry and Pharmacy.*

The benefits to be derived by an attendance at this Institution will, we trust, be duly appreciated by those who wish to acquire a correct knowledge of the Healing Art. Here the student will be taught all the modern practice which is deemed necessary, in addition to the Botanical; and in consequence of his residing in the Institution, and pursuing a systematic course of studies, combining each of these departments, he may acquire a knowledge of both in a short space of time, and at a very small expense, in comparison to that of other Medical Institutions.

There being an Infirmary connected with the Academy, the students will have the benefit of Clinical practice, by which the experimental part of medicine will be acquired with the theory.

There will be no specific time to complete a course of study, but when ever a student is qualified to pass an examination, he will receive a Diploma. Some will require one year, others two, or more years, to complete their studies.

For the information of some, we wish to state, that this system of Practice is essentially different from that disseminated by Dr. Samuel Thompson.

REQUISITIONS.

The qualifications for admission into the School will be:—1. A certificate of good moral character.—2. A good English education.

TERMS.

1. The price of qualifying a person for practice is $250. One half payable in advance, or at the time of entering the School; and the other half at the expiration or close of his studies, or before a Diploma is granted. A deduction of $25 will be made to those who pay the whole sum in advance.

2. Board (being an extra charge) is $2 50 per week, payable weekly or quarterly.

3. Each student must supply himself with *Books, Bed and Bedding.*

A liberal allowance will be made to those in indigent circumstances.

We have the pleasure to announce that our School is fast filling up, and is in successful operation; and that there is an opening in every section of the United States, for those educated in its Principle and Practice.

Those wishing further information, by addressing a letter, post paid, to the Subscriber, will receive a publication, giving an account of the rise, progress, and present state of the above institution.

W. BEACH.
New-York Medical Institution, June 1830

NOTICE.

The Public are respectfully informed that THE ELEGANT STEAM BOAT

PATUXENT,

Capt. GEO. WEEMS,

Has commenced, and is now running, on her regular route between

Baltimore and Salisbury & White-Haven, on the Wicomico River.

She will leave Baltimore every MONDAY EVENING at 5 o'clock, during the season, and arrive at White-Haven, at an early hour on Tuesday morning—which place she will leave at 9 o'clock the same Morning, and proceed up to Salisbury: *Returning*, she will leave Salisbury every TUESDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, and proceed to White-Haven, which place she will leave the same Afternoon at 4 o'clock, and arrive in Baltimore early on Wednesday morning.

Passengers wishing to proceed to PHILADELPHIA can by taking this route, be placed on board the morning line of Steam Boats from Baltimore to Philadelphia every Wednesday morning and arrive in Philadelphia early the same evening.

Lines of STAGES are about to be established for the conveyance of Passengers from Snow-Hill, Princess-Anne, &c. to Salisbury and White-Haven—and by this arrangement travellers from the lower Counties will find this a cheap, safe and expeditious route.

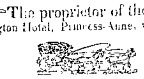
PASSAGE to or from Baltimore to any place on the Wicomico,		$5 00
Do. White Haven to Salisbury		50
Children under 12 years of age half price		
Horses to or from Baltimore to Wicomico		$3 00
Four wheel carriages		3 00
Two wheel carriages		1 50
Freight on Hogsheads		1 00
Do. Barrels		25
Do. Grain or Salt, per bushel		6
Do. Boxes, per cubic foot		6
Do. Chairs, per dozen		1 50

All other articles in like proportion.

All Baggage at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.

JAMES CORNER & SON, Agents.
Baltimore, July 6, 1830.

The proprietor of the Washington Hotel, Princess-Anne, will send a



conveyance to the steamboat Patuxent, at White-Haven, every Tuesday, for the accommodation of passengers.

THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND

HAS commenced the Season, and will pursue her Routes in the following manner: Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening.

Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, and thence to Cambridge, if there should be any person on board for that place, and thence to Easton; or directly to Easton, if no passenger for Cambridge.

She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock for Chestertown, calling at the Company's wharf on Corsica Creek; and return from Chestertown to Baltimore the same day calling at the wharf on Corsica Creek.

All baggage and Packages to be at the risk of the owners.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Commander.
Easton March 20—30, 1830.

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

I have taken the WAREHOUSE No.

87 Bowley's Wharf,

where I am now transacting a general COMMISSION BUSINESS. I offer my services particularly *for the sale of Grain*, having had considerable experience, for several years past, in the purchase and sale of all kinds, when in the employ of Messrs. Bradford & Couch.

WHITLEY M. BLOCH.

REFERENCES.
Messrs. Wm McDonald & Son, } *Baltimore.*
" Keller & Forman, }

Baltimore, 2nd August 1830. aug10

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS

WILL be given for the apprehension of the following negroes belonging to the heirs of Geo D. Atkinson, who ran away on the 5th of the present month George who calls himself Geo. Washington is of a dark chestnut color, about 35 years of age, is 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has a good countenance and very mannerly when spoken to, is very ingenious and can use tools very well, took with him a variety of good clothing and of a good quality. Nanny his wife, is a dark mulatto about 30 years of age, rather slender made, is 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high. She has been brought up as a house servant is remarkably neat in her appearance and dress She also took with her a quantity of good clothing. Also their two male children, Charles 4 years old, and Henry 18 months old, both very likely. They will, no doubt, endeavor to get to Philadelphia, as George has a brother living there, he was raised about Snow-Hill, Md. and has a brother living there. I will give 150 dollars for George and fifty dollars for Nanny and her children, delivered to me either in Salisbury or Princess Anne, Md.

ROBERT STEWART,
June 29th, 1830. near White Haven, Md.

N. B. There is some suspicion that the above negroes have gone to Washington, D. C.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Levy Court of Somerset county has adjourned to meet on Thursday the 7th day of October next, for the purpose of declaring the County Levy and appointing a Collector.—Applicants for that office will on that day make known their names and terms of collection and also come prepared, to execute a bond, with sureties accordingly.

Per order. GEO. HANDY, Clk.
Sept. 21, 1830.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued by Theodore G. Dashiell, a justice of the peace, at the suit of Thomas Robertson, administrator of Henry Curtis, use of Edward Colborn, and three other writs of Fieri Facias issued by Thomas Robertson, a justice of the peace, one at the suit of Samuel A. Cohoon, use of Edward Colborn, one at the suit of Bell and Cohoon, and one at the suit of Elizabeth Howard, use of Henry Adams against John Adams of James, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: all the right of said John Adams in and to a part of a tract of land, name unknown, containing 19½ acres, more or less, and part of a tract of land called Three Brothers, containing 20 acres, more or less, all of which I shall proceed to sell on the 29th day of September (instant) on the premises, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the aforesaid writs.

D. BENSON, Constable.
September 7, 1830.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, issued by John H. Bell, J. P. and to me directed at the suits of Levin Morris, Levin K. Leatherbury and John Gurney use of Robert I. H. King, against the property of Isaiah Bailey, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: negro Nancy and her two children, which said negro and children I shall offer for sale on Tuesday the 5th of next October, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock A. M. at the Court-House door, in Princess-Anne, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above claims, debts, interest and costs and the additional costs thereon.

SAML. McBRYDE, Cons.
Sept. 14, 1830.

100 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Monday the 9th day of August, 1830,

A negro man named Job,

about thirty years of age, five feet five or six inches high, of a dark brown colour, stoops in the shoulders, when spoken to has a down look and smiling countenance, and has an impediment in his speech which renders it difficult for strangers to understand him—He had on, when he absconded, a tow linen shirt and pantaloons, and a tarpaulin hat. Any person who will apprehend said negro and deliver him to the subscriber, either at Vienna or Barren Creek Springs, or lodge him in any jail so that I get him again, shall receive as follows:—If taken up in the State of Maryland or Delaware, a reward of fifty dollars; or if taken in any other State and returned or confined as aforesaid, the above reward of one hundred dollars.

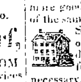
Charles Leary.
Vienna, Dorchester County, Md. }
August 31, 1830. }

FOR SALE,

THAT VALUABLE FARM CALLED

WORKINGTON,

Better known as the residence of the late Col Geo. W. Jackson. This Farm contains about 1250 acres, one half of which is cleared. It is situated in Somerset county, about 8 miles from Princess Anne, on Back Creek, a branch of Menokin River, and has navigable water for batteaux within 50 yards of the dwelling. The arable land is well adapted to the growth of clover, Indian corn, wheat, oats, &c. and it is believed this farm contains more good wheat soil, than any other farm of the same size in this part of the Eastern



Shore. The improvements consist of a spacious and comfortable brick dwelling and good out houses. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that persons disposed to purchase will view the farm.—Possession can be given on the 1st day of January next. The terms will be made accommodating Those who may be inclined to purchase will please apply to the subscriber.

H. P. C. WILSON,
Executor of John C. Wilson, dec'd.
Somerset county, Aug. 24, 1830.

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.
September 7, 1830.

ON application of Job Moore, Administrator of Aaron Moore, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test.
JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of AARON MOORE, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 24th of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 7th day of September, A. D. 1830.

JOB MOORE, Adm. of A. Moore, dec'd.
Sept. 14, 1830.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Somerset County, all the

Personal Estate

OF JOHN C. WILSON, DECEASED,

(NEGROES AND LEGACIES EXCEPTED,)

Will be exposed to public sale, at Westover, the late residence of the deceased, on WEDNESDAY the 13th OCTOBER, if not fair on the next fair day thereafter.

This Estate consists chiefly of

Horses, Mules, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs,

Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and a Variety of other Articles too numerous to describe.

Also the crop of Corn as it stands in the field, and the Fodder. There is likewise a considerable quantity of Bacon, old and new—Also a valuable Jack Ass, five or six years old, and in vigorous condition. This Jack is remarkable as a sure foal getter, and is a regular descendant of the *Knight of Malta*, a famous Jack which was presented to Gen. Washington by the King of Spain. Sale to commence at ½ past 9 o'clock A. M.

The terms of sale will be a credit of [illegible] months for all sums above five dollars, the purchaser to give his bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—For all sums of five dollars and under the cash to be paid.—Further particulars on the day of sale. The sale will be continued from day to day, until all the property is sold. The attention of the public is especially invited to the stock of Cattle and Sheep which are considered to be very superior.

H. P. C. WILSON, Executor of John C. Wilson, dec'd.
Sept. 14, 1830.

Trustee's Sale.

Isaac M. Adams, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Isaac C. Mitchell vs. *Arnold E. Jones, Adm. de bonis non of Charles Jones, Levin D. Jones, Eleanor Phillips & Elihu Phillips, Hiram Jones, John H. Jones, Henry Jones, Charles Jones & Alfred Jones, children, heirs at law and devisees of Charles Jones.*	In Chancery, In Somerset County Court

BY virtue of a decree of Somerset County Court in this cause the undersigned will offer at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, at the Court-House door, in the town of Princess-Anne, Maryland, on Tuesday the 5th of next October, a tract or part of land or plantation, formerly belonging to Isaac C. Mitchell, and which Charles Jones bought of Isaac M. Adams, trustee for the sale of said land, situated in Somerset county, Maryland, together with the improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging, consisting of a story and half dwelling house and other necessary out houses.

A particular description of this property is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that persons wishing to purchase will view the same before the day of sale.

The terms of sale will be a credit of twelve months, for the whole of the purchase money, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond to the trustee, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. Upon the ratification of the sale by the Court, and the payment of the purchase money to the trustee, the trustee is directed by the decree to execute to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs, a deed of the property to him, her or them, conveying the title of the complainant and defendants in the premises.

The sale will commence at [illegible]
EDWARD F[illegible]
Sept. 14, 1830. Trustee.

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.
September 7th, 1830.

ON application of Henry P. C. Wilson, Executor of John C. Wilson, Sen'r, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess-Anne, and in one printed in the city of Baltimore.

True copy. Test.
JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John C. Wilson, Sen., late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 31st of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 7th day of September, A. D. 1830.

HENRY P. C. WILSON, Ex'r. of J. C. Wilson, dec'd.
Sept. 14, 1830.

Council Chamber

August [illegible]

SEALED proposals will be received at this office, until the last Monday of December next, for executing the Public Printing of the State, to be laid before the Legislature at its next session.

The proposals must designate the price of printing, for a single session, for [illegible] years, or during the pleasure of the Legislature.

JAMES MURRAY,
Clk. of the Council.

To be published once a week for [illegible] weeks, in the Maryland Gazette, American, Republican and Gazette, Baltimore; [illegible] Easton; Village Herald, Princess-Anne; [illegible] ton Press, Elkton; Citizen, Frederick; [illegible] Advocate, Cumberland; Maryland Press, Rockville.
Sept. 14, 1830.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

VOL. IV. TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 12, 1830. NO. 2[illegible].

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by [illegible] 00 *if paid in advance*; or $2 50 if paid [illegible] six months.

Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance*.

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year*.

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage, to be paid by the subscribers.

[illegible] advertisements, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: those [illegible] a square in the same proportion. [illegible] advertisers must limit the [illegible] otherwise the advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

[illegible] communications addressed to the [illegible] must come POST PAID.

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT

August 24th, 1830.

On application of JOHN KIRWAN, Administrator of JACOB KIRWAN, late of Somerset [illegible] deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess Anne.

True copy. Test,

JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given.

That the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of JACOB KIRWAN, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the [illegible] day of [illegible] next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.— Given under my hand this 24th day of August, A. D. 1830.

JOHN KIRWAN, Adm'r of Jacob Kirwan, dec'd.

August 31, 1830.

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

September 7th, 1830.

ON application of Henry P. C. Wilson, Executor of John C. Wilson, Sen'r, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess Anne, and in a paper printed in the city of Baltimore.

True copy. Test,

JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given.

That the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John C. Wilson, Sen. late of said county, deceased.— All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 31st of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 7th day of September, A. D. 1830.

HENRY P. C. WILSON, Ex'r. of J. C. Wilson, sen. dec'd.

Sept. 14, 1830.

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

September 7, 1830.

ON application of Job Moore, Administrator of Aaron Moore, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed in Princess Anne.

True copy. Test,

JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Somerset county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of AARON MOORE, late of said county, deceased.— All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 24th of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 7th day of September, A. D. 1830.

JOB MOORE, Adm. of A. Moore, dec'd.

Sept. 14, 1830.

New-York Medical Academy.

CIRCULAR.

THE happy effects of the Botanical System of Practice, more especially of [illegible] employed in the cure of Diseases, are such as entitle it to a high rank among modern improvements. The opinion long entertained in its favor, by many of the [illegible], a thorough experience has now demonstrated to be well-founded; and with the number and variety of its salutary achievements, its reputation is increasing.

It must be evident to every discerning mind, that the present prevailing practice of medicine, which rejects this Botanical aid, is at variance with our nature & our happiness.

MERCURY, the LANCET, and the KNIFE, are chiefly relied upon by Physicians of the present day, for the removal of almost all the diseases incident to the human body, notwithstanding the effects of these deleterious agents are evidently fatal to multitudes. Deeply impressed with these facts, and with a view of reforming the science and practice of medicine, an individual in this city, in the year 1827, procured a lot of ground, and erected a handsome and convenient edifice for an institution denominated the United States Infirmary, expressly for employing a reformed system of Practice in the treatment of disease: the remedial sources being chiefly derived from the productions of our own country. The course of treatment adopted by this institution, was principally the result of near forty years experience, and proved to a demonstration, that, without Mercury, that most [illegible] poison of the Materia Medica, or other poisonous drugs, diseases generally, may be cured by those more safe and salutary means which the God of Nature has so liberally scattered around us.

Animated by the past success, and with the hope of benefiting future generations, an irrepressible desire has been felt, that measures commensurate with the importance of the object, should be taken to promulgate this valuable system of practice, and thereby improve and renovate the noble and useful art and science of medicine.

After reflecting for years on the most prudent and successful method of effecting so desirable an object, it has been deemed expedient to establish a Medical School, with competent teachers, where students may receive board and education, until they are fully qualified to practice in the various branches of the Healing Art, upon the reformed system. We are now happy to announce that a building for such an institution has been procured, and opened for the reception of students, who can commence at any period.

The building is large and commodious, situated in Eldridge street, between Grand and Broome streets, adjoining the present [illegible] [illegible]. It is in a healthy and retired part of the city, and has been completed at a great expense.

The following branches are taught by Lectures, Recitations, Examinations, and suitable Text books:

1. *Anatomy.*
2. *Surgery.*
3. *Theory and Practice of Physic.*
4. *Midwifery and diseases of Women and Children.*
5. *Materia Medica, and Practical Botany.*
6. *Chemistry and Pharmacy.*

The benefits to be derived by an attendance at this Institution will, we trust, be duly appreciated by those who wish to acquire a correct knowledge of the Healing Art. Here the student will be taught all the modern practice which is deemed necessary, in addition to the Botanical; and in consequence of his being in the Institution, and pursuing a systematic course of studies, commencing each of these important branches, he may acquire a knowledge of them in a short space of time, and at a very small expense, in comparison to that of other Medical Institutions.

There being an Infirmary connected with the Academy, the students will have the benefit of Clinical Practice, by which the experimental part of medicine will be acquired in connection with theory.

There is no fixed time to complete the course of study; but when a student has [illegible] he will receive a Diploma. Some [illegible] require one year, others two or more years to complete their [illegible].

For the information of some, we wish to state that this system of practice is essentially [illegible] from that [illegible] by Dr. Samuel Thompson.

REQUISITIONS.

The qualifications for admission into the School [illegible] 1. [illegible] 2. A good [illegible] education.

TERMS.

1. The price of tuition [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Diploma [illegible]

2. [illegible]

3. [illegible] *Board*, [illegible] *Books*.

[illegible]

We have no doubt [illegible] our schools [illegible] successful operation [illegible] opening in every section of the United States, for those educated in the [illegible] Practice.

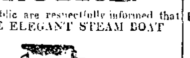
Those wishing further information, by addressing a letter, post paid, to the Subscriber, will receive a publication, giving an account of the rise, progress, and present state of the above institution.

W. BEACH.

New York Medical Institution, June 1830.

NOTICE.

The Public are respectfully informed that THE ELEGANT STEAM BOAT



PATUXENT,

Capt. GEO. WEEMS,

Has commenced, and is now running, on her regular route between

Baltimore and Salisbury & White-Haven, on the Wicomico River.

She will leave Baltimore every MONDAY EVENING at 5 o'clock, during the season, and arrive at White Haven, at an early hour on Tuesday morning, which place she will leave at 9 o'clock the same Morning, and proceed up to Salisbury. *Returning*, she will leave Salisbury every TUESDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, and proceed to White-Haven, which place she will leave the same Afternoon at 4 o'clock, and arrive in Baltimore early on Wednesday morning.

Passengers wishing to proceed to PHILADELPHIA can by taking this route, be placed on board the morning line of Steam Boats from Baltimore to Philadelphia every Wednesday morning and arrive in Philadelphia early the same evening.

Lines of STAGES are about to be established for the conveyance of Passengers from Snow Hill, Princess Anne, &c. to Salisbury and White Haven—and by this arrangement travellers from the lower Counties will find this a cheap, safe and expeditious route.

PASSAGE to or from Baltimore to any place on the Wicomico,		$3 00
Do. White-Haven to Salisbury		50
Children under 12 years of age half price		
Horses to or from Baltimore to Wicomico		$3 00
Four wheel carriages		3 00
Two wheel carriages		1 50
Freight on Hogsheads		1 00
Do. Barrels		25
Do. Grain or Salt, per bushel		6
Do. Boxes, per cubic foot		6
Do. Chairs, per dozen		1 50

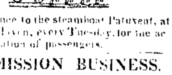
All other articles in like proportion.

All Baggage at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.

JAMES CORNER & SON, Agents.

Baltimore, July 6, 1830.

☞ The proprietor of the Washington Hotel, Princess Anne, will send a



conveyance to the steamboat Patuxent, at White Haven, every Tuesday, for the accommodation of passengers.

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

I have taken the WAREHOUSE No.

87 Bowley's Wharf,

where I am now transacting a general COMMISSION BUSINESS. I offer my services particularly *for the sale of Grain*, having had considerable experience, for several years past, in the purchase and sale of all kinds, when in the employ of Messrs. Bradford & Cooch.

WHITLEY M. BLOCH.

REFERENCES.

Messrs. Wm. McDonald & Son, } *Baltimore.*
" Keller & Foreman, }

Baltimore, 2nd August 1830. aug10

Prospectus of Bickuell's

Counterfeit Detector.

This publication was commenced in Philadelphia on the 31st of July. It is handsomely printed on a super royal sheet, with good type, containing a vast quantity of reading matter, as well as a list of [illegible] bank note list, and all such information as is demanded from a work devoted to the [illegible] of business, country merchants and shop keepers. It will be issued every two weeks, [illegible] on [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and will be sent [illegible] by the mails which leave the city on [illegible] The terms of the *Counterfeit Detector* will be [illegible] payable in advance. [illegible] five dollars.— Address

ROBERT T. BICKNELL, 118 Chestnut street, Philad.

Sept. 7, 1830.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY [illegible] of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court, to me directed at the suit of Peter Bell use of [illegible] Jones, against Isaac Kennedy, I have seized and taken in execution the following property to wit: [illegible] called Twood's Support, containing [illegible] acres more or less, a tract of land called [illegible] [illegible] containing 75 acres more or less, [illegible] negro man named Levin, [illegible] horses, [illegible] oxen, [illegible] carriage, which I have taken in execution as the property of said Kennedy [illegible] and I hereby give notice that [illegible] [illegible] at the door of the court house in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ed property to [illegible] county levy [illegible] due for 1828, 29 and [illegible] to the best bidder for cash.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

Oct. 5, 1830.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Somerset County, all the

Personal Estate

OF JOHN C. WILSON, DECEASED

(NEGROES AND LEGACIES EXCEPTED,)

Will be exposed to public sale, at Westover, the late residence of the deceased, on WEDNESDAY the 13th OCTOBER, if not fair on the next fair day thereafter.

This Estate consists chiefly of

Horses, Mules, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs

Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture and a Variety of other Articles too numerous to describe.

Also the crop of Corn as it stands in the field, and the Fodder. There is likewise a considerable quantity of Bacon, [illegible] new— Also a Valuable Jack Ass, [illegible] years old, and in vigorous condition. This Jack is remarkable as a sure foal getter, and is a regular descendant of the *Knight of Malta*, a famous Jack which was presented to Gen. Washington by the King of Spain. Sale to commence at ½ past 9 o'clock A. M.

The terms of sale will be a credit of six months for all sums above five dollars, the purchaser to give his bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.— For all sums of five dollars and under, the cash to be paid.— Further particulars on the day of sale. The sale will be continued from day to day, until all the property is sold. The attention of the public is especially invited to the stock of Cattle and Sheep, which are considered to be very superior.

H. P. C. WILSON, Executor of John C. Wilson, dec'd.

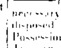
Sept. 14, 1830.

FOR SALE,

THAT VALUABLE FARM CALLED

WORKINGTON,

Better known as the residence of the late Col. Geo. W. Jackson. This Farm contains about 1250 acres, one half of which is cleared. It is situated in Somerset county, about 8 miles from Princess Anne, on Back Creek, a branch of Menoken River, and [illegible] navigable water for batteaux within 40 yards of the dwelling. The arable land is well adapted to the growth of clover, Indian corn, wheat, oats, &c. and it is believed this farm contains more good wheat soil, than any other farm of the same size in this part of the Eastern



Shore. The improvements consist of a spacious and comfortable brick dwelling and good out houses. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that persons disposed to purchase will view the farm. Possession can be given on the 1st day of January next. The terms will be made accommodating. Those who may be inclined to purchase will please apply to the subscriber.

H. P. C. WILSON, Executor of John C. Wilson, dec'd.

Somerset county, Aug. 24, 1830.

THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND

HAS commenced the Season, and will pursue her Routes in the following manner: Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening.

Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, and thence to Cambridge, if there should be any person on board for that place, and thence to Easton, or direct to Easton, if no passenger for Cambridge.

She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at [illegible] o'clock for Chestertown, [illegible] at the Corsica [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Baltimore the same day, calling at the wharf on Corsica Creek.

All [illegible] and Packages to be at the risk of the owners.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR, Commander.

Easton, March 26—[illegible], 1830.

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber [illegible] day last a negro man named [illegible] JOB BOWEN, alias JOB WATERS, about 20 years of age, 5 feet [illegible] inches [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a burn [illegible] back of his right hand and one on the [illegible] of the same arm—has a [illegible] generally a down look when spoken to [illegible] something of an impediment in his speech [illegible] pantaloons [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Eastern Shore of Maryland [illegible] [illegible] Eastern Shore or out of the State [illegible] It is probable he is lurking about [illegible] of his [illegible] Nelson. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] release [illegible] Princess Anne.

[illegible]

Wet[illegible] Neck, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] able.

The Lady's Book.

CHARLES ALEXANDER,

Of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Post and Casket, [illegible] *Louis A. Godey*, [illegible]

A Monthly Literary Miscellany,

[illegible]

[illegible]

CONDITIONS.

[illegible]

Sept. 21, 1830.

Summary Account of the Real and Personal Property in Somerset county in the year 1830.

District	No. of Acres of Land.	Value.	Male Slaves.	Value.	Female Slaves.	Value.	Ounces of Plate.	Value.	Other Personal Property.	Amount of Real and Personal Property.
Williamstown District,	43,4074	350,100	308	82,980	322	93,650	803	909	49,176	496,100
Barren Creek "	30,5554	148,500	184	98,355	144	16,980	185	226	26,430	219,790
Tyaskin "	29,540	201,510	426	70,675	297	31,005	733	785	31,610	335,615
Lower "	74,909	383,570	883	196,805	819	84,995	1,905	1,905	82,590	691,955
Dublin "	20,220	84,855	149	91,895	97	10,540	200	200	15,780	132,625
Dame's Quarter "	13,418	54,110	144	21,540	191	13,685	165	165	14,910	103,710
Princess-Anne "	60,678	426,575	761	113,455	609	62,100	2,210	2,240	66,715	673,970
Trappe "	21,830	117,610	170	97,880	127	19,705	930	255	16,700	175,815
	293,6754	1,766,830	3,191	482,915	4,516	264,990	6,461	6,684	303,311	2,829,080

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The President of the United States.—Gen. Jackson arrived in Washington on Saturday evening, in fine health and excellent spirits.

On Monday evening, the 20th inst. he reached Lexington, Va.—The opposition Editor in that town states, that not only were the Jackson men "pointed in their attentions" to him, but that "all indiscriminately, treated him with the respect due to the First Magistrate of our country"—that they found him very conversant on all subjects that arose in the course of conversation," and that "he expressed himself in some cases, with an openness and decision," which seems to have surprised the aforesaid Editor. He also professes to give an account of the President's remarks on Internal Improvements; in which the President is made to say, that "the construction of *military roads* by the General Government, was the utmost length he could go."—About bed time he was waited on by a deputation, who presented him with the following address:

Tuesday night, Sept. 20, 1830.

"Sir—The undersigned, in behalf of others of Lexington and its vicinity, and for themselves, greet your arrival in their village, and hope your public engagements are not so urgent as to deny them the opportunity of waiting upon you to morrow, with their individual salutations, and of testifying, by a public dinner, the high personal and political regard which they entertain for you.—Forbearing the language of elaborate compliment, you will allow us, we hope, to evince, in another form, our feelings of gratitude to a fellow citizen whose military and civil history has shown so patriotic a dedication of eminent powers to the service and honor of his country.

"With the assurance of our individual esteem,
"We have, Sir,
"The honor to be,
"Your ob't servants,

Jas. McDowell, Jr. — *A. Graham,*
Jno. Jordon, — *R. Gibson,*
Alexr. Shields, — *W. H. Letcher,*
Wm Taylor, — *Jno. Preston,*
Jos Winn, — *Jno. Shields."*
Jno. W. Paine,

"Sept 20th, 1830.

"*Gentlemen:* I am truly grateful for the cordial greeting which many of the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity are pleased to offer to me on this occasion, and it would afford me the highest pleasure to partake of their hospitality to-morrow, did not my public duties forbid my detention for this purpose.

"I must trust to their goodness to do me the credit of appreciating justly the favorable notice which you have taken of my services, although my stay with them will be so short as barely to allow me the happiness of shaking them by the hand.

"I tender to you, gentlemen, my best wishes for your prosperity and happiness, and have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

"ANDREW JACKSON.

"*Jas McDowell, Jr. Alexander Shields,* and others."

On the following day, the Lexington Intelligencer says, that "Major Eaton, Secretary of War, came on in the South Western Stage. He took his seat at 3 o'clock in the morning in the North Eastern Stage, hastening on to the city of Washington, where all the heads of departments will soon be assembled after a separation of two or three months."

On Thursday evening the President arrived at Orange Court-House; and many of the citizens of the village and vicinity waited upon him, and were introduced to him by Maj. Donelson, his private Secretary.—"They gave (says the Reporter,) as salutations of their hearty welcome and respect, sundry discharges of cannon." "The President was in fine health, and realized our most flattering anticipations of his firmness and decision of character, and the courtesy and affability of his deportment and manners. Those who spent the evening in his company were delighted with his conversa-

justment of the difficulties with the various Indian tribes, respecting the constitutionality of their claims as well as those of the sovereign States, with which they differ, and as to the exchange and location of lands.—He adverted to the various treaties with the Indians, the great design of Mr. Jefferson in purchasing Louisiana, the happy condition of that part of the Cherokee Tribe of Indians that had formerly gone beyond the sovereign limits of the South Western States, &c. On all of which subjects he appeared to be most familiar and ably and satisfactorily conversant."

"On Friday morning the 24th inst. Thompson Shepherd, John C. Harris, James G. Blakey, J. W. Fry, &c. part of the committee, waited on the President, and presented the following invitation, and through his Secretary, Major Donelson, received the accompanying answer:

"*To Gen. Andrew Jackson.*

"Sir: In behalf of the Citizens of Orange Court-House and its vicinity, we tender to you our sincere and cordial respects and highest consideration, and earnestly solicit the pleasure of your company, together with that of the gentlemen accompanying you, to partake of a public dinner at the Orange Hotel, in this place, on this day, at 3 o'clock P. M.

L. T. Dade, — Reynolds Chapman,
B. Taliaferro, — Thos T. Slaughter,
R. Conway, — J. W. Fry,
Wm C. Willis, — Lewis B. William,
Catlett C. Macon, — Peyton Grymes,
Ambrose Madison, — Jos. Hiden,
T. Shepherd, — Wm. B. Taylor,
John C. Harris, — James G. Blakey,
Philip S. Fry, — Jonathan Stout,
John Woolfolk,

Daniel M. F. Thornton of the Navy, Committee of invitation and arrangements."

"Sept. 24, 1830.

Gentlemen—I tender to you and the citizen of this vicinity my sincere thanks for the polite invitation which you have done me the honor to convey to me this morning, to partake of a public dinner with them to-day, at 3 o'clock. The urgency of my public duties will not allow me, to avail myself of an honor, which under other circumstances I could not decline.

"I tender to you and to the citizens, gentlemen, my best wishes for your health and happiness.

"ANDREW JACKSON.

"Messrs. *L. T. Dade, Reynolds Chapman,* and others, Committee."

The Warrenton (Fauquier) Speculator, says that he arrived there on Friday evening and left it next morning. "He was accompanied by his private Secretary, Maj. Donelson, and Mr. Swan. The extremely unostentatious manner in which he travelled, prevented our citizens from having any intimation of his approach. He was, however, visited by all who had an opportunity of doing so, and received them with great affability and cheerfulness—doubly gratifying, as they were evidences of his good health and spirits."

And now mark the *character* of the Presidential journey! "It is only necessary," (most justly observes the Baltimore Republican) "to compare the quiet dignity and republican simplicity of Gen. Jackson's journey to and from the Hermitage, with the noisy obstreperous, speech-making and electioneering tour of the head of the opposition, to decide which has the greater claim upon the respect, and affections of the community.—The one travels without parade—represses the excitements of politics, meets his friends with temperate salutes, the cordial grasp of friendship and the deep-felt expression of esteem and veneration, mingling business with relaxation, and negociating treaties while he pays the tribute to the memory of private sorrows; the other is borne on the shoulders of a discontented faction, perambulates States upon mere pretences of business, collects crowds at barbecues and feasts, rails at his competitor in intemperate language, and electioneers over the wine-cup, for the highest office in the gift of the world."

MR. GALES AND THE NAVY.

In our last we promised to show, by their declarations and acts, that there is no hostility to the Navy among those now in power.

In his Message at the opening of the late session of Congress, the President said—

"The accompanying Report of the Secretary of the Navy will make you acquainted with the condition and useful employment of that branch of our service during the present year. Constituting, as it does, the best standing security of this country against foreign aggression, it claims the especial attention of government. In this spirit, the measures, which, since the termination of the last war, have been in operation for its gradual enlargement, were adopted; and it should continue to be cherished as the offspring of our national experience."

After some suggestions and recommendations for the improvement of the naval establishment, the President concludes his notice of the subject as follows:

"With these improvements and such others as zealous watchfulness and mature consideration may suggest, there can be little doubt, that, under an energetic administration of its affairs, the Navy may be soon made every thing that the nation wishes it to be. Its efficiency in the suppression of piracy in the West India seas, and wherever squadrons have been employed in securing the interests of the country, will appear from the report of the Secretary, to which I refer you for further interesting details. Among these I would bespeak the attention of Congress to the inequality between the army and navy, as to the pay of officers. No such inequality should prevail between these brave defenders of their country; and where it does exist it is submitted to Congress whether it ought not to be rectified."

Is there in this any thing hostile to the Navy or its officers?

The report of the Secretary of the Navy, accompanying the President's Message is full of solicitude for the interests of the Navy. He adopted and recommended every thing suggested by the Navy Commissioners calculated to advance the Naval establishment. In relation to the officers, he says:

"The compensation now made to the officers of the higher grades in the Navy, is probably far below what their distinguished talents and services entitle them to receive; and, compared with the amount given to of- the army, is remarkable for its inequality and insufficiency. Annexed is an exhibit, marked F, of the relative rank of the two classes of officers, and of the amount of compensation made to each under existing laws. It is difficult to understand on what principle of justice, or good policy, is founded this difference in the compensation made to officers in the same service, and of the same established rank. Is not the same eminent talent required for the command of a squadron as for the conduct of an army.—An equal share of professional skill? Is the naval officer less exposed to personal danger? Is his responsibility lighter, or his labors less arduous? Does he contribute less to guard the interest or sustain the rights and honor of his country?"

Is there any thing in this or in the whole report of the Secretary, in the slightest degree unfriendly to the Navy or its officers? Not a word.

The Fourth Auditor, in his report to the Secretary, also accompanying the President's Message, says:

"As a first step to an effectual reform in the business of the Department, I would suggest the propriety of an appeal to Congress, to remodel the whole system of pay and emoluments of the Naval officers, leaving as little as possible to the discretion of the Executive. Every indirect and covert allowance should be discontinued and forbidden; and the pay of all the officers made so certain as to leave no room for construction, and so liberal as to remove present inducements to seek an increase by indirect means. The regular pay of officers of the Navy is far below that of officers of the Army of like grades. Certainly their services and dangers are not less. Bearing their country's flag to every clime, they are exposed to dangers, disease and death, in a degree far beyond any thing encountered in time of peace, by the officers of the Army. By the feeble health and broken constitutions of many returning from distant cruises, I am constantly admonished of the hardships these brave men have to encounter. Let not the country be unjust to them."

"The lawful compensation to commanders of squadrons is peculiarly inadequate. By their skill and valor they have made our flag glorious, and attracted to our ships the attention of the world. When they enter foreign ports or meet foreign squadrons, they are obliged to receive and return the visits of those whom curiosity or admiration attracts on board their vessels. As unwilling to be outdone as conquered in battle, they are compelled to incur expenses which their regular pay and emoluments are inadequate to meet. Let them be no longer exposed to the humiliation of begging indirect and unauthorized allowances from the Executive, when ample compensation ought to be awarded to them by the Representatives of the American people."

Is there any thing in all this, hostile to the Navy or its officers? On the contrary, does not every honorable bosom among them beat responsive to the recommendation, that their pay and emoluments be increased, and so fixed by law, as to make them independent of the possible caprice, dislike or favoritism of the Secretary of the Navy and the accounting officers?

Every act of the present administration, has corresponded with these professions—The force of our squadrons abroad has not been diminished. No effort before making for the improvement of the Navy, has been relaxed. The present Secretary asked for, and procured, appropriations to place covers over the ships, in ordinary, and build sheds for the preservation of stores of timber. He has directed purchases of timber to be seasoned, and removed into the sheds to be erected, without other limit than the last cent appropriated by Congress for that object. He is striving to recommend the Navy to the country, by striking from its rolls all those who commit outrages, by duels or otherwise, upon private citizens; by discharging unworthy and defaulting agents, and putting efficient and honest men in their places; by correcting all abuses which tend to make it odious; by confining its expenditures to lawful allowances and actual expenses; by inculcating plain dealing, truth and principle, in all its concerns.

Notwithstanding these palpable and undeniable facts, the Intelligencer charges this administration with hostility to the Navy. He says:

"We think that we can perceive, that the spirit of the navy has been materially depressed since this administration began to be felt. A gloom is visible on the face of it."

The Editor of the Intelligencer looks thro jaundiced eyes, which cast their sickly hues on every object to which he directs his vision. It is *his* spirit which is "depressed;" it is *his* face which is covered with "gloom."

Since this administration began to be felt," he has lost the pap that fed him, the meat that made him fat, the wine that made him glad. Not even through the printing of the old documents at a double price, has he been able to continue, under this administration, those depredations upon the Treasury, which, if they did not enrich, enabled him and his coadjutors to feast and revel at the public expense, under the late administration. Having spent in gambling, princely entertainments, and riotous living, as well their honest as their fraudulent gains, they assail an honest administration with the fury of men mad with starvation, that the sluices of the Treasury may again pour forth thousands, and tens of thousands to minister to their appetites and passions.

Does he expect the officers of the Navy to join him in this war? If so, he is a madman. They know the path of duty and of honor. They will unite their influence with those who are endeavoring to procure from Congress a system of pay and emoluments which will make them truly independent, and shield them from all possible imputations upon their honor or integrity. Where is the officer who would not rather his pay should be fixed by law, than that it should depend on the will of a Secretary of the Navy, or accounting officers? Would he not prefer coming forward and demanding it as a matter of right, to reasoning, urging, begging, or *bargaining?*

A session of Congress is approaching.—Let the course pursued by this administration and its opponents, test their friendship for the Navy and its officers. If the administration use all their influence to raise the compensation of the naval officers, and fix political friends strain every nerve to defeat the effort; the officers of the Navy will know who are the friends of themselves; and their establishment.

We have much more to say on this subject.
U. S. Tel.

BLACK LIST.

(*Continued.*)

Having given the advocates of fraud a little time to digest the abuses of the Navy Department, we proceed to gorge them once more with a few facts from other Departments. Let us look into the Treasury.

No. 19. *Gross abuse.*—The Collector at Buffalo was *reformed.* He obtained receipts from the keeper of the Light house and the Inspectors, without paying them any money, to enable him to get credits with the government. When they requested payment, he put them off by various pretences, and endeavored to make them take *beer* in payment of their salaries, he being a brewer!

No. 20. *Complicated abuses.*—The Collector at Key West was *reformed.* After the change of the administration, a claim was presented to the Treasury Department by an Attorney for defending the United States Revenue Cutter, which had been libelled by the Collector!!! It appeared singular that the United States' District Attorney had not attended to this duty. An investigation, instituted by the Secretary of the Treasury, disclosed the following facts:

The Captain of the Revenue Cutter had seized a number of vessels carrying on an unlawful trade between Havana and the coast of Florida. The vessels were condemned at St. Augustine. In an application for the remission of the forfeiture, the masters alleged that they had the verbal permission of the Collector to go to Havana with fish, and return to their fishing ground on the coast of Florida without entering at the Custom House, and without paying duties on the return cargo. In this affair the Collector fell out with the Captain.

Subsequently the Captain was detected in trading unlawfully with vessels at sea, and the Collector, to avenge himself *libelled the Cutter,* and with the aid of the District Attorney, endeavored to procure her condemnation for the benefit of the informer. The captain employed a lawyer to defend her, and she was finally restored to the United States. During the time she was under seizure, she was detained from service, although her officers and crew remained under pay.

Here was an "Ebony and Topaz" affair. A Collector and an Attorney of the United States prosecuting an United States' vessel for smuggling and a United States' officer employed counsel to defend on behalf of the United States. Poor Uncle Sam was made both plaintiff and defendant, paying both lawyers, incurring much inconvenience and loss, merely that these harpies might revenge themselves on one another at his expense.

This state of things was known to Mr. Adams' administration, who, not being able to make the rogues agree, sought to remedy the evil by ordering the Captain to another station where he was not so well known!!!

But no sooner were the facts made known to Gen. Jackson than he applied a different remedy. He directed "*the Collector, District Attorney and Captain of the Cutter to be removed from office and more fit men to be selected for their places.*"

Mark the difference between the *reign of fraud* and the *reign of Reform.* With Mr. Adams it did not disqualify these men for office that some of them smuggled and others connived at it, and then in their wanton efforts to injure each other, they interrupted the public service and sought to waste the public property Mr. Adams would conciliate or separate them!! with him such outrages were no cause for removal!!! But no sooner is their conduct known to Gen. Jackson than they are instantly ordered to make way for honest men. Who will now repeat that Mr. Adams' administration *had the disposition* to reform abuse?

No. 21. *Default.*—The Collector at Beaufort, N. C. was in default $6,862. He has been *reformed.*

No. 22. *Default.*—The Receiver of Public Moneys at Jeffersonville, Indiana, was in arrears with the government, and had for a long time been making fair promises while the default was constantly increasing. His conduct and correspondence evinced an utter inability or obstinate determination not to pay. He was therefore *reformed;* and his securities are attempting to evade their responsibility, on the ground that the Government ought to have removed the officer, or secured the debt when the default first became known. Mr Adams' administration furnished them with this plausible defence. (This default is $6,919 72.

No. 23. *Default.*—The Collector at Bath, Me. was *reformed.* He was young in office, but old in the arts of embezzlement. He had appropriated to his own use $56,315 of the public money.

No. 24. *Default.*—S. K. Gilman was appointed Collector at Penobscot by Mr Adams, in 1827, or 1828. He was the editor of a newspaper, had zealously supported the coalition, and was transplanted 150 miles to receive his *reward.* Though distinguished for his bitter calumnies upon Gen. Jackson and his friends, he travelled all the way to Washington to say to them, that he had not been strenuous in his opposition, and was ready to unite with the Republicans in Maine, in their support, if—*he could keep his office!* After he was removed, it was ascertained, that, not content with the honest gains of his office, or not thinking them a sufficient '*reward*' for his great services in supporting the coalition, he had applied to his own use $8,549 38 of the public money.

No. 25. *Fraud and default.*—R. Arnold, Collector at Amboy, had been nominated for re-appointment by Mr. Adams, postponed by the Senate and his nomination superseded by President Jackson in March, 1829.—A scrutiny into his conduct and accounts disclosed the fact, that he had embezzled a portion of the duties on large importations of tea, for many years, having made false returns; and had accounted for only a portion of the hospital money received by him. In relation to the teas, there is ground to suspect extensive collusion. The sum ascertained to have been embezzled is $86,928, to which may be added about $2000 more, re-

As for Arnold, he has fled into Canada to escape from Gen. Jackson's '*proscriptive*' administration!

No. 26. *Default.*—The Receiver of public moneys at Edwardsville, Illinois, was in default to the amount of $32,932. This was deemed sufficient cause for his removal.—The amount due has since been paid.

No. 27. *Abuse.*—The Collector at St. Marks, D. L. White, had assisted with his team in taking valuable live oak timber from the public lands. He was forthwith removed, notwithstanding it was represented that he was the zealous supporter of the present administration.

No. 28. *Abuse, default, and deception.*—The Collector at Petersburg, Va. J. Robertson, was represented to be very obnoxious to the people. He had for some time reported a large sum to be in suit, and a considerable portion retained in his own hands. After his removal, was it ascertained that most of the bonds reported by him to be in suit had actually been paid, and that he was in default $24,857 51.

No. 29. *Abuse.* The Collector at Middletown, Conn. had become a defaulter. He resigned under Mr. Adams' administration, and the office was given to his son, who was thus made to inherit his father's office without incumbrance. Gen. Jackson did not think it good policy to permit families to appropriate to their own use the public money, by giving to the son an office which the father could hold no longer on account of his default; and therefore the son was removed.

No. 30. *Default.*—The Collector at Rappahannock, Virginia, was in default $6,800 52. Reform has reached him.

No. 31. *Default.*—The Collector at Vianna, Maryland, resigned, being in default $1,150.

No. 32. *Fraud and default.*—The Collector at Elizabeth City, North Carolina, Mr. Rogerson was accidentally discovered to be interested in a contract with the person who supported the sick seamen, by which he made about 200 dollars a year. It was suspected that he who would be faithless to his trust for small gains, would not hesitate to peculate on a large scale. An investigation was accordingly ordered, in which it was ascertained that nearly every bond reported by him to be in suit, was in fact paid, and that some of those not yet due had been cancelled, no doubt upon a compromise with the debtors. His default is $2,791. Subsequent events have induced a suspicion, that he had connived a system of smuggling under the protection of the custom house; thus corrupting, as far as he could, the whole community with which his office was connected. He also has fled from the country, to escape the *tyranny* of this '*proscriptive*' administration.

No. 33. *Violations of law.*—The Collector at Portsmouth, Timothy Upham, was proved, by papers in his own hand writing, to have been engaged in illicit trade with the British provinces and West Indies. The same papers, with others found with them, created the strongest presumption, that he was also engaged in smuggling various foreign articles into the United States. These papers came accidentally into the hands of those who felt it their duty to transmit them to the Treasury Department. It was not believed that a man who had been himself engaged in violating the revenue laws, was a proper person to be entrusted with their execution, or to have charge of a custom-house. He was, therefore, *reformed;* and the Clay men in New Hampshire ran him for Governor!

No 34. *Default.*—The Receiver of Public Moneys at Washington, Mississippi, was in default 9,638 39, and was thought a fit subject for *reform.*

No. 35 *Abuse and default.*—Joseph Nourse was Register of the Treasury, and had control of the contingent fund of that department. He had applied to his own use 11,250 dollars of that fund. He confessed his default, and made propositions to pay it.—But after he was removed, he got up an account for commissions to cover it. To give a little countenance to this barefaced attempt he got Walter Jones, (who had as U S District Attorney, brought suit for upwards of 100,000 dollars, and has failed to pay one cent of what he collected,) to give a written opinion in support of his claim. Suit has been brought against him.

Here are seventeen removals in the Treasury Department, alleged by the Clay men to have been made for *opinions sake!* When Gen. Jackson finds an unfaithful agent in office, *out he goes,* whatever may be his *opinions.* This number might be enlarged; but we forbear.

Let us sum up the amount of frauds and defaults here given:

Collector at	Beaufort, N. C.	$6,86…
Do.	Bath, Me.	56,31…
Do.	Penobscott, Me.	8,54…
Do.	Amboy, N J	87,92…
Do.	Petersburg, Va.	24,85…
Do.	Rappahannock, Va.	6,80…
Do.	Vienna, Md	1,15…
Do.	Elizabeth City, N. C	32,79…
Receiver of Public Moneys	Jeffersonville, Indiana,	6,91…
Do.	Edwardsville, Ill.	32,9…
Do.	Washington, Miss.	9,6…
Register of the Treasury,		11,2…
		$280,9…

So, the frauds and defalcations of a few Mr. Adams Agents in the Treasury Department, amount to the snug sum of TW… HUNDRED AND EIGHTY THOUSA… NINE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY N… DOLLARS.

This is only a portion; but let us add the frauds, &c. in the Navy Department:

Frauds &c. in the Treasury Department,	$280,…
Frauds &c. in the Navy Department,	176,…
	$457,…

In these two Departments, therefore portion, and probably a small proportion of the frauds, defalcations, and abuses of Adams' Administration, amount to FO… HUNDRED FIFTY SENEN THO… AND ONE HUNDRED AND FOR… THREE DOLLARS.

Yet there are those who still contend Mr. Adams' administration was *pure, faithful and vigilant!* The *lost dollars* tell a d…

PRO PATRIA LIBERTATIS.
…LLAGE HERALD
Princess-Anne, Md.
TUESDAY, OCT. 12, 1830.

Election Returns.

The names of the Jackson candidates …y the first or left hand sub-column.—…ave given the names of Sheriffs elect, …as we could ascertain them, placing …ghest in votes first.

Worcester County.

For the Assembly.

…er	1135	Spence	1284
…ll	1068	Purnell	1216
…er	1085	Mitchell	1159
…	1048	Williams	1071
…h	181		

Sheriff—Johnson 1172; Schoolfield 1158

Somerset.

	985	Teackle	1233
…er	937	Done	1231
…on	837	Ballard	1201
	784	Bell	1171

Sheriff—Dashiell 1119; Goslee 912

Dorchester.

…arl	1009	Hicks	1127
…castle	932	Keene	1126
	828	Steele	1113
…sborough	799	Wright	1093

Sheriff—Tall 1625; Bell 983

Talbot.

	631	Hughlett	727
…ris	623	Dudley	705
…d, Jr.	579	Denny	701
…ens	569	Dickinson	693

Sheriff—Faulkner 541; Stevens 442

Caroline.

…n	615	Charles	658
…wford	611	Burchenal	656
…rison	587	Hardcastle	640
…nton	570	Jones	622

Sheriff—Keene 646; Orrell 610

Queen-Ann's.

…mas	675	Brown	692
…dsborough	672	Tilghman	683
…ller	666	Seegur	671
…e	637	Wright	657

Sheriff—Ashcom 672; Roberts 669

Kent.

…t	519	Moffit	554
…villa	516	Browne	533
…lton	504	Wallis	528
…es	484	Piner	523

Cecil.

…ns	1155	Cameron	1005
…	1078	Veazey	942
…negys	1046	Pennington	937
…e	1012	Wilson	898

Harford.

…pe	1082	Montgomery	1240
…ns	1061	Moores	1160
…ris	998	Amoss	1151
…lison	996	Waters	1119

Anne-Arundel.

…lman	886	Stewart	1220
…thicum	778	Hood	1184
…mmond	743	Kent	1181
…tout	732	Stockett	1140

Annapolis City.

…all	123	Claude	162
…ce	113	Brewer	155

Baltimore City.

…nt	4471	Steuart	4087
…cholas	4268	Finley	3902

Baltimore County.

…rner	1854	(We believe there was no opposition to the Jackson candidates. Some other candidates were voted for, but we omit them.)
…	1768	
…lmes	1730	
…orthington	1542	
…ce	1078	
…asbury	954	

Prince George's.

…mervelle	746	Gant	795
…mmes	746	Duvall	772
…r	619	Edelin	764
…rch	608	Wootton	767

Calvert.

Four Anti-Jackson men—we have not re…ved the returns.

Charles.

McPherson	680	Brawner	890
(We have seen no returns of other Jackson candidates.)		Jenifer	854
		Chapman	886
		Rogerson	785

St. Mary's.

(No opposition to the Anti Jackson ticket.)	Thomas	953
	Hawkins	903
	Blackinstone	895
	Gough	866

Montgomery.

…all	866	Harding	1003
…ter	845	Gittings	964
…de	775	Wilson	929
…cotton	772	Lea	876

Washington.

…ockhart	1894	Kershner	1954
…ilmer	1888	Merrick	1868
…llman	1849		
	1804		

(There were other candidates out on the Jackson side, in this county, but the returns above are all we have seen.)

Frederick.

Shriver	3356	David Kemp	3572
Kemp	3347	Richardson	3566
Kinzer	3343	McKinsley	3525
Neilson	3256	McElfresh	3493

Allegany.

McMahon	723	Ridgely	693
Buskirk	625	Shaw	659
Myers	615	Reid	629
Robinett	613	Pigman	609

RECAPITULATION.

	Jackson.	Anti-Jackson.
Worcester	1	3
Somerset	0	4
Dorchester	0	4
Talbot	0	4
Caroline	0	4
Queen Anne's	2	2
Kent	0	4
Cecil	4	0
Harford	0	4
Anne Arundel	0	4
Annapolis city	0	2
Baltimore city	2	0
Baltimore county	4	0
Prince George's	0	4
Calvert	0	4
Charles	0	4
St. Mary's	0	4
Montgomery	0	4
Washington	2	2
Frederick	0	4
Allegany	1	3
	16	64
SENATE	11	4

Anti-Jackson majority 41.

We believe the above returns are as correct as can be obtained at this time. The Anti Jacksonians have now a large majority of members elect of the Legislature—but this must not discourage us. We have increased in numbers in many parts of the State—Let the people have time to reflect upon the measures of the Federal Government, and they will not fail to sustain them. We add, in the words of the Republican,—"Maryland has joined herself, for a time, to Massachusetts and Vermont, in opposition to the Republican party; but we go boldly into an honest minority, and shall rally for the next contest with unbroken spirit and hope."

From the Baltimore Republican, Oct. 5.

Average Jackson majority in the city—375, being nearly the identical majority given for the Jackson ticket in 1828.

The average majority for the Jackson delegates in that year was 374

Last year there were six candidates—rendering it impossible to ascertain the precise majority. The apparent majority was, however, considerably more.

We expected a majority much larger than has been given at this election. The enemy have fairly deceived us by their superior discipline, and the secrecy of their arrangements. Scarcely a Jackson man *really* believed that it was necessary to make any exertion, and some of them actually thought our opponents not serious in nominating candidates and merely intending to affect the counties by a show of opposition here.—Thus, though our average majority is not less than it was at the last *contested* election between the parties, we are disappointed that it has not increased.

We think the majority of Mr. Hunt over Mr. Finley a better test of the Jackson strength in this city than the average vote. The majority was 569—and we *know* that many *Jackson* votes were given to Steuart, upon the ground on which he was chiefly supported, that of his being a *Mechanic.*—The Mechanics of our party supported him liberally upon that ground.

We doubt whether Mr. Hunt received any opposition votes,—his vote is the pure Jackson strength; and that of Major Finley presents more nearly the strength of the opposition than the vote for Col. Steuart.

The result of this election is satisfactory on this point, that the effects of the *Veto* upon our population, have been vastly overrated by the opposition;—that the appeals so urgently made to selfish feelings, to disappoint avarice, and cupidity, have failed to affect the principles of the Republicans of Baltimore. The Monumental City has passed through the ordeal of bitter and unrelenting assault upon her principles, and has come out unhurt.

A little more organization, and on another occasion, when some of the delusions and fabrications of the enemy have passed away, Baltimore not content with merely retaining her strength, will give a majority largely increased for the Administration.

Delaware.—This state it seems continues opposed to the Administration. J. J. Milligan (Anti Jackson) was elected to Congress by upwards of 300 majority, on last Tuesday.

JACKSON IN PHILADELPHIA.

The annual election for Inspectors took place in Philadelphia on Friday the 1st inst. and resulted in the complete triumph of the Jackson ticket, by a clear majority of one thousand two hundred and sixteen over the opposition, and of four hundred and thirty nine over both the other tickets. This makes the election of Henry Horn, the Jackson candidate, nominated by the Jackson Convention sure by a large majority at the coming election. Our ticket succeeded in eleven wards out of the fifteen.

Good News!

Official information has been received, at Washington, of the opening of the Colonial Ports to the Trade of the United States! So we go under the diplomacy of President Jackson's Administration!

THE WEST INDIA TRADE.

From an Opposition Paper.

The negociations which have just been concluded between the American Minister at London and the British Government, relative to the British West ndia Trade, have not taken the form of a Treaty. The trade will be opened under theirrangements provided for by the laws of ech country.

Great Britain consentso revoke her order in Council, issued on te 27th July, 1826, by which the ports of thBritish West Indies were closed to our wsels after the 1st of December in the san year. Our Government, on the other hal, opens the ports of the United States to litish vessels coming from the West IndierIn order that our readers may see on wh footing this arrangement places our tre, we copy from the British Act of Parlinent of July 5th, 1825, the 4th section, hich permits the free importation of goodsom foreign countries into the British W. Indies, provided the permission be recipocated by those countries. This sectionrms one of the principal bases of the rangement now made.

And whereas, by thew of navigation, foreign ships are permitt to import into any of the British possesns abroad, from the countries to which y belong, goods, the produce of those ntries, and to export goods from such possions, to be carried to any foreign cour whatever: And whereas, it is expedient t such permission should be subject to cen conditions; be it therefore enacted, t the privileges thereby granted to fom ships, shall be limited to the ships of theountries, which, having colonial possess, shall grant the like privileges of tradinith those possessions to British ships, onich, not having colonial possessions, s place the commerce and navigation ois country, and its possessions abroad, on the footing of the most favored nationless his majesty, by his order in Counchall, in any case, deem it expedient to grthe whole, or any of such privileges, to ships of any foreign country, although conditions aforesaid shall not, in all ress, be fulfilled by such foreign country.

About a year after tlssing of this act, namely, 27th of July, 1the British Cabinet issued an Order tuncil, in which the foregoing act is rec It is there stated that the conditionsationed therein, "have not been in allects fulfilled by the United States of Ica." Neverthe less, the Order in Couny virtue of the authority vested in the by the said act, proceeds to grant to theed States a continuance of the privilegmport goods in to the British West Idslands, and to export them to foreigrntries until the 1st of December, 1826, t it directs that "privilege shall absolutease and determine." The same ordeses the British ports of the Cape of Hope and the East Indies after the 1st farch, 1827.

On the 17th day of eh, 1827, Mr Adams, then Presidentued his proclamation in which, by virt an act of Congress passed March 1st23, he declared the ports of the Unitedes closed to all British vessels from the s in the British North American Coloniand the British West Indies. In this staf interdict our trade has remained evere. On the 30th of May last, Congress, intemplation of such an arrangement as iw made, passed the following law authorg the President conditionally to re-open ports to vessels from the British Colony.

A BILL to amend the s regulating the commercial intercourstween the United States and certainlonies of Great Britain.

Sect. 1. Be it enacted, That, whenever the President of the ited States shall receive satisfactory evide that the Government of Great Britainll open the ports of its Colonial possessio the West Indies, on the continent of th America, the Bahama Islands, the Caicand the Bermuda or Somer Islands to United States, for an indefinite or for a ited term, that the vessels of the Untedates, and their cargoes, on entering theolonial ports aforesaid, shall not be suct to other or higher duties of tonnage impost, or charges of any other descript than would be imposed on British vessels their cargoes, arriving in said colonial possions from the United States; that the vels of the United States may import into colonial possessions from the UnitedSts any article or articles which could be imported in a British vessel into the said possions from the United States; and that vessels of the United States may exportrom the British colonies above mentioned, to any country whatever, other than the dinions or possessions of Great Britain, any article or articles that can be exportedheretrom in a British vessel, to any county other than the British dominions or possions aforesaid; that then, and in such casethe President of the United States shall be; and he is hereby authorized, to issue his proc ination, declaring that he has received suo evidence, and thereupon, from the date of such proclmation, the ports of the Unitd States shall be opened indefinitely, or fr a term fixed, as the case may be, to British vessels coming from the said British colonial possessions, and their cargoes, subject to no other or higher duty of tonnage or impost, or charge of any description whatever, than would be levied on the vessels of the United States, or their cargoes, arriving from the said British possessions; and it shall be lawful for the said British vessels to import into the United States and export therefrom any article or articles which may be imported or exported in vessels of the United States; and the act, entitled, "An act concerning navigation," passed on the 18th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen; an act supplementary thereto, passed the 15th day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty; and an act, entitled, "An act to regulate the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain British ports," passed on the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty three, are, in such case, hereby declared to be suspended, or absolutely repealed, as may be agreed upon with the British Government.

Sect. 2. And be it further enacted, That, whenever the ports of the United States shall have been opened under the authority given in the first section of this act, British vessels and their cargoes shall be admitted to an entry in the ports of the United States from the Islands, Provinces, or Colonies of Great Britain, on or near the North American Continent, and North or East of the U. States—*N. Y. Post.*

Latest from Europe.

The packet ship Napoleon, Smith, at New York, brings London papers to the 25th and Liverpool to the 27th August, both inclusive. From the mass of interesting matter contained in the New York Journals, we make the following extracts.

West India Trade.

The intelligence of most immediate interest is the fact that the Napoleon has brought out despatches, announcing the opening of the West India trade to our shipping. Mr. M'Lane, our Minister at London, was at Liverpool when the Napoleon sailed, and at her departure handed a package of despatches to Capt. Smith, addressed to the care of the Collector at New York, which he stated contained a Treaty in regard to this trade, but desired that the contents might not be disclosed until the vessel got out of port. It seems that the circumstance was not publicly known in England, as the papers do not allude to the subject.

A letter from Francis B. Ogden, Esq. U. S. Consul at Liverpool, to S. Swartwout, Esq. Collector of the port of New York, confirms this intelligence. The letter says:—

Liverpool, Aug 25th, 1830.

"I have the great satisfaction to inform you that our negotiations with this country have terminated in the most favorable manner. Mr. McLane arrived here the evening before the last, and forwards his despatches by the Napoleon, this morning. He informs me that the British Government consents to restore to us the direct intercourse with the West Indies, upon the terms of the act of July, 1825. The proclamation of the President, under the late act of Congress will be the first step. Immediately thereafter, Great Britain will revoke her order in council of July, 1827, abolish the discriminating duties on American vessels in her colonial … act of Parliament of 5th July, 1825."

A letter to the editor of the New York American, dated Liverpool, August 26, says:—"It may be worth the postage of a letter to you, to know that the West India question is settled. The President is to issue his proclamation in conformity with the last act of Congress on the subject; and on its arrival in this country, the Order in Council of the 27th July, 1827, (issued you recollect in Gallatin's teeth) will be abolished, and the act of Parliament of 5th July, 1825, which opens the West India trade to other countries, will be extended to the United States, and all discriminating duties will be abolished.

The Journal of Commerce also publishes a letter from its correspondent, to the following effect—

Liverpool, 24th Aug. 1830.

Your minister, to his great credit, has succeeded in obtaining the consent of this Government to open the intercourse between the United States and the British West India Colonies, and it is probable that your President [Jackson] will in a few days after this reaches you, issue the proclamation contemplated in his Message last session; a Message which, you may remember, I approved of at the time, because it showed a disposition on your side to remove every subject of difference between the two countries. The government of this country has displayed equal good feeling in meeting this disposition, and Mr. McLane deserves the gratitude of the American nation, for his unwearied labors, and the persevering skill and intelligence which he has put forth in attaining this result. It is to be hoped that your Congress will manifest a proper sense of his services, and deem the occasion a fitting one for determining, whether an American Minister at the most expensive court in Europe, has not a right to claim from the overflowing treasury of his nation, such pecuniary support, as the station of a gentleman and a minister indispensably requires."

French Claims.—It is stated that the collector of New York has also received a letter from Mr. Ogden, American Consul at Liverpool, in which it is stated that there is a strong probability that the new French government will speedily come to an amicable settlement of the claims of the American Merchants for the spoliations of the Imperial government upon our commerce.

Charles Xth.—This unfortunate despot, with his suit, left Cowes on the 23d Aug. for Lulworth Castle, Dorsetshire, which is to be his place of residence during his stay in England. Lulworth Castle, it is said, was formerly the residence of Sir Robert Peel; from which it was erroneously inferred that the government had an agency in appropriating it for the use of the royal visitor.—The government receives him only in his private capacity. The American ships Great Britain and Charles Carroll, which had conveyed him and suit to Cowes sailed for Cherbourg, in company with the Frigate Seine, the same day that he left for Lulworth Castle. He was conveyed to Poole in the steamboat Meteor, where he arrived about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. He then, accompanied by the Duke of Bordeaux and the Duke d'Angouleme, immediately set off in a carriage and pair for Lulworth Castle. "He looked very well and was very affable." We see no indications that his Ex-Majesty intends visiting the United States. A correspondent of the Times, under date of Aug. 22, says, "I have seen the Ex King once more. He has been much misrepresented in regard to his person; he is agreeable in his aspect and manners. The ship Great Britain is provided with a large stock of provisions, cattle and poultry, which makes it evident that a longer voyage was originally contemplated. It appears that they were plundered at Cherbourg even of their wardrobe, and the ladies have been obliged to fit themselves out with necessaries from this place. Some difference of opinion has prevailed among the party as to their ultimate destination."

The Hampshire Telegraph states, that the application first made by Charles X. to be received in England as king of France, was at once refused by the British Government. By its consent, however, he is received as a private individual, and the seat he has selected as the residence of himself and family is Lulworth Castle, near Weymouth, whither he will proceed from Cowes, on Monday. There it is understood, he will only sojourn until he receives tidings from Vienna, and then he will repair to Austria.—This morning 336,000 francs, in gold, were deposited by the French Consul at this port, at the bank of Messrs. Grant & Co. in the name of Charles X.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening, the 7th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Slemons, Mr. Henry U. Ballard to Miss Maria Townsend, of this place.

At Alexandria, on the 22nd ult. Mr J. Crook to Miss Emeline Gibbons, formerly of this county.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of William W. Handy, Trustee to sell the real estate of Peter Dashiell dec'd against George P. Jones, Henry Banks, and William Banks; I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: a tract of land called Anderson's Invention containing thirty-five acres more or less, Bayly's Chance containing three and a fourth acres more or less, one house and lot at the Trappe containing three acres more or less, three head of cattle, six head of hogs, four beds, one negro man named George, one boy named Ephraim, one do named Geo. Washington, one negro girl named Sophia, one do named Eliza, one negro woman named Sarah, two horses, two yoke of oxen, two beds and furniture, a tract of land called Gal… containing 140 acres more … which I have taken in execution as the property of said Jones and said Henry and William Banks, and I hereby give notice that on Tuesday the 2nd of November next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock P. M. at the Court-House door in Princess Anne, I will expose to public sale all the right and interest of said Jones, and Henry and William Banks in and to the above mentioned property to satisfy the aforesaid writ, with county levy due for 1828, and officers fees due for 1828, '29 and '30.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
Oct. 12, 1830.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of Clement Stanford, against Charles Venables, I have heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit: one negro boy named Sandy, one brown horse, one yoke of oxen, a tract of land called Western Fields containing 544 acres more or less, as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said Charles Venables, and I hereby give notice that on Tuesday the 2nd day of November next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock P. M. at the Court House door, in the town of Princess-Anne, I will expose to public sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash, all the right title and estate of the said Charles Venables to the above named property, to satisfy the above name writ with officers fees due for the years 1829 and '30.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
Oct 12, 1830.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of a writs of Fieri Facias, issued by Theodore G. Dashiell J. P. and to me directed at the suit of Thomas Robertson against Stephen Stoller, Freeman, I have seized and taken in execution the following property of the said Stephen, to wit: a negro woman named Milkey, whom I shall offer for sale at the Court House door, in Princess Anne, on the 2nd day of November, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M. to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above claim, debt, interest and costs and the additional costs thereon.

DANIEL BENSON, Cons.
October 12, 1830.

Insolvents' Papers.

Insolvents can be supplied with papers, on application at the office of the Village Herald.

ALSO,

Appeal Bonds

Of several kinds,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE CORNUCOPIÆ.

"Planting the world with the sweet."

SELECTED FOR THE V. HERALD.

From Poems by William Cowper, Esquire.

ON FRIENDSHIP.

Amicitia nisi inter bonos esse non potest.
CICERO.

What virtue can we name, so grace,
But man unpolished and base
Will bend in their possession?
Profusion sees the noble part
Of liberality of heart,
And Jealousy of discretion.

But as our gem of highest cost
Is even counterfeited most,
So alloys, and vitiates,
Fancy can the highest skill she can
To imitate the friendship man
Thinks friend of long duration.

Such fair resemblance we too severe—
But long experience speaks one clear;
Therefore that message warning,
I will proceed to mark the shelves,
On friends so more than themselves,
And give the simple warning.

Youth, unadmon'sh'd by a guide,
Will trust to my fair outside:
An error soon corrected;
For who, but learns, with riper years,
That man, when smoothest he appears,
Is most to be suspected!

But here again a danger lies
Lest thus deluded by our eyes,
And taking trash for treasure,
We should, when undeceiv'd, conclude
Friendship, imaginary good,
A mere Utopian pleasure.

An acquisition rather rare,
Is yet no subject of despair;
Nor should it seem distressful,
If either on forbidden ground,
Or, where it is but not to be found,
We search it unsuccessful.

No friendship will abide the test
That stands on sorded interest
And mean self-love erected,
Nor such, as may awhile subsist
Twixt assassinate and sensualist,
For vicious ends connected.

Who hopes a friend, should have a heart,
Himself, well furnish'd for the part,
And ready on occasion
To show the virtues that he seeks;
For 'tis an union that bespeaks
A just reciprocation.

A fretful temper will divide
The closest knot that may be tied,
By ceaseless sharp corrosion
A tempter passionate and fierce
May suddenly your joys disperse
At one immense explosion.

In vain the talkative unite
With hope of permanent delight,
The secret just committed;
They drop through mere desire to prate,
Forgetfulness important weight,
and by their slip mortified
All thoughts of friendship are but dreams,
If never chance to drop in;
An envious man, if you succeed,
May prove a dang'rous foe indeed,
But not a friend worth keeping.

As easy pines at good possess'd
So jealousy looks forth distress'd
On good that seems approaching;
And, if success his steps attend,
Dreams a rival in a friend,
And hates him for encroaching.

Hence authors of illustrious name
(Unless belied by common fame,)
Are sadly prone to quarrel;
To clench the wit a friend displays
So much of loss to their fond praise,
And pluck each other's laurel.

A man renowned for repartee,
Will seldom scruple to make free
With friendship's finest feeling;
Will thrust a dagger at your breast,
And if it you, 'twas a special jest,
By way of balm for healing.

Beware of tattlers; keep your ear
Close shpped against the tales they bear;
Fix'd on their own secretion;
The separation of their friends;
Is what their kindness most intends;
Their sport is your discretion.

Friendship that wantonly admits
A jaun serious play of wits
In trifling alteration,
Is unto such as indicates,
Like hand-in-hand insurance-plates,
Danger of conflagration.

Some fickle creatures boast a soul
True as the needle to the pole;
Yet shifting, like the weather,
The needle's constancy forego
For one a-needly, and show
Its variations rather.

Insensibility makes some
Unsympathetic deaf and dumb,
When most you need their pity;
Tis wanton toll the tear shall fall
From Gog and Magog in Guildhall,
Those pleythines of the city.

The pearl and shell but rarely meet
On terms of amity complete;
The attempt would scarce be maddest,
Should any from the ocean, hope
At one high stride to pass the top
Of an erected ladder.

Courtier and patriot cannot mix
Their heterogeneous politicks
Without an effervescence,
Such as of salts with lemon juice,
But which is rarely known t' induce,
Like that, a coalescence.

Religion should extinguish strife,
And make a firm of human life,
Of which it is the office
Of a counsellor to keep
Both equally in every case and charge,
Where which are stifler.

[illegible]

To prove, alas! my main intent,
Needs no great cost of argument,
No cutting and contriving;
Seeking a real friend, we seem
T' adopt the chymist's golden dream
With still less hope of thriving.

Then judge, or ere you choose your man
As curious specify as you can,
And having made election,
See first no disrespect of yours,
Such as a friend but ill endures,
Enfeeble his affection.

I is not timber, lead, and stone,
An architect requires alone,
To finish a great building;
The palace were but half complete,
Could he by no chance forget
The carving and the gilding.

As similarity of mind,
Or something not to be defin'd,
First rivets our attention;
So, manners decent and polite,
The same we practise at first sight,
Must save it from declension.

The man who hails you Tom—or Jack,
And proves by thumping on your back
His sense of your great merit,
In such a friend, that one had need
Be very much his friend indeed,
To pardon, or to bear it.

Some friends make this their product plan—
"See little, and hear all you can?"
Safe policy, but hateful,
So barren sands imbibe the show'rs,
But render neither fruit nor flow'rs,
Unpleasant and ungrateful.

They whisper trivial things, and small
But, to communicate at all
Things serious, deem improper;
Their fecundcse and froth they show,
But keep their best contents below,
Just like a simm'ring copper.

These samples (for alas! at last
These are but samples, and a taste
Of evils yet unmentioned)
May prove the task, a task indeed,
In which 'tis much, if we succeed,
However well-intention'd.

Pursue the theme; and you shall find
A disciple's and furnish'd mind
To be at least expedient,
And after summing all the rest,
Religion ruling in the breast
A principal ingredient.

True friendship has, in short, a grace
More than terrestrial in its face,
That proves it heav'n descended:
Man's love of woman not so pure,
Nor, when sincerest, to secure
To last till life is ended.

The Pleasures of Love.—We learn that a young gentleman of the bar in this city, who enjoys considerable eminence as a pleader, was recently engaged by an individual of fortune to contest the right to an estate, of the value of which the attorney was to receive one fourth for his services if successful. He succeeded, and his portion of the spoil is estimated at thirty thousand dollars.

Philad. Inquirer.

[illegible] Sketches.—Sweet, Ballston, a [illegible] up of conversations from the guests. It is called the "Crumb Basket," and is read at the table between dinner and dessert.

Poisoning.—On Sunday last, Mr. William Brooks and wife, were paying Mr. John Walkes, of Port Deposite, a visit. Mr. W. has no white person in his family except a sister, who was then absent at the residence of her mother, a few miles distant. Dinner was prepared by a black servant. As soon as dinner was over, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks prepared to go home, but had not proceeded far before Mr. B complained of lustlessness, pains in the bowels, and sickness of the stomach—Mrs. B. instantly experienced the same symptoms: these were succeeded with vomiting, and it was then they recollected that Mr. W. had been complaining of similar sensations when they were parting with him. They hurried home, when two physicians were summoned. By this time the symptoms were truly alarming, those of the lady extremely so—so much so, that her life was for a time despaired of. Next morning a messenger was despatched to Port Deposite to see how it fared with Mr. W. when it appeared that after parting, he was seized with a nausea, which compelled him to disencumber his stomach: this produced immediate relief. The other two are not out of danger. Conjecture is now on the wing. The black girl who prepared dinner is strongly suspected of having deposited some poisonous ingredients in the victuals. On the other hand it is supposed that the deleterious sediment might have accidentally found its way into some peach pie, which was at table.—The peaches were stewed in a copper vessel, and the acid of the fruit coming in contact, might have deposited a solution of arsenic, especially as in Miss W.'s absence the servant might have neglected to scour the metal sufficiently before using it. Be it as it may, the event is likely to be serious, and furnishes a monitory lesson, whether it proceeded from design, carelessness or ignorance of the servant. Arsenic permitted to remain for any length of time in a copper vessel will inevitable cause a baneful decomposition to be precipitated.—*Elkton Press.*

Silk Shirts.—A Silk manufacturer at Berlin has petitioned to the Society of Arts to that city, an article for Shirts, which he calls *toile de soie*. Several physicians assert that the use of silk near the skin is very conducive to health.

A friend has sent us the following certain cure for the Ring Worm having seen its efficacy effectually tested within a month past, viz:—A few Spanish flies put into whiskey and rubbed on the part affected two or three times a day, will produce an immediate and almost certain cure. *Elkton Press.*

Considerable excitement exists in Arkansas in relation to the boundary line between the United States and Mexico. By the treaty with Spain of Feb. 22d, 1819, the boundary was agreed on, but the line has not yet been run, as was therein determined, by commissioners of the two governments. An expedition under the command of a Colonel Pike, supported by the Mexican Government, *does* it appears, the Mexican side of the line several flourishing and populous settlements, (hereafter supposed to be in Arkansas; and the little Rock Gazette says—

This state of things, as may well be expected, produces considerable excitement and uneasiness among the citizens of the country in dispute. Some of the settlers are in favor of the Mexican authorities, and threaten to set the civil authorities of this Territory and of the United States at defiance; while others adhere to our Government and respect and obey our laws and authorities. The civil authorities, however, of Lafayette county, are unchecked, and, minus to exercise jurisdiction over the disputed country in that county, and we live in a state of hourly expect of violence being committed against them; and we hope the sad scenes and disorder of the people of that section of country will not permit such be committed, as it will inevitably bring down injury, and perhaps ruin upon those engaged in it. The probability is, that a message will be prompted to taken by the President of the United States, to settle the opinion of boundary between this country and Mexico, and until then we think it would illoby in those residing in the disputed country, not to remain the limits of the country which our authorities have hitherto exhibited jurisdiction, to throw off their allegiance to the United States and set up for themselves.

The Governor of the Territory has addressed letters to the Secretary of State of the United States, (which forwarded to him copies of letters sent he had received from Col. Mellun and Colleton, the latter a military officer,) representing to the Executive the necessity which exists for taking immediate steps to have the boundary line between the United States and Mexico run and established. Some with the most sincere sense before the government can be adopted, we fear that the energy of the President and his promptness in attending to matters of such importance, we have no doubt that this business will be arranged with as little delay as practicable.

Gov. Pope has also sent to the President for information, that he has proceed under existing circumstances, if the line shall be legally established. The mean time, however, we are authorize the Governor to state, that he will cause to administer the laws of this Territory the country in dispute to the extent that has been heretofore administered; that he shall expect the civil and ministerial officers of this territory to execute the law for the country to the same extent, and, if need, to suffer the authorities of any to power to encroach on the jurisdiction. Meanwhile, we learn that the Governor, we no doubt, will be approved by the President, and we consider it equally certain it will receive the instructions to hold upon of the country in dispute until such as the boundary line between the Uni ed States and Mexico shall be run and established, ably to the stipulations of the treat.

The line which is spoken here thus informally run by the Commissioner, whether it be correct, cannot be considered binding on United States, it seems, and it is one point, and run with out their knowledge or obnation. Many well informed persons that section of the Territory will who have concerned on the subject, expressed their belief that the line will strike River near Pecan Point, which is a considerable distance west and north of the line by the Mexican Commissioner, and went but a small portion if any of Little county. But let the line strike Red River where it will it is a matter of great import to the southern section of our Territory to all the parties concerned, not directly established as early as practicable, as Arkansas has a deep interest in stake, we hope the President, in selecting Commissioner and Surveyor on that of the United States, will not forget claims.

Department State,
Washington 23d, 1830.

Extract of a letter the U. S. Consul, at Guatamala, dated

New Orleans, Aug. 29th, 1830.

"On a visit to Belle-Bloids Honduras, a few days before I sailed from Omoa, the superintendent obtained settlement. Com. Cockburn, favored with notice that the rebellion to the extent of seizure of vessels and cargoes at that port, had been removed, that an interest was now renewed, on conditions, some favorable to commerce than anter to the restriction; further, tonnage dutiesh was formerly seven shillings and ten pence, Jamaica currency, is now redu to five shillings, or seventy-five cents, per. Register's measure American measure allowed to enter the port, tarry two four hours, and depart without being goet to any duty, or tax of any sort, on addition they do not break bulk."

Recognition after 25 years absence.—The following incident mentioned in the Vt Gaze Record, printed West Chester, Pa Washington is a dark chestnut color, about 35 years of age, is 5 feet 10 or 7 inches high, has a good countenance and very minutely when spoken to, is very logacious and can use them very well, took with him a variety of good clothing, and of a good quality. Among his wife, is a dark mulatto about 30 years of age, rather slender gaude, is 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high. She has been brought up as a house servant is remarkably neat in her appearance and deportment. She also took with her a quantity of good clothing. Also their two sons, Charles 4 years old, and Jeffrey 2 years old, both very lively. They will, no doubt, endeavor to get to Philadelphia, as George has a brother living there, he was raised about Swan Hill, Md. and has a healthy living there. I will give 150 dollars for George and fifty dollars for Nancy and her children delivered to me either in Salisbury or Princess Anne, Md.

ROBERT STEWART.

June 29th, 1830. *near White Haven, Md.*

N. B. There is same suspicion that the above negroes have gone to Washington, D. C.

Official Returns of Votes taken in Somerset County, on the 4th October, 1830.

	DISTRICTS.								
	TOTALS.	Barren Creek.	Williamtown.	Tyaskin.	Tangier.	Princess Anne.	Dennis's Quarter.	Dublin.	Broadkiln.
For the Assembly									
L. D. Tawnle,	1233	— 118	127	154	67	216	91	81	379
William Done,	1231	— 123	148	142	58	219	86	72	383
Daniel Ballard,	1201	— 107	143	157	62	197	88	72	380
Peter Bell,	1171	— 103	159	148	65	192	73	75	356
Arnold E. Jones,	985	— 130	181	107	139	160	77	45	146
James Hooper,	937	— 135	205	105	143	138	47	39	125
John C. Wilson,	877	— 110	102	82	126	135	49	56	137
John J. Davis,	784	— 97	156	63	126	119	32	33	146
For Sheriff.									
Matthias Dashiell,	1119	— 129	170	195	60	152	72	67	274
James Gosline,	912	— 109	176	66	141	110	56	51	223
James Stewart,	554	— 40	35	25	81	185	21	67	77
S. G. Hallbrook,	392	— 44	42	39	14	148	74	21	10
J. P. Laugford,	209	— 3	1	1	1	7	0	7	189
Henry Lankford,	196	— 9	3	8	1	8	0	2	172
No. of Votes polled in the county,	2173	— 237	356	257	204	357	139	117	553

LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office at Princess-Anne, Md. on the 30th Sept. 1830.

A
Elizabeth M Adams
Jesse Adams

B
John N Bowland
Levin R Blades
Harriet Bell
Wm H Bell
Elijah Dudley
Gilley Bird
Margaret Barclay,
D C Ballett

C
Thos E Coltman
Jno Cromell
Jos S Colgen
Jos S Covell
Jacob Collier

D
Henry Dickerson
William Dorsey
Geo A Dashiell

F
Franer. M Forsyth 2
Matilda F[illegible]

G
Isaac Gibbons

H
John Hay
John M Hall
James Handy
Stephen Harriss
Samuel D Harper 2

J
Wm L Jones
Elizabeth Johnson

L
Silvis Washington Long
Wm Long
The Master of Somerset Lodge 2
John Landreth
Richard Landon
Charles Leary

M
Geo Mallong
Lydia McCree
Daniel McKinzie
Nancy Moore

P
James Powell
Saml Porter
Priscilla Porter
Mary Anne Porter
Stephen Parks
Thomas Sturgis

W
Levin Wallace
Levin Ward
Sutherland Wilson

WM. W. JOHNSON, P. M.
October 5. 50

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

[Correct Weekly.]

BANKS	PR. CT. dis	BANKS	PR. CT. dis
U. States Bank	par	*Farmers bank md*	
Do Branches	par	*branches*	
MASSACHUSETTS		*Hagerstown*	par
Boston banks		*Westminster*	
Other Mass notes	1	*Commercial bank*	1
RHODE ISLAND		*Branch of do at*	
Providence banks	2	*Milford*	1
Other R. Island notes	2	*Bank of Salisbury*	1
CONNECTICUT		MARYLAND	
Middletown bank		*Cumberland bank*	
Phenix bank	par	*Farmers & Drovers*	
Hartford		*Bank at Chestertown*	1
Bridgeport bank	1	*Easton do*	
Eagle bank of New Haven	no sale	*Farmers bank at Frederick*	
Norwich bank	1	*Western bank of Balt.*	
NEW YORK		*Exchange Co.*	
N Y city banks	par	*Hagerstown*	par
Colonia at Hudson	1	*Washington*	par
Middle District		*Frederick*	par
Albany	1	*Farmers & Mechanics*	
Troy	1	*Bk of Washington*	
Other N York notes	2	*Bk of the Valley*	par
NEW-JERSEY		DISTRICT OF COL.	
Bergen bank	no sale	*Patriotic bank*	
Bank Newark	1	*Central bank*	par
Bank of Jersey	1	*Bk of Columbia*	par
Other N Jersey notes	1	*Union bk Georgetown*	
PENNSYLVANIA		*Farmers & Mechanics*	
Philadelphia banks	par	*Bank of Alexandria*	
Lehigh		VIRGINIA	
Montgomery county	par	*Bk of Virginia*	par
Chester "	do	*Bk of Fredericksburg*	par
Delaware "	do	*Bk of Valley*	par
Lancaster bank	par	*Bk of Lynchburg*	par
Farmers bank Lan'r		*Bk of Charlottesville*	
Harrisburg		*Bk of Petersburg*	par
Northampton		*Farmers bk of Norfolk*	par
Farmers bank of Berks Co		*Bk of Norfolk*	par
Chambersburg		*Bk of Alexandria*	par
Farmers bank of Reading		*Bk of Potomac*	par
Gettysburg	do	*Farmers bk of Norfolk*	par
Conococheague		*Bk of Norfolk*	par
Westmoreland Huntingdon		*Union bk of Alexandria*	par
Pittsburg			
Greensburg	no sale		
Brownsville	2		
DELAWARE			
Bank of Delaware	par		

Public Sale.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale on Wednesday the third day (if not fair the next fair day) at her residence, a variety of valuable articles, among which are

A Gig, several Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils, and a variety of other articles too tedious to be mentioned.

The terms of sale will be cash for all sums under five dollars and a credit of six months for all sums exceeding five dollars, the purchasers giving one with approved security.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock A M.

ELIZABETH HANDY.

Oct. 5, 1830.

Cash for Negroes.

We wish to purchase **200** Negroes for the New Orleans Market, and will give more than any purchaser that is now or may hereafter come in the market, for such as may suit us.

One of the firm is expected to have families for sale at the same place, and will give for them the highest price.—Letters addressed to us at Princess Anne, will be attended to.

Woolfolks, Sanders & Overley.

Oct. 12, 1830.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS

WILL be given for the apprehension of the following negro slaves, who left the subscriber's farm, D. Atkinson, who ran away on the 5th of the present month. George, who calls himself Geo. Washington is a dark chestnut color, about 35 years of age, is 5 feet 10 or 7 inches high, has a good countenance and very minutely when spoken to, is very logacious and can use them very well, took with him a variety of good clothing, and of a good quality. Among his wife, is a dark mulatto about 30 years of age, rather slender gaude, is 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high. She has been brought up as a house servant is remarkably neat in her appearance and deportment. She also took with her a quantity of good clothing. Also their two sons, Charles 4 years old, and Jeffrey 2 years old, both very lively. They will, no doubt, endeavor to get to Philadelphia, as George has a brother living there, he was raised about Swan Hill, Md. and has a healthy living there. I will give 150 dollars for George and fifty dollars for Nancy and her children delivered to me either in Salisbury or Princess Anne, Md.

ROBERT STEWART.

June 29th, 1830. *near White Haven, Md.*

N. B. There is same suspicion that the above negroes have gone to Washington, D. C.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed in favor of John Morris, of Alexander Kibble use of Andrew Adams against Johnia Morris, George Jones at the Levin W. Ballard and Robert Jones defendants. I have hereunto taken in execution the following property, to wit: one tract of land called Serenity, containing 262 5 8 acres, more or less, the goods and chattels of the said Joshua Morris in and to the said tract of land, and all the right and interest of the said Joshua Morris in and to the said tract of land, and I hereby give notice that on Tuesday the 2nd of November next between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M. at the Court House door in the town of Princess-Anne, I will expose to public sale all the right and interest of said Joshua Morris in and to the said tract of land, or so much thereof as will satisfy the said writ with costs and interest due thereon, together with county levy due for the years 1828, 1829 and 1830.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Sh'f.

Oct. 12.

BLANKS,

Of the following descriptions, printed on the cellent paper, constantly on hand and for sale, at low prices for cash, at the office of the Village Herald.

Warrants,
Fieri Fa's before superceded
Do. after do.
Ca. Sa.'s before do.
Do. after do.
Narrations,
Appeal Bonds,

JOB PRINTING;

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE

Handbills, Cards, Blanks, PAMPHLETS, &c.

Thankfully received and neatly printed on reasonable terms.

At the Office of the Village Herald.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

VOL. IV. TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 19, 1830. NO. 29.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 00 if *paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months.

☞Subscription paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance.*

No subscription will be taken for less than one year.

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage, to be paid by the subscribers.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: those occupying a square in the same proportion.

☞Persons advertising most liberally in the Herald, will be considered as doing more good to the city, in the year 1829, procured a lot of ground, and erected a handsome and convenient outlet for an institution deservedly patronized by the United States Infirmary, express by for employing a talented system of Practice, and for the treatment of the most fatal diseases, being chiefly derived from the productions of our own country. The course of treatment simplified by this institution, was principally the result of twenty years experience and proved to a demonstration, that nature, without Mercury, that fatal poison, so of the Materia Medica, and by the aid of an Angostura tree, or a root of the same family, to those in need, and saves any expense of a journey to the land of Nature has so liberally scattered around us.

Assisted by the best success, and with the hope to benefit the greater number, an improvement, and the same has been felt, that measures communicated with the impartial, and the public, and the Medical Institution, this valuable system of practice, and thereby improve and reform the noble and important science of medicine.

After a decline of twenty years the most candid and successful method of effecting an cure, and the same, and the same, and the same, present to the public, a Medical School, with competent teachers, where students may receive liberal medical instruction, until they are fully qualified to practise, on the principles of the Healing Art, upon the return of friends. We are now happy to announce that a school has been established, and has been erected, and opened for the reception of students, who can commence at any period.

The building is large and commodious, situated in Eldridge street, between Second and Pine streets, adjoining the present Medical Institution, and opposite the Medical College, and contains a lecture room, and a dissecting room, and a museum, and a library, and a laboratory, and a chemical

VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, OCT. 19, 1830.

EXECUTIVE.

The Executive Council of this State will meet on Wednesday next, the 20th instant.

We are informed that the dwelling house of Mr Moses Horner, near the mouth of Wicomico River, in this county, was consumed by fire, together with its contents, on Sunday evening last Mr. H had left the house, for some purpose, but a short time before it was discovered to be in flames—but how the fire originated is not known, there being no person in the house at the time.

It has been remarked that our defeat in this State is great, but not irreparable, and that the combination of skill and power, which the Anti Jackson party brought against us so unexpectedly, can never recur again. And such are the opinions entertained by us. When we take into view the discipline and management of our opponents and examine the results of the recent election in the several counties of the State, it appears obvious that the balance of power now in favour of our opponents is so constituted as to afford them but little hope of permanent possession of the State government. We will note for instance the average vote given in Worcester county:

Average Anti Jackson vote	[illegible]
do. Jackson vote	1081
The average Anti-J. majority is	86

And if we take into the account the votes received by Mr. Roach the Anti-Jackson majority will be reduced to the small number of 41 votes. It is, however, not presumable that the 181 votes received by Mr. R. compose the sum total of the injury he did our party:—we learn differently.

In Somerset, we have lost nothing—Col. Jones, who was our foremost man last year, received 181 votes more this year than in 1829, notwithstanding the malicious tales which were reported and circulated to his prejudice. And our average vote this year exceeds that of 1829 by 90 votes.

In Dorchester county the average vote of our ticket this year is 51 more than in 1828, and our foremost candidate at the late election got 266 votes more than our foremost man (who was elected) last year.

Our case in Talbot county is nearly similar to the above. At the recent election our average poll was 55 votes more than in 1828; and the foremost Jackson candidate received 73 votes more than the foremost one (who was elected) of our ticket last year.

Thus we have shewn from the votes polled in this and the adjoining counties, that, although outnumbered by our opponents, in the Legislature, there is no decrease in the popular vote of our party, but a manifest accession of strength—And if we had time and space, we believe it would be an easy task to present a similar view of nearly every county in the State—We shall however, note only one more county for the present, and then offer some extracts from our contemporaries: The county we allude to, is Montgomery—'Twas here the President's Veto was to work wonders for the Opposition—but mark the result—In Montgomery, in 1828, the average Adams vote exceeded the Jackson strength 395—This year we came within 10 votes of electing the first man on our ticket, and within 21 of electing the second!

From the Hagerstown Mail.

THE ELECTION IN MARYLAND.

The election of Delegates to the Assembly is over, and there is a majority elected who are opposed to the Administration.

In Washington county, the Delegates are equally divided, and one of the Jackson candidates was defeated by only 39 votes; and there were five Jackson candidates run; and one who had been a Jacksonian, and who, because he had not been taken up by the Jackson Convention came out against the regular Jackson Ticket.

The divisions amongst ourselves have defeated us, for there is still a large Jackson majority in Washington county. The Sheriff election also operated against us, for many who got their favorite Sheriff on the ticket, seemed careless about the Delegates.

The present lesson will teach us that it is only "united we stand,"—"divided,"—any party "must fall," and it will be a lesson to those who prefer themselves and the gratification of their own wishes, to the good of their party. Mr. Jonathan Shaffer, when nominated by the Jackson party in 1828, led the polls, and received 1799 votes—this year he is ninth on the list, and received only 778 votes. He has been deceived, deceived by those who, to serve their own political purposes, prevailed on him to continue a candidate in opposition to the wishes of his best, and most sincere friends; and he will know who to trust in future. Mr. Daniel Brewer, who has hitherto been sustained by the Jackson party, and whose name was before the Convention; but because he was not put on the regular ticket—came out in opposition, he too is defeated.

Washington County is still firm and true to Jackson, and this will be proved at the next election. We have gained the States of Maine and New Hampshire, and if we have lost a few members in the House of Delegates in Maryland, our motto is still—'Don't give up the Ship.'

From the Frederick (Md.) Citizen.

THE ELECTION.

By the returns of the election which we this day publish, it will be seen not only that the Republican Ticket has been defeated in this county, but that the state of Maryland will be arrayed, through its legislature, in opposition to the Administration of the Union. How far this event, so much deplored by all who hoped to see union, peace and concord restored to the nation, by a harmonious co-operation of the State and National Governments, has been promoted in counties in which a different result was reasonably anticipated, will be a subject of enquiry and explanation hereafter.

At present, we will only draw the attention of our readers to the result in the county of Frederick. It will be seen that there has been no falling off in the strength of the republican party here; on the contrary, a considerable augmentation of number has been effected, our ticket having received an average vote of about one hundred more than it received in 1828, when a larger number of votes were polled, than had ever been polled before. The average number of votes received by the Coalition ticket at the October election of 1828, was 3541

That of 1830, 3543

The average vote of the Jackson ticket at Oct. election of 1828, was 3226

That of 1830, 3334

It is thus manifest, that the number of the friends and supporters of the administration in this county has not diminished, but considerably exceeds what it ever has been before, and that the stories so industriously circulated for some time past, that the Veto message had caused many persons to abandon the President were wholly without foundation, and designed merely for effect abroad.

But if it be enquired how so many persons were enlisted in this election—how such an unprecedented vote was brought forth, by which even the augmented strength of the Jackson party was overpowered, an answer is easily given—it is very susceptible of explanation.

Shortly before the election, a private Circular was issued by the Clayites, signed with an array of fifty-one reputable names, setting forth among other things, that the internal improvement of the country, and the protection of domestic manufactures, as sanctioned by *Washington, Jefferson, Madison Monroe* and *Adams*, had been abandoned by the present administration; and that the Indian Bill, passed at the late session of Congress, would probably cost the nation 24 millions of dollars, of which the proportion to Maryland would be 650,000. This circular was spread far and wide—the consequence was a general movement, a universal uprising of all, (even the cool and dispassionate, who had been disposed to look on calmly and trust to the fairly constituted authorities of the nation.) to avert the awful expense of the Indian Bill! and preserve the system of internal improvement, &c. fostered by Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Adams! Such were the means adopted and practised to rouse the people of this county in opposition to the administration of the nation.

But a season of calm and dispassionate enquiry is at hand. The people will want to know what system that Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe fostered, has been abandoned by Jackson. The operation and effect of the Indian bill, also, will shortly be visible. A portion of the Indians have already consented to the provisions of the law; the lands thus acquired, will be sold, and it will then be seen that instead of an expense to the nation, the removal of the Indians will result in all the benefits to them and to us which were contemplated by the law.

The following average of the votes given in the several counties of this State, was carefully collected from the complete returns of the late election, by the Baltimore Republican:

Average Votes.	Jackson.	Anti-J.
Baltimore city	4369	3994
Annapolis	118	158
Baltimore county	2280	1084
Anne Arundel	772	1181
Harford	1049	1168
Frederick	3325	3541
Washington	2048	1670
Montgomery	806	944
Allegany	787	766
Prince George's	679	779
Cecil	1072	945
Kent	506	535
Caroline	596	644
Charles	680	841
Queen Ann's	662	676
Talbot	601	706
Dorchester	891	1114
Somerset	886	1209
Worcester	1129	1170
	23208	23127
	23127	
Jackson majority in the State	81	

This excludes the counties of St. Mary's and Calvert, in which there were no Jackson tickets run. The majority in those counties against the administration does not probably exceed 350 to 400.

The official returns of the Presidential election in this State, in 1828, gave

For Adams	25527
Jackson	24565
Majority for Mr. Adams	962
The average Anti-Jackson vote of the recent election (exclusive of St. Mary's and Calvert) is	23127
Estimated maj. in those counties	350
	23477
Average Jackson vote	23208
Anti-Jackson maj. in the State	269

Or a *decline* in the majority against us of about SEVEN HUNDRED VOTES!—and this the adverse party call "annihilating" us!

It has been remarked that TWENTY-THREE THOUSAND Republicans make a very pretty capital, with which to organize anew especially as there are only two or three hundred more against us.

Latest from Europe.

Revolution in the Netherlands.

The most important intelligence brought by the late arrivals is that of the disturbances at Brussels which broke out on Wednesday the 15th of August, details of which will be found in succeeding columns.

It appears that during the 27th no violence was committed at Brussels,—the Burgher's Guard kept the town quiet. The demands made by the insurgents are said to be the following:

1. The complete execution of the Loi Fondametnals, or Charter, given by the king at his accession.

2. The dismissal of the Minister of Justice, Von Masnan, and another member of the Cabinet, together with some of the city authorities.

3. The equal division of offices between the two nations, the Belgians and the Dutch.

4. The establishment of the chief tribunal of the nation in some frontier town.

The king of England has issued his proclamation, convening the new Parliament on the 26th of October. In the Irish elections, which have just terminated, it is said that a more considerable change had taken place than has occurred at any election since the Union. Leinster, Connaught and Ulster, return thirty-two new members, more than one-third of the whole number. These new members, generally speaking, are said to be Uultra-Liberals or Ultra-Tories, who have pledged themselves to that effect in the different sections of the opposition benches. The London, Westminster and Middlesex elections have been got through at an extraordinary cheap rate—the whole expense not exceeding £2000.

The new sovereign of France has been acknowledged by the king of England, and it is also said that he would also be recognized by the governments of Austria, Russia and Prussia.

There is an ordonnance of the king recalling all Frenchmen banished under the law of Jan 1816, and restoring them to their rank and pensions.

From Le National.

As soon as the loss of the crown by Charles X. was known at Rome, the members of Buonaparte's family who resided in that city, informed the French Ambassador, that as the flight of the ancient dynasty annulled the decree by which they were banished from their country, they intended to take advantage, without delay, of the liberty of returning.

The tri colored flag has been hoisted on board all the ships of war, transports and batteries at Algiers.

France, it is said, will recognize the Spanish American republics unconditionally, and without any regard to the principles of legitimacy.

From a Correspondent of the London Times

Brussels, Aug 26

This would appear to be the commencement of an era of Revolutions. I left Paris on Tuesday evening, believing that I had seen the happy termination of one, and behold I have fallen into the beginning of another. On arriving at Halle, about 3 leagues south of Brussels, this morning, we heard that the people had risen last night into revolt, had proceeded in great force to the house of M. Libry Bagnano, the conductor of an obnoxious Government Journal, had broken his windows and doors, and entered and demolished his furniture, and had either burnt his books and papers, or thrown them into the streets. The rioters had first shown symptoms of disorder and violence at the theatre, where an obnoxious piece was played; but it was evident that their tumult was not a theatrical affair From the beginning it had politics for its object, and a change in the government for its end. The cries which were heard from its leaders showed plainly the cause of the movement. These cries were "down with the Dutch Government"—"Death to the Dutch Ministry"—"Vive la Patrie"—"Vive la Revolution Francaise"—"Vive Napoleon II."—To the music of these shouts the populace proceeded to disarm the battalion of Pompiers, who willingly gave up their muskets, offering even their uniform, if their conquerors chose. They attacked likewise the different *corps du garde* of the regular troops, and mastered them. At day-break, the troops of the line in garrison endeavored to disperse the groups which had now got arms, and, in addition to the damage which they had done during the night, had set fire to the house of the Minister of Justice, Van Masnan, in the Petit Sablon—had entered and demolished the hotel of the Governor of the capital, and had attacked the residence of the commandant of the garrison, in the square called Le Grand Sablon. The troops of the line in endeavoring to disperse the mob, had killed nine persons, five of whose bodies I have seen.

At six o'clock this morning, the people were all either in the streets conversing anxiously in greater or smaller groups, or standing at their doors asking news, or leaning out of their windows, surveying the multitudes who flitted below them, and who were perpetually bringing them tidings of the wider spread of the insurrection. It was evident that some great event agitated the mass, and that they were uncertain what part they should take in the drama which had opened. They had continued in the state of vigilant alarm during the night hearing the firing of musketry, and the cries of the mob, at a distance.

About seven o'clock great numbers of the people were armed, and compelled the Governor to give them the keys of the Hotel de Ville, to obtain the depot of muskets which had been taken formerly from the Garde Communale. This Garde Communale was an institution similar in almost every respect to the Garde Nationale of France. Some of its members had retained their muskets and their uniform. In this uniform several appeared about six or seven o'clock, and were hailed as leaders. I have conversed with several of them who say that they appear on the present occasion, not to overturn the Government, but to preserve the city from pillage by the mob This, however, cannot be the object of the majority, who have commanded the *royal arms to be pulled down* and who are crying 'A bas les oppresseurs.'

The troops instead of allowing themselves to be beaten or destroyed in detail, as in Paris, retired within their barracks till reinforcements were sent for. About ten o'clock the whole garrison of Brussels consisting of gendarmes, troops of the line, and cavalry were drawn up in the Place Royale in front of the Palace, and looking to the park

Detachments of the civic force, with drums beating and tri colored flags flying, have passed by the assembled troops to take possession of the different posts in the neighborhood. No resistance has been offered them, nor has any parley taken place between the military and the citizens The work of demolition goes on in the city. Four or five of the houses of the authorities are now in flames.

The actual rioters are those who complain of high taxes and want of bread.

When the news reaches Liege, Ghent, and Antwerp similar movements are expected.

Even the churches, which in Roman Catholic countries are always open, have not received the faithful this forenoon The streets are not yet unpaved, but trees have been cut down to form barricades.

The thing most dreaded here by sensible people is the approach of Prussian troops, which would justify the Belgians in demanding succours from France, and thus lead to a general war.

Four o'clock. P M. Aug. 26.—The attack on private property continues, thus giving our insurrection a distinctive character from the late glorious revolution in Paris.

Eight o'clock. P M—The better class of the shopkeepers and inhabitants are now under arms. Strong patrolling parties traverse the streets in every direction and in every quarter. The tri-colored flag, however, is still displayed, and the people from time to time shout Viva la Republique! Vive Napoleon II!

The Courier des Pays Bas, of Aug 28, says. The troops had ceased all attacks in the streets—Order and tranquility are now every where restored.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Accounts reached this day by the Rotterdam steam packet, up to yesterday morning, state that disturbances had broken out at Antwerp on Sunday evening, when a number of young men paraded the streets, crying out "Vive la Revolution!" "Vive la Liberte!" "A bas las Ministers!" "Vive M. Potter!" &c.—The troops were called out and four persons were killed at the departure of the packet. The merchants and the burgeois had formed themselves into a guard for the protection of property Brussels is said to be by this time completely surrounded by Dutch troops; and it is thought that the army under the Prince of Orange will amount to 20,000 men.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of Clement Stanford, against Charles Venables, I have heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit: one negro boy named Sandy, one brown horse, one yoke of oxen, a tract of land called Western Fields containing 544 acres more or less, as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said Charles Venables, and I hereby give notice that on Tuesday the 2nd day of November next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock P. M. at the Court-House door, in the town of Princess-Anne, I will expose to public sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash, all the right title and estate of the said Chales Venables to the above named property, to satisfy the above name writ with officers fees due for the years 1829 and '30.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

Oct. 12, 1830.

FISHING ISLAND FOR SALE.

THIS valuable property lies in the Narrows of Menokin River, where all oyster boats take in their cargoes. There are about 20 acres of very productive upland, together with 409 acres marsh. The improvements consist of two small tenements, which have rented for 40 years past at $60 per annum. It is thought that there is no situation in Somerset county better adapted for a grocery store in connexion with the oyster business, which bids fair to be one of the most profitable branches of industry in our county.—More need not be said, as those desirous of purchasing will inspect the premises. For terms apply to

J. C. WILSON.

Oct. 19, 1830.

Public Sale.

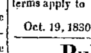
ON Thursday the 28th day of next November, at the Farm of Miss Rackliffe, on Wicomico Creek, the subscriber will offer at public sale the following personal effects, viz: Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Farming Utensils, Corn, Fodder, &c. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A.M.

Terms of Sale—A credit of six months on all sums of, and over, five dollars, and for all sums under five dollars the cash will be required.

BENJ. SIMPSON.

Oct. 19, 1830.

FOR SALE,



THE SCHOONER REMEDY, burthen 53 tons, three years old, clear of worm, in good condition, will carry about 1600 bushels of grain, and is calculated for West India trade. For terms apply to

ARNOLD E. JONES,
WM. C. E. JONES.

Oct. 19, 1830.

Public Sale,

All the Personal Estate of Wm. Handy, sen. dec'd.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale on Wednesday the 20th inst. (if not fair the next fair day,) at her residence, near Salisbury, a variety of valuable articles, among which are

A Gig, several Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Utensils, and a variety of other articles too numerous to be mentioned.

The terms of sale will be cash for all sums under five dollars and a credit of six months for all sums over five dollars, the purchasers giving note with security for the same.

Sale to commence at 9 o clock A. M.

ELIZABETH HANDY.

Oct. 5, 1830.

YOUNG LADIES' *Boarding School,*

At Newark, Del.

THE winter session of this Seminary will commence on Monday the 25th instant The course of instruction embraces Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Rhetoric, History, ancient and modern, and Geography with constant reference to the best Maps and Charts; Natural History; Natural Philosophy; Electricity illustrated by experiments; Astronomy and use of the Globes; Chemistry; Intellectual Philosophy and the Elements of Moral Science; Evidences of Christianity with Biblical Recitations on the Sabbath; Exercises in Letter-Writing and other species of composition, weekly, with recapitulation—Terms; board and Tuition in any of the foregoing branches $30 per quarter, payable in advance. Music with use of Piano, $10. Moderate extra charges for Painting and other ornamental branches.

The subscriber, intending to devote to the school, his constant personal attention, together with the assistance of the most competent Teachers in both departments, flatters himself that he will be enabled to render the course of instruction thorough and efficient. A small Chemical and Philosophical apparatus is connected with the institution.

The adaptation of the village of Newark to the purposes of Academical Education has been confirmed by long experience, and the almost proverbial healthfulness of the situation renders its place of residence peculiarly desirable for Young Ladies from the low grounds of the Peninsula.

SAMUEL BELL.

Oct. 19, 1830.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of Jacob Henderson are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the insolvent laws of the State of Maryland, and that the first Saturday in the next May term is the day appointed for his appearance before the Judges of Somerset county court to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be propounded to him relative to his said application.

Oct. 19, 1830.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of the State of Maryland use of Robert Jones of George, part use of William Done, against Henry Fleming, I have heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit: one negro man named Daniel, as the property of said Fleming, and I hereby give notice that I shall offer at public sale all the right of said Fleming, in and to the aforesaid negro Daniel, on Tuesday the 9th day of November next, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M. at the Court-House door, in Princess-Anne to the highest and best bidder, for cash to satisfy the above writ and costs, and officers' fees for 1828.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

Oct. 19, 1830.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by an act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the twenty-ninth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, it is provided, that, whenever the President of the United States shall receive satisfactory evidence that the Government of Great Britain will open the ports in its Colonial possessions in the West Indies, on the continent of South America, the Bahama Islands, the Caicos, and the Bermuda or Somer Islands to the United States, for an indefinite or for a limited term; that the vessels of the United States, and their cargoes, on entering the Colonial ports aforesaid, shall not be subject to other or higher duties of tonnage or impost, or charges of any other description than would be imposed on British vessels or their cargoes, arriving in said colonial possessions from the United States; that the vessels of the United States may import into said colonial possessions from the United States any article or articles which could be imported in a British vessel into the said possessions from the United States; and that the vessels of the United States may export from the British colonies above mentioned, to any country whatever, other than the dominions or possessions of Great Britain, any article or articles that can be exported therefrom in a British vessel, to any country other than the British dominions or possessions aforesaid; then, and in such case, the President of the United States shall be: and he is hereby authorized, to issue his proclamation, declaring that he has received such evidence, and thereupon, from the date of such proclamation, the ports of the United States shall be opened indefinitely, or for a term fixed, as the case may be, to British vessels coming from the said British colonial possessions, and their cargoes, subject to no other or higher duty of tonnage or impost, or charge of any description whatever, than would be levied on the vessels of the United States, or their cargoes, arriving from the said British possessions; and it shall be lawful for the said British vessels to import into the United States and export therefrom any article or articles which may be imported or exported in vessels of the United States; and the act, entitled, "An act concerning navigation," passed on the 18th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, an act supplementary thereto, passed 15th day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty; and an act, entitled, "An act to regulate the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain British ports," passed on the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty three, are, in such case, hereby declared to be suspended, or absolutely repealed, as the case may require

And whereas, by the said act, it further provided, that, whenever the ports of the U States shall have been opened under the authority given in the first section of this act, British vessels and their cargoes shall be admitted to an entry in the ports of the United States from the Islands, Provinces, or Colonies of Great Britain, on or near the North American Continent, and North or East of the U. States:

And whereas satisfactory evidence has been received by the President of the United States, that, whenever he shall give effect to the provisions of the act aforesaid, the Government of Great Britain will open, for an indefinite period, the ports in its colonial possessions in the West Indies, on the continent of South America, the Bahama Islands, the Caicos, and the Bermuda or Somer Islands, to the vessels of the United States, and their cargoes, upon the terms, and according to the requisitions, of the aforesaid act of Congress;

Now, therefore, I, *Andrew Jackson*, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim that such evidence has been received by me; and that, by the operation of the act of Congress passed on the twenty-ninth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, the ports of the United States are, from the date of this Proclamation, open to British vessels coming from the said British possessions, and their cargoes, upon the terms set forth in the said act; the act, entitled, "An act concerning Navigation," passed on the eighteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, the act supplementary thereto, passed the fifteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and the act, entitled, "An act to regulate the commercial intercourse between the United States and certain British Ports," passed the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, are absolutely suspended; and British vessels and their cargoes are admitted to an entry in the ports of the United States, from the Islands, Provinces and colonies of Great Britain, on or near the North American continent, and North or East of the United States.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and the fifty fifth of the independence of the United States.

ANDREW JACKSON.

By the President:
M. VAN BUREN,
Secretary of State.

The West India Trade.

The Opposition. Editors are now attempting to show, that a *direct* trade with the West Indies is of no real benefit to the United States.—This is really a paradox too ridiculous to be sported. We may next expect to hear the plainest truths of Mathematics disputed—and they may argue, for aught we know, that a *straight line* is not the *shortest* line that can be drawn between two points—[illegible] er than the *third*. Shall we be coolly told, that it is just as easy and just as cheap to go from port A to B, and then from B to C, shifting the cargo from one vessel to another, as it is to go directly from A to C, in the same vessel? that it is of no account, whether we pay for double freight, double duty, double commissions, &c. &c. on the cargo? Is such nonsense to be preached up at this time of day, in order to dupe the people?—We shall notice this subject more at length hereafter—but in the meantime we content ourselves with the strong common sense Views of it from a late Philadelphia Gazette:

"Certain politicians, for reasons which it is not difficult to divine, are undervaluing the direct trade with the West Indies.

"This trade is nearly as important to some of the middle and northern states, as the cotton of Great Britain is to the southern states. The West Indies are the natural *commercial* dependences of the U. States, and a free trade would be equally advantageous to us and to them.

"To Cuba alone our exports of domestic produce amount annually to between 3 and 4 millions of dollars, though very heavy duties are laid on some of our produce.

"To the other islands, French, Spanish, Danish, and Sweedish, the exports of the same kind of produce amounted to about 6 millions.

"Our whole exports of domestic produce last year, were, independent of tobacco and cotton, only 24 millions, and as nine millions of this amount were to be West Indies, the relative importance of this trade will be acknowledged by every candid reasoner.

"It is true that part of our exports to the Swedish and other islands, find their way to the British Islands; but as the charges are thereby increased, the profits are reduced. Lumber, live stock, and some other articles will not bear this transhipment. The trade in them is consequently terminated.

"As the British Islands have about twice the population of Cuba, it is reasonable to suppose that our exports to these Islands would under a free trade system, amount, in a few years to twice as much as our exports to Cuba."

The N. Y. Evening Post has also thus answered at once the past and the future arguments of the opposition 'partizans.' 'But the parade of figures made by the writer to prove his second position, that the trade is of little value, constitutes the most amusing part of his article. He takes the value of the British West India trade in 1827, as the average on which he grounds his statements. Yet the direct intercourse in our vessels was closed on the 1st of Oct 1826 and only continued in British vessels under heavy restrictions and duties until March, 1827. Therefore, the exports to the British West Indies in 1827, amounting to $690,575, must have been made in about two months in vessels subjected to heavy tonnage and discriminating duties, forming neither a fair average for two months, nor twelve months. Is the writer consummately ignorant, or does he presume upon the ignorance of his readers?

"We can furnish better dates from which to judge of the value of the direct trade with the British West Indies. We have access to official documents from Jamaica by which we find that in about four years, while the trade was open to our flag, the value of American produce imported into *that single Island* was $2,572,952, which paid freights of upwards of one million of dollars, and gave employment to 130,000 tons of shipping This will give some idea of what the whole trade was worth to the various interests of our country. Mr Adams well knew its value, and hence his extreme anxiety to regain it by retracting his steps; but unfortunately! for us, he discovered his error when too late to repair it.

"The following is a statement of the imports from the United States, which paid duty in Jamaica between the 4th of Oct 1822, and March, 1827, when the intercourse finally closed though comparatively little was imported after Oct. 1826.

Flour, 221,951 bbls.
Bread, 14,329 bbls, 70 bags, 8,621 kegs, 3,300 cwt.
Rice, 5,840,000 lbs.
Corn Meal, 58,946 bbls.
Corn, Peas and Beans, 209,613 bus.
Staves and heading, 19,809,087 pieces.
Shingles, 2,631,742
Lumber, 15,877,893 feet.
Horses, mules, and cattle, 666.

"Imported from the U. S. into Jamaica from first Oct 1822, to March, 1827."

The N. Y. E Post of Monday last says, that "A Correspondent, whose letter is dated on the 2nd of October, writes us from Hartford that news of the arrangement for opening the West India ports had just been received there, and that it was considered as highly important to the business of the city and the interests of all the country on the Connecticut river. There were, however, some long faces among those of the friends of Mr. Clay who dreaded the political effect."—*R. Enq.*

From the Hampden Whig.

It will be recollected that just previous to the late Presidential election, Mr. Adams and Clay visited Baltimore, at which time, the former left behind him his sublimely mysterious "ebony and topaz" toast which none could understand, and the latter, more desperate and bold, with uplifted eye and lengthened visage, most impiously invoked "the Almighty to visit us with war, pestilence, and famine, or any other scourge," rather than permit the election of the "man of the people." But thanks to an over-ruling providence, this sacrilegious invocation was not suffered to come to pass, although the patriot Jackson was elected by an overwhelming majority. Peace yet smiles on our country—health and happiness pervades the land, and the labors of the husbandman are crowded with unusual abundance. The horn of plenty appears literally to have scattered its blessings from north to south and from east to west, the wicked imprecations of an unprincipled demagogue to the contrary not-

The subjoined article from the *Village Record*, a Clay paper in Penn. edited by Mr. Miner, late a member of Congress, as a candid acknowledgment of the forlorn state of the Opposition.

"Maine has actually gone high and dry for the administration. This another of the New England states to the Hero's civil crown. The truth is, and it may as well be spoken as hid, that Gen. Jackson, notwithstanding his vetoes and *reforms*, and mal versations, so called, has lost nothing in the affections and confidence of a sovereign people, as far as an expression has been made of public opinion at the polls. We have been deceived upon this subject, and in a small degree may have helped to deceive others. We have been told most vauntingly, and by those who profess to know, that an astonishing re-action had taken place, and is now taking place in the country—that Mr. Clay had gained fifty per cent. in the number of his supporters—and we believed all this, because we wished it might be true, —but it is no use, Jackson is still "lord of the ascendant," and bids fair to continue so, the errors of his Government to the contrary notwithstanding. The West certainly will support him, even against the boasted claims of a "favorite son." The South will support him because he is emphatically a Southern man in sentiment. Pennsylvania will support him because he is "Old Hickory," and fought like *dunder and blixum* at New Orleans. New York will unquestionably support him in obedience to the commands of the *magician*, and the Albany Regency, and two at least of the New England States will support him because the sovereign people of the said States "will have it so;" and what chance is there for Mr. Clay? In this, as in morals, we must take things as we find them, and not as we would have them to be. If our simple word would limit the reign of Andrew Jackson to the term of four years from the 4th of March, 1829, we would certainly say it; but it will not, and therefore to scold and fret and even lie about it, will do no good, but contrawise may do some hurt. We shall therefore endeavor to keep cool, tell the truth, obey the laws, and honor the "powers that be," hoping that the people will eventually make straight whatever the present Goverment may undertake to make crooked or perverse.

We learn from a source on which we place reliance, that Joseph Bonaparte does not intend to return to France, as has been stated in some of the newspapers.—*Balt. Amer.*

Baltimore Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 15, 1830.

FLOUR—best white wheat family, 6 00 a 6 50—superfine Howard-st. 5 00 a —— city mills 4 75 a ——; Susquehanna, ——CORN MEAL; bbl 2 25—WHEAT, best red, 0 90 a 0 93; best white 0 95 a 1 00; ord to good — a ——CORN, white 55 a 56; yellow 56a57 RYE, 50a 52 OATS.— a 27—BEANS, 0 90 a 1 00—PEAS, 50 a 60 CLOVER SEED, 5 50—TIMOTHY a 2 50—ORCHARD GRASS 1 25 a 1 50 Herd's — a 1 00—Lucerne 30 a 37 lb—BARLEY——FLAX SEED, 95 a 1 00 WHISKEY, hhds 1st pf. 31 —in bbls 31 a ——WOOL, common unwashed, lb 15 a 16—washed 18 a 20—crossed 20 a 22—three quarter 28 a 30—full do 30 a 35, according to the quality—FISH, Shad, Susquehanna, No 1, bbl 0 00; do trimmed 7 00; North Carolina, No. 1, 7 00 a — Herrings No 1 bbl 4 12, No 2, 0 00—Mackerel No 1, ——; No 2, 5 25; No 3, 3 50; BACON hams, Baltimore cured, 10 and —; FEATHERS 35 a — —OAK WOOD 3 a 3 25

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of William W Handy, Trustee to sell the real estate of Peter Dashiell dec'd against George P. Jones, Henry Banks, and William Banks; I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: a tract of land called Anderson's Invention containing thirty-five acres more or less, Bayly's Chance containing three and a fourth acres more or less, one house and lot at the Trappe containing three acres more or less, three head of cattle, six head of hogs, four beds, one negro man named George, one boy named Ephraim, one do named Geo. Washington, one negro girl named Sophia, one do named Eliza, one negro woman named Sarah, two horses, two yoke of oxen, two beds and furniture, a tract of land called Galand containing 140 acres more or less, one negro man named Saul, one negro boy named George, which I have taken in execution as the property of said Jones and said Henry and William Banks, and I hereby give notice that on Tuesday the 2nd of November next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock P M at the Court-House door in Princess Anne, I will expose to public sale all the right and interest of said Jones, and Henry and William Banks in and to the above mentioned property to satisfy the aforesaid writ, with county levy due for 1828, and officers fees due for 1828 '29 and '30.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

Oct. 12, 1830.

BLANKS,

Of the following descriptions, printed on excellent paper, constantly on hand and for sale, at low prices for cash, at the Office of the Village Herald:

Warrants,
Fieri Fa.'s before supersedeas
Do. after do.
Ca. Sa.'s before do.
Do. after do.
Narrations,

MARRIED,

On Wednesday the 13th instant, by the Rev. Wm. Allen, Mr. KENDAL B. PARSONS to Miss SALLY E. NOBLE, all of this county.

On yesterday evening, the 18th inst. Mr. HENRY VITRA to Miss MARY KIRWAN, both of this county.

Departed this life, at Annapolis, on last Friday night, Col. WILLIAM DONE, one of the Delegates elect to represent Somerset county in the next General Assembly of Maryland. His remains will arrive by the steamboat Patuxent at White Haven this morning, and from thence be conveyed to the family burying ground, near Princess-Anne, for interment.

BY REQUEST.

To the People of Maryland.

Your serious and deliberate attention is respectfully invited to the subjoined memorial—as it is *clearly demonstrable* that, from the *contemplated establishment of a STATE BANK, there may be derived the means of accelerating the general system of EDUCATION and PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT THROUGHOUT THE STATE*, and of *greatly reducing the local charges, if not of avoiding entirely the necessity of COUNTY LEVIES, and COMPULSORY SERVICE upon the ROADS*

The effective means of the proposed bank are intended to consist of *so much of the public money in the Treasury as is now invested in the funded debt of the United States, and the stocks of different banks, or is loaned out to individuals, or corporations; and when it is known that these investments are of GREATER AMOUNT THAN ALL THE SILVER & GOLD IN ALL THE BANKS OF THIS STATE*, it cannot be doubted that *the capacity of an institution* so STRONG IN ITS ORGANIZATION, *and which would be so* POWERFULLY AIDED, *and fortified, in its progression, by the invigorating effects of the* DEPOSITES OF THE PUBLIC TREASURE, *and other incidental operations, would be found sufficient, not only* TO NOURISH AND AUGMENT THE PUBLIC REVENUE, *but, most extensively to promote the* CONVENIENCE AND ACCOMMODATION OF INDIVIDUALS—And a peculiar, and very estimable, feature, will be found in the distributions of the proposed institution—the one half being upon personal, or commercial, security, at full interest; and the other upon *real property, or landed liens, in the several counties at the low rate of five per centum per annum, without any recourse to private endorsements, or individual responsibility*

Viewing, therefore, this concernment as eminently essential to the furtherance of your *particular accommodation*, and the assurance of your *general* and *permanent prosperity*, and fully believing that, in *common justice*, this SOVEREIGN RIGHT ought to be IMPROVED for the GOOD OF ALL, a free expression of the public will in this regard is to be desired from *all the counties*; as from a conviction that several successive Houses of Delegates have been *favourable to the principle*, as is apparent from their various proceedings and the nearly *balanced vote* of a committee of the whole at the last session when many who voted with the majority expressed their disposition to support the measure at a future day—a confident expectation may be entertained that if properly presented, and judiciously supported it will SUCCEED AT THE NEXT CONVENTION OF THE LEGISLATURE—and the more especially as it is considered that a State institution, upon the plan proposed, would abundantly provide, for every exigency, by the liberal diffusion of money in every district and neighbourhood; and, at the same time, supply the Treasury for every purpose of government, or useful intercommunication.

Another, and a very strong, reason for anticipating the success of a bill to establish the State Bank at the next session is a knowledge of the fact that "*the principle is gaining upon the public favor*," as is demonstrated by the changes of opinion of many of the most wealthy and independent capitalists, who had previously been most decidedly hostile to it, and as distinctly expressed in numerous verbal, as well as written, communications to the writer of this memorial—In one of the latter it is strongly urged as *indispensable* "to obviate *an evident approaching ruinous crisis in the condition of our State and country*."

Among the advantages of the State's Bank it will be seen that every loan will present a *voluntary* contribution to the State in the shape of interest, as the borrower will pay a tax by his own consent, while those who may not have occasion to borrow will be exempt from all taxation. It may, however, be said that those in embarrassed circumstances cannot avail of the accommodations of the institution—But this apparent difficulty may be surmounted. Suppose, for instance, a proprietor whose lands are valued at one thousand dollars, and who owes by mortgage, judgments, or other liens, five hundred dollars—these facts being ascertained, and a contingent loan being understood; the proprietor having drawn in favor of his different creditors, and the creditors having signed receipts and the whole being handed, *simultaneously*, to the treasurer, the law officer could report a clear title, and the arrangement be completed.

The productive capital of the State, which is contemplated to be employed as the foundation of the Bank, may be seen in page 117 of the Journal of the House of Delegates of 1828; and "the great loss sustained by the *unproductiveness* of a large portion of the capital," as stated in page 118, admonishes us of the hazard to which that capital is exposed, and of the expediency of placing it in a more productive and safe institution, *under the immediate guidance and control of the Government* Some special illustrations of this subject may be found in pages 132 and 133 of the same Journal, to which your reference is requested

The views and facts herein set forth may be sustained, and the subject matter may be illustrated, and better understood, by a careful review, and consideration, of the full debate, and several proceedings referred to.

Respectfully,

A CITIZEN OF THIS STATE.

Maryland, Oct. 18th, 1830.

☞Editors are respectfully requested to insert the subjoined form of a memorial in their respective papers, and persons who are [disposed to promote the object will] cause copies of it to be taken, and put into the hands of such as will undertake to procure the signatures of those who may approve of the plan, and who will forward their several memorials in proper season to the Legislature.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Delegates of the State of Maryland:

The undersigned citizens of the State of Maryland, and residing in the County of ——— most respectfully represent that it is their enviable lot to live under a Constitution which allows, to all the free expression of their opinion upon every subject of common interest—When no despotism interferes to suppress truth, error can never be perpetuated—When experience has taught, or where reason points out, any improvement, by which the general welfare of the people may be promoted, they may look with confidence to its adoption by a wise and liberal Legislature.

To the view of every intelligent and enquiring mind it has been apparent that the State of Maryland has not advanced in wealth and prosperity in any degree proportioned to the vast advantages which she enjoys in her relative location, her incomparable water course, her fisheries and navigation, teeming forests, mineral riches, and a soil of the most fertile, or improvable, character. Your memorialists respectfully suggest, that the principal cause of this retarded progress, is to be found in the undue proportion which their property bears to the money in circulation; and in the diminution of the amount of that circulating medium.

It is one of the first principles of political economy, that the prosperity of a nation depends upon preserving a just equilibrium between the whole mass of its property, and the medium by which that property is exchanged Whenever the amount of money is suffered to fall below its due proportion to the whole property of the nation, in the same degree its industry is checked and paralysed, its public works embarrassed, and its prosperity withered and decayed—And the evil is infinitely aggravated, if, from any cause, the sum of money with which the nation has been accustomed to operate, be suddenly, or materially, reduced.

Upon an investigation of this important subject your memorialists have been bro't to the conviction that this requisite equilibrium may be substantially attained and practically supported by the means of a Fiscal Institution which shall belong to the State, exclusively, and be conducted by independent and disinterested officers for the common Treasury. They are fortified and confirmed in this conclusion by a knowledge of facts disclosed in successive reports of Committees of Ways and Means, and the statements of the several banks to the House of Delegates; by which it evidently is demonstrated that the productive capital in the Treasury, consisting of public money invested in funded debt of the U. S. and the shares of the different incorporations, or loaned to, or due from, private persons, or public officers *long have been, and now are*, OF GREATER VALUE THAN THE SILVER AND GOLD IN ALL THE BANKS IN THIS STATE—and furthermore they are satisfied of the practicability of sustaining the proposed institution, and of the advantages to the people, and to the Treasury, which would flow from it, by the experience of other States, in which similar institutions have been long in practical operation.

Your memorialists forbear to descend to minute details, they would, however, suggest and respectfully recommend that *not less than one half of the accommodations of the institution should be extended upon real estate, in the several counties, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per centum per annum, and be made redeemable by easy instalments during a term of not more than ten years, according to circumstances or exigencies*—which would be founded upon a principle of justice, as commercial drafts are calculated to abstract the specie, and drain away the source of nutrition, whilst loans on land would be exempt from this affect; and would *diffuse the salutary circulation throughout the interior of the State*, and *among the people of every class*, and *in every section and neighborhood*—and, at the same time, this *solid basis of distribution would avoid the dangers of endorsement*, and the *vexatious involution of collateral securities, or individual responsibility, and consequent litigation*. And although it may be objected that from the *abundance of money* the market prices of *property will be greatly enhanced*; yet who will presume to contend that property is not *now depressed below its natural or intrinsic value*—And, who can deny that, besides affording ample revenue to the State, through the beneficial employment of those investments which yield, at present, comparatively but little to the Treasury; the effects of an adequate supply of money would operate to *increase productive labor*, and *powerfully contribute to that vigor and activity in the body of the people which would result from its actual circulation* And it might also be objected that persons, not being proprietors of real estate, could not obtain the accommodations of the institution, but, although EVERY PROPRIETOR WOULD BE A BANKER, and could draw upon his estate for the half of its valuation; yet, it must be obvious to common sense that, the money being thrown into circulation, it would become accessible to every member of the community, *without his being compelled to pay for its support*, as the borrowers would *voluntarily* contribute the interest, *in aid of the revenue of the State*; and *sustain the credit of the currency upon the basis of their property* Neither the mechanic, nor the laborer, would be deterred from his appropriate operations, through the uncertainty of payment, by reason of the dearth of money.—The motive stimulus to enterprise and industry would essentially accelerate the gainful action of the great machine, in all its parts; and every avenue to the wealth and happiness of the people, the rapid advances of amelioration, and the substantial prosperity of the State would be unfolded—and latent treasures would be elicited. Neither would there be need of unequal assessments, nor oppressive taxes to meet the demands of the Treasury

For the foregoing reasons, and others, which will doubtless occur to your honorable bodies, your memorialists respectfully recommend that a bill may pass to erect and establish a Fiscal Institution under the title of the Bank of the State of Maryland, upon the basis, and according to the principles, herein contained and set forth; and, as in duty bound, your memorialists will ever

THE CORNUCOPIÆ.

"Blending the useful with the sweet."

TO A LADY.

As soft as falls the silken shade,
Let every sorrow be,
That grief or care, or hope delayed,
May ever cast on thee.

And let each joy be pure and bright,
As dew on mount flowers—
A tender theme of new delight,
To cheer thy lonely hours.

And gently glide thy life away,
As music from the string,
Of woodland [illegible], while o'er it stray
The wand'ring sweets of spring.

And as a soft melodious lay,
Dies on the still of even,
So let thy being melt away,
And mingle into heaven.

From the Boston Statesman.

POETRY.

Messrs. Carter and Hendee have just published a beautiful little volume of Poems by *Isaac McLellan, jr.* printed on fine white paper and done up in crimson. We are almost afraid of so delicate a book, and cannot but suspect there is an intention to cheat us of our criticism. The *Fall of the Indian* is the longest, but not the best of the poems. XX stanzas of *Musings* are turned off quietly, and have some fine lines—There is rather a pretty thought in the following:

E'en Beauty mourns in her decaying bower
That [illegible] angel brow should set
[illegible] and mar the jet
[illegible] violet green,
[illegible] worm dust [illegible].
[illegible] those matchless eyes,
That with rich azure like two chrystal [illegible]
That drink [illegible] of the sky
Alas! in the Grave's [illegible] chamber beams
no mortal eye.

Whoever has sought pleasure in the pathless woods of an autumn evening will remember this description as graphic.

——A sepulchral gloam
Dwells in these mossy woods! there's scarce a beam
Of the far travelled sun light, that may pierce
This deep and massy canopy of leaves;
Or brighten the green floor that slopes beneath.
And how profound the hush! save when a gust
Of the sweet South whispers its mournful sigh
Far in their dim arcades. Oft times that sad
And desolate sobbing of the uneasy wind
In these old woods and awful solitudes,
Falls on the ear like some strange melody
Of the departed Tribes who long ago
Made here their dwelling in the savage wild
And now, that the uncertain shades have dimmed
The Day's decaying embers, and the spires
Of the remotest villages are hid;
And the tree shadows lengthen o'er the stream
Fancy doth people these old woods with shades
Of the long forgotten Dead!

The *Notes of the Birds* is finished sweetly, in a style evidently McLellan's forte.—The apostrophe to the King-fisher is very beautiful:

Most awful is thy deep and heavy boom
Gray watcher of the waters! thou art king
Of the blue lake; and all the winged kind
Do fear the echo of thine angry cry.
How bright thy savage eye! Thou lookest down.
And seest the shining fishes as they glide;
And poising thy gray wing, thy glossy beak
Swift as an arrow strikes its roving prey.
Ofttimes I see thee through the curling mist
Dart, like a Spectre of the night, and hear
Thy strange, bewildering call, like the wild scream,
Of one, whose life is perishing in the sea.

And now, would'st thou, O man! delight the ear
With earth's delicious sounds, or charm the eye
With beautiful creations! Then pass forth
And find them midst those many colored birds
That fill the glowing woods. The richest hues
Lie in their splendid plumage, and their tones
Are sweeter than the music of the lute,
Or the harp's melody, or the notes that gush
So thrillingly from beauty's ruby lip.

Several of the minor poems have, we believe, been published in the newspapers.—The author puts forth no claim to powerful writing. He don't attempt the Byronic, nor the satiric; nor any thing of that sort, but has given us a hundred pages of quiet, graceful, goodnatured poetry, with few blemishes.

Married—Last week, Charles *Headache*, Esq. to Mary, daughter of Maurice *Workman*, Esq.—*Brighton Gaz.*

Nay, smirk not, simper not ye fair,
For, "mocking's catching,"—so beware,
In time take warning
Not the first *Workman's* she—sweet sylph!
Who went, well pleased to bed poor elf,
And with a *Headache* found herself
In bed next morning.

Natural History.—A letter from Hamburgh, states that great preparations are making there for the assembly of naturalists and other scientific men, which is to take place in September. The professors and students in natural history on the continent, have for some time past had an annual meeting in some city of Germany, at which they form new acquaintances and renew those of early life. At these meetings essays are read, and important discoveries communicated, but amusement and good cheer are not neglected. The meeting this year is expected to be very numerously attended.

PARENTAL FALSEHOODS.

In noticing Mrs. Opie's "Illustrations of Lying," a writer in the London Literary Gazette has the following remarks, which are well worth the attention of parents.

There is one class of lies, which we are a little surprised did not attract a larger share of Mrs. Opie's attention: *Lies told by parents to their children.* We believe that the slight regard in which strict truth is held among mankind, is principally owing to the lies, which are told to children by their parents, during the few first years of their lives. Then is the time that permanent impressions may be as well made as at any later period. It is then, probably, that what is called the natural propensity of a child is unfolded.—Many persons who have great abhorrence of lying, and whip their children if they detect them in it, yet make no scruple of telling and acting to them the most atrocious falsehoods. There are few parents who do not do this in a greater or less degree, though doubtless without dreaming they are guilty of criminal deception. With many the whole business of managing their children is a piece of mere artifice and trick. They are cheated in their amusements, cheated in their food, cheated in their dress. Lies are told them to get them to do any thing which is disagreeable. If the child is to take physic the mother tells him she has something good for him to drink; if recusant she will send for the doctor to cut off his ears, pull his teeth, or that she will go away and leave him, and a thousand things of the same kind, each of which may deceive once and answer the present purpose, but will invariably fail afterwards.

Parents are too apt to endeavor to pacify their children by making promises which they never intend to perform. If they wish, for instance, to take away some eatables, which they fear will be injurious, they reconcile them by the promise of a ride, or walk, or something else which will please them, but without any intention of gratifying them. This is lying downright. People think nothing of breaking their promises to children, if the performance be not perfectly convenient. But they are the last persons to whom promises should be broken, because they cannot comprehend the reason, if there be one, why they are not kept. Such promises should be scrupulously redeemed, tho' at a great inconvenience, and even when inadvertently made. For the child's moral habits are of infinite more consequence, than such an inconvenience can be to a parent.

We have only noticed a few of the causes of lying to children, but enough to illustrate the frequency of it. And yet, after having pursued a course of deception for the two or three first years of life, if the parent then finds his child is trying to deceive him, and will tell a downright lie, he wonders how he should have learnt to do so, for he always "taught" him to speak the truth; not reflecting that he has been lying to him from his very birth. So he attributes those habits to an innate disposition and tendency to falsehood which he has himself been fostering and nourishing from the first.

A SINGULAR ADVENTURE.

Once upon a time a traveller stept into a post coach. He was a young man just starting in life. He found six passengers about him, all of them gray headed and extremely aged men. The youngest appeared to have seen at least eighty winters. Our young traveller was struck with the mild and happy aspect which distinguished all his fellow passengers, and determined to ascertain the secret of long life and the art of making old age comfortable. He first addressed the one apparently the oldest, who told him that he had always led a regular and abstemious life, eating vegetables and drinking water; the young man was rather daunted at this, inasmuch as he liked the good things of this life. He addressed the second, who astounded him by saying he had always eat roast beef and gone to bed regularly fuddled for seventy years,—adding, that all depended on *regularity.* The *third* had prolonged his days by never seeking or accepting office—the *fourth* by resolutely abstaining from all political or religious controversies, and the *fifth* by going to bed at sunset and rising at dawn. The *sixth* was apparently much younger than the other five—his hair was less gray and there was more of it—a placid smile, denoting a perfectly easy conscience, mantled his face, and his voice was jocund and strong.—They were all surprised to learn that he was by ten years the oldest man in the coach. "How," exclaimed our young traveller, "how is it you have thus preserved the freshness of life—where there is one wrinkle on your brow there are fifteen on that of each and every one of your juniors, tell me, I pray, your secret of long life." "It is no great mystery said the old man. "I have drunk water and drunk wine—I have eat meat and vegetables—I have held a public office—I have dabbled in politics and written religious pamphlets—I have sometimes gone to bed at sunset and sometimes at midnight, got up at sunrise and at noon—but *I always payed promptly for my newspapers!*"

Rochester Craftsman.

With what feelings, says the National Gazette, must the Government of Austria view the present situation of Lafayette, whom it so long held as a malefactor in a dungeon! It is related of Franklin, that when he signed at Paris the treaty of alliance between the United Colonies and France, he put on the same coat which he wore when he was grossly insulted by Wederburne and the lords of the Privy Council, in London. If Lafayette has retained the suit in which he escaped from Olmutz, he might resume it by the side of Philip when the Austrian Ambassador has his first audience of the *citizen king.*

A Large Travelling Bag.—A Paris Paper says, that in one of the chambers of the Cassuaba (the Dey's palace) a large travelling bag was found, containing doubloons to the amount of 55 millions of francs. "If this," observes a French journal, "be the history of the 55 millions that have been so much talked of these seveal days past, it will be necessary to make some deduction from it; for 55 millions in doubloons would weigh no less than 41,000 pounds. That would indeed be a terrible portmanteau.

From the U. S. Gazette.

MEMORANDA FOR AUGUST, 1830.

George the 4th, King of England, died in June, this year.

William the 4th, his brother, succeeded him on the throne.

40,000 men under General Bourmont, landed at Sidi Ferruch, in June, and on the 4th of July marched against Algiers, which city surrendered at discretion to the French arms on the following day.

The Dey of Algiers, was in July sent out of his own Kingdom to Leghorn.

The French obtained one hundred millions of francs, booty, from the Algerines.

The king of France, (Charles the 10th) under whose reign these acts were performed, having usurped the prerogatives of the people, by declaring the late elections in France void; by dissolving the last, and the newly elected Chamber of Deputies, with the iron hand of tyranny, and by proscribing the freedom of the press, produced a revolution in Paris: so sudden and so decisive, that before the close of the month of July he and all his ministers, to save their heads, were compelled to leave the Capitol in haste, and Louis Philip, Duke of Orleans, a man devoted to the national and constitutional cause, was immediately invested with the functions of Lieutenant General of the Kingdom, and declared Regent or King of France —*by the Deputies of the Departments and the acclamations of the People!*

General Lafayette was declared Commander in Chief of the National Guard.

On the 30th of July, Charles the 10th and the Dauphin reviewed near St. Cloud, the troops which were there, both of them calling out the '*Charter forever.*' the tardy declaration was received with '*an expressive silence,*' their voice was too feeble: it was their dying speech! One of the last acts of the king was to declare the Duke of Orleans an *outlaw.*

Gerard, one of the richest Bankers in Paris, acted as General in defending the rights of the People, during the 3 day's flow of blood.

No excesses were committed; no barbarities exercised by the patriotic multitude; it does not even appear that the Guillotine was stained.

Charles the 10th abdicated in favor of the Duke of Bordeaux.

Where was Talleyrand? the artful, the cunning, the old Talleyrand, who once visited these States, who long presided as the prime minister of France, under the reign of Buonaparte, and of Louis the 18th? Where was he during these frightful scenes of tumult and blood? Was he in retirement? could he not be seen as the wily serpent in the grass? or recognized in the Cabinet, in Conclave, or in the field? Where is he?—Who can tell? His clump foot and his long head no doubt quietly retired from intrigue, cunning, stratagem and finesse!

May we not from these great events, now calculate upon justice? France will soon see the policy and the necessity of administering justice to this nation. She will see in true colors the equity of our demands! She will award to our citizens a just remuneration for the losses they have been subjected to by the illegal and unwarrantable spoliations committed under the French decrees, which Louis the 18th and Charles the 10th, through various frivolous pretences ungenerously procrastinated and withheld from our suffering merchants.

The Governor of Georgia has issued his proclamation for an extraordinary session of the Legislature, to convene on the 18th October. The reasons for this step are thus stated: "Whereas, thousands of persons have entered upon the lands of the State, in the occupancy of the Cherokees, and are now, and have been for some time past, employed in taking great quantities of value of gold therefrom: And whereas, this state of things was unforeseen by the Legislature, and therefore, no laws have been passed for the prevention thereof." The Legislature is, therefore, convened.

Hon. John Quincy Adams has been nominated in the Hingham Gazette as a candidate for member of Congress from Plymouth, in place of Mr. Richardson, the present incumbent, who declines being a candidate for re-election.—*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

Subscriptions to the amount of three millions of francs have already been collected in England, and forwarded to Paris, in behalf of the relations of the martyrs of liberty.—*Balt. Amer.*

The difference in the mode of doing business between England and this country is in no respect greater than in the management of public journals. With us, all that does not go into our advertising columns is gratuitous. Our journals do a thousand friendly offices and say a thousand kind things, for which their sole reward is the pleasure of doing good. In England, on the contrary, they receive a tangible remuneration for these things. It is mentioned in the Edinburgh Review, quoted by us not long since that the puffs on books which appeared in the London Prints are inserted as a matter of trade, and regularly paid for. The kind notices which appear in the American papers are only dictated, we believe, in ninety-nine instances out of a hundred by an amiable desire to oblige, or dislike of offending. The same thing may be said of obituaries. These mortuary eulogies occupy no small space in our columns, often to the exclusion of advertisements or intelligence, or of other matter interesting to the public generally, yet they are inserted gratuitously. The reward of the journals consists in the consciousness of having pleased the family of the deceased. In Great Britain they manage this matter differently. Take the following scale of prices adopted by the Waterford Chronicle, and published for the information of all persons supplying obituaries for that journal.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

"For a simple death, two shillings and sixpence. For the death of a person deeply regretted, five shillings. For the death of a person who lived a perfect pattern of all the Christian virtues, and died regretted by the whole country, ten shillings. For the death of a person who possessed extensive literature and profound erudition, superadded to which, his whole life was remarkable for piety, humility, charity, and self-denial one pound. For the death of a lady, whose husband is inconsolable for her loss, and who was the delight of the circle in which she moved, one pound ten shillings. For the death of a gentleman, who had been only six months married, who was an example of every conjugal and domestic virtue, and whose widow is in a state of anguish bordering on distraction, two pounds. For the death of an aristocrat, who was a pattern of meekness, a model of humility, a patron of distressed genius, a genuine philanthropist, an exemplary Christian, an extensive alms giver, profoundly learned, unremitting in his attention to the duties of his station, kind, hospitable, and affectionate to his tenantry, and whose name will be remembered, and his loss deplored to the latest posterity, five pounds. For every additional good quality, whether domestic, moral, or religious, there will be an additional charge.

Correct Decision.—A case has been decided in New York in favor of the N. Y. Daily Sentinel against Lee, Powell & Co. wherein the principle is confirmed, *that persons receiving a newspaper without ordering it discontinued, are liable in all cases for the payment of the same.* This decision is important to Editors, and we hope will have a salutary tendency among that class of persons who readily make use of the labors of others without being willing to pay.

[A similar case was similarly decided in this county, a few weeks since.

Cambridge Chron.]

Bite of a Rattlesnake.—Mr. Dunlap, one of the keepers of the New England Museum, at Boston, in the act of rousing the den of Rattlesnakes, which are there exhibited, in connexion with the thousand and one wonders of that establishment, on Tuesday afternoon, met with a very alarming accident. Having introduced a feather brush, by raising the lid about an inch, and getting them sufficiently roused to set their rattles a going, like the buz of a cotton factory,—a bystander at his elbow, asked a question, which Mr. Dunlap not precisely understanding, turned his eyes towards the gentleman,—and at the same instant, one of the largest snakes run his head through the opening, and thrust his fangs into the little finger of his right hand, with such prodigious force, as to reach the bone with one of the punctures.

The sufferer had presence of mind enough to cord the finger immediately; in a short time an excision of the flesh, including the wound, was made by a physician, who also prescribed a dose of spirits of turpentine and sweet oil. Not only the finger but the whole hand, swelled exceedingly, accompanied with a prickling sensation,—or, as commonly termed, the sensation of being asleep.

About 8 o'clock in the evening there was a partial structure about the lungs, and difficulty of taking a free inspiration, together with the prickling sensation over the whole system, and an ague fit, that gave fearful indications of a free diffusion of the poison through the circulation.

A large dose of opium relieved the patient of the spasm—and a continued use of it has probably overcome the tendency to such paroxysm. An application of salt and vinegar, constantly applied to the hand and arm, has kept the inflammation under subjection. The tongue coated and a slight degree of fever exists, but a happy recovery is fully anticipated.

We have been particular in the narration of the case for the benefit of others—hoping that the mode of treatment so successful, may be adopted by other sufferers. It should be recollected that caustic was inserted, as soon as the flesh was cut out.

Within two or three weeks Mr. Dunlap put a rat into the den on purpose to witness the result. Nearly every snake gave the frighted animal a thrust with its fangs. In about six minutes, the rat began to tremble violently, and died instantly.

In conclusion, we hope our friend Greenwood will make his den more secure. We have been assured that in the course of the past summer, one of those terrible reptiles actually made his way out of the Museum, into Court street, where it was killed. Had the bitten person been a visitor, the excitement would undoubtedly have been greater; but as the story goes—no one was sorry for the man whose head was bitten off by his own lion.—*Traveller.*

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

[Corrected Weekly.]

BANKS	pr. ct. dis.	BANKS	pr. ct. dis.
U. States Bank	par	Farmers bank and branches	
Do Branches	par	Wilmington and Brandywine	
MASSACHUSETTS		Commercial bank	
Boston banks	1	Branch of do. at Milford	
Other Mass. notes	2	Bank of Smyrna	
RHODE-ISLAND		MARYLAND	
Providence banks	3	Frederick city bank	
Other R. Island notes	5	Havre-de-Grace bank	
CONNECTICUT		Farmers bank at Annapolis	
Middletown bank	1	Branches at Frederick & Easton	
Phœnix bank at Hartford	1	Susquehanna Bridge Banking Co.	
Bridgeport bank	1	Hagerstown	
Eagle bank of New Haven	no sale	Westminster	
Hartford bank	1	Prince Georges	
NEW-YORK		Elkton	
N Y city banks	par	DISTRICT OF COL.	
Columb. at Hudson	suspended	Bk of Washington	
Middle District	do	Bk of the Metrop.	
Albany	1½	Patriotic bank	
Troy	1½	Central bank	
Other N York notes	2	Bk of Columbia	
NEW-JERSEY		Union bk Georgetown	
Jersey bank	no sale	Farmers & Mechanicks bank	
Bank in Newark	1	Bk of Alexandria	
Bank of N Brunswick	1	Bk of Potomac	
Trenton Ins. Co	1	Farmers bk of Alexandria	
Farmers bank at Mount Holly	1	Union bk of Alex'a	
Cumberland bk	1	Mechanics bk of Alexandria	
State bk Camden	1	VIRGINIA	
At Elizabethtown	1	Richmond & bran's	
At N Brunswick	1	Bk of the Valley	
At Patterson	susp.	Br at Leesburg	
At Trenton	no sale	Br at Charlestown	
At Morristown	1	Br at Romney	
Sussex bank	1	N W bank of Va at Wheeling	
PENNSYLVANIA		N. CAROLINA	
Philadelphia banks	par	State bk at Raleigh and branches	
Easton	½	Cape Fear	
Montgomery county	do	Newbern	
Chester "	do	S. CAROLINA	
Delaware "	do	State banks generally	
Lancaster bank	do	GEORGIA	
Farmers bk of Lan'r	1	State bank	
Harrisburg	½	Planters	
Northampton	½	Augusta	
Farmers bank of Bucks c'y	1	Darien	
York bank	½	KENTUCKY	
Chambersburg	1	Bank of Kentucky & branches	no sale
Farmers bank at Reading	½	OHIO	
Gettysburg	do	Specie banks	
Carlisle bk	½	LOUISIANA	
Swatara at Harrisb'g	1	Banks at N Orleans	
Pittsburg	2		
Greensburg	no sale		
Brownsville	3		
DELAWARE			
Bank of Delaware	½		

LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Princess Anne, Md on the 30th Sept. 1830.

A
Elizabeth M Adams
Jesse Adams

B
John N Bowland
Levin B Blades
Harriet Bell
Wm H Bell
Elijah Badley
Gilley Bird
Margaret Barclay,
D C Ballett

C
Thos E Cottman
Jon Crandell
Jos S Colgan
Jos S Covell
Jacob Culler

D
Henry Dickerson
William Dorsey
Geo A Dashiell

F
Frances M Forsyth 2
Matilda Furness

G
Isaac Gibbons

H
John Hay
John M Hall
Martin Haley
James Handy
Stephen Harriss
Samuel D Harper

J
Wm L Jones
Elizabeth Johnson

L
Silvia Wastington Long
Wm Long
The Master of Somerset Lodge 2
John Landreth
Richard Lardon
Charles Leary

M
Geo Mallone
Lydia McCree
Daniel McKinzie
Nancy Moore

P
James Powel
Sam'l Porter
Priscilla Porter
Mary Anne Porter
Stephen Parks
Thomas Sturges

W
Lavina Water
Levin Ward
Sutherland Wilson

WM. W. JOHNSTON, P. M.
October 5. 50

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS

WILL be given for the apprehension of following negroes belonging to the heirs of D. Atkinson, who ran away on the 5th of present month. George, who calls himself Washington is of a dark chestnut color, about 35 years of age, is 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a good countenance and very mannerly when spoken to, is very ingenious and can work very well, took with him a variety of clothing and of a good quality. Nanny his wife is a dark mulatto about 30 years of age, of a slender make, is 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, has been brought up as a house servant, remarkably neat in her appearance and dress. She also took with her a quantity of good clothing. Also their two male children, Charles, [illegible] years old, and Henry 18 months old, both likely. They will, no doubt, endeavor to get to Philadelphia, as George has a brother in that place, he was raised about Snow Hill, Md. and has a brother living there. I will give [illegible] dollars for George and fifty dollars for Nanny and her children, delivered to me in Salisbury or Princess Anne, Md.

ROBERT STEVENS
June 20th, 1830. near White Haven.

N. B. There is some suspicion that the above negroes have gone to Washington.

JOB PRINTING

SUCH AS
Handbills, Cards, Blanks,
PAMPHLETS, &c.

Thankfully received and neatly printed on moderate terms,
At the Office of the Village Herald.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

VOL. IV. TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 1830. **NO. 30.**

THE TRI-COLORED FLAG.

"The tri-colored flag (says Mr. Cobbett,) is enough for me: if that flag keep up. Reform in England is inevitable; if that flag, that outward and visible sign of perpetual hostility to Aristocratical injustice, keep up, Reform must come to England from some beginning or other; and the wise way would be to make it now, when it can be done without a struggle. The example of America is powerful, but we only hear of that; the other we shall see, it is a mighty, a populous, a rich, a learned nation, admired for its valiant achievements, and now more admired than ever, this last act being the most noble exploit ever performed by a people. A people unarmed, *disarmed*, in fact, a people reposing in the lap of peace, beset on every side, and divided in the midst by an organized Government and a powerful army, and watched by spies and gens d'arms at every turn, rising all at once, baring their breast to the sabres and the bullets and the cannon balls, upon the first violation of their rights! Taking their old republican motto, "*Vive libre, ou mourir!*" "Live free or die!" and acting to the very letter up to that motto!—Such a spectacle must have and will have a great effect on all the nations in the world. It should be remembered by every body (he continues, addressing himself in his letter to the king of England,) and particularly by your majesty, that the war against the French republic was a war sought by us, that is, by our Government, and the object was to 'prevent the contagion of French principles.' Now, what were those principles? That there ought to be no overbearing aristocracy, no tithes, or established church, that all men should be equal in the eye of the law, that no law ought to be passed without the assent of the people at large through representatives freely chosen by them. These were the 'French principles,' and without asking how many men there are in England who reject these principles now, I may venture to assert, that we shall not go to war *again* to prevent the contagion of those or of any other French principles. Yet it must be evident to every one, that we cannot *remain* as we are, if the tri colored flag continues to wave in the air."

GLORIOUS NEWS.

For the Farmer, Manufacturer, and the laborer!!

The British West India ports are again opened to our commerce. This West India trade, which was lost to the country by the administration of Mr. Adams; which, by the official estimates and statements of the Government, worth ELEVEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, has been regained by the industry, the zeal, the honesty, and the intelligence of Gen. Jackson and his Cabinet.

To us of the Middle States, this direct trade to the British West Indies is all important. It give us a direct market for our surplus breadstuffs, particularly for our corn meal, for our timber, for our cattle, and for the varied productions of our mechanics—The news was received with great joy and rejoicing in the City of New York—our great commercial emporium. This trade will give employment to many vessels now rotting at our docks; and at a fair price relieve our farmers of their surplus commodities.

So much for the honest, plain, business like mode of conducting the Government, as exemplified under the Jackson Administration. Mr Adams lost this trade by attempting to display his ability in *diplomacy*. Gen Jackson has regained it by pursuing a frank, manly, and consistent policy. So much for the People's President

New Brunswick, (N. J.) Times.

Duelling.—The Quakers in Maryland, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, were taught to believe that if Gen. Jackson was elected President, the country would be involved in blood and carnage. Yet who has done so much to put down the practice of duelling? Who could do so much to arrest the crying sin as the Hero of New Orleans? When do you now hear of a duel? Under the late administration Mr. Clay called a Senator to the field. Gen Jackson has ordered the duelist to be stricken from the rolls of the navy, and duelling has ceased.

Thus it is that the Patriot Hero enforces the law and order and puts to shame the predictions of his enemies.—*U. S. Tel.*

FAVORED ON BOTH SIDES.

The Boston Courier recommends that John Quincy Adams should be sent to Congress "to explain the measures of his administration;" on which the Trenton Emporium remarks, "Some of those measures sadly need explanation. So send him along."

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 00 *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months.

☞Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance.*

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year.*

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage, to be paid by the subscribers.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

☞Persons advertising must limit the time of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

☞All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

Cash for Negroes.

We wish to purchase **200** Negroes for the New Orleans Market, and will give more than any purchaser that is now or may hereafter come in the market, for such as may suit us.

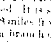
One of the firm wishes to buy families for his own use, and will give for them the highest prices.—Letters addressed to us at Princess-Anne, will be attended to.

Woolfolks, Sanders & Overley.
Oct 26, 1830.

FOR SALE,

THAT VALUABLE FARM CALLED
WORKINGTON,

Better known as the residence of the late Col. Geo. W. Jackson. This Farm contains about 1250 acres, one half of which is cleared. It is situated in Somerset county, about 3 miles from Princess Anne, on Back Creek, a branch of Manokin River, and has navigable water for boats within 50 yards of the dwelling. The arable land is well adapted to the growth of clover, Indian corn, wheat, oats, &c. and it is believed this farm contains more good wheat soil, than any other farm of the same size in this part of the Eastern



Shore. The improvements consist of a spacious and comfortable brick dwelling and good out houses. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that persons disposed to purchase will view the farm.—Possession can be given on the 1st day of January next. The terms will be made accommodating. Those who may be inclined to purchase will please apply to the subscriber.

H. P. C. WILSON,
Executor of John C. Wilson, dec'd.
Somerset county, Aug. 24, 1830.

THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND

HAS commenced the Season, and will pursue her Routes in the following manner: Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening.

Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, and thence to Cambridge, if there should be any person on board for that place, and thence to Easton, or directly to Easton, if no passenger for Cambridge.

She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock for Chestertown, calling at the Company's wharf on Corsica Creek; and return from Chestertown to Baltimore the same day calling at the wharf on Corsica Creek.

All baggage and Packages to be at the risk of the owners.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR,
Commander.
Easton March 20—30, 1830.

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

September 7, 1830.

§SEAL§ ON application of Job Moore, Administrator of Aaron Moore, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess Anne.

True copy. Test
JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

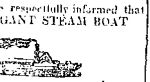
Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of AARON MOORE, late of said county, deceased,—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 24th of March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 7th day of September, A. D. 1830.

JOB MOORE, Adm. of A. Moore, dec'd.
Sept. 14, 1830.

NOTICE.

The Public are respectfully informed that THE ELEGANT STEAM BOAT



PATUXENT,

Capt. GEO. WEEMS,

Has commenced, and is now running, on her regular route between

Baltimore and Salisbury & White-Haven, on the Wiconico River.

She will leave Baltimore every MONDAY EVENING at 5 o'clock, during the season, and arrive at White Haven, at an early hour on Tuesday morning—which place she will leave at 9 o'clock the same Morning, and proceed up to Salisbury. *Returning,* she will leave Salisbury every TUESDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, and proceed to White-Haven, which place she will leave the same Afternoon at 4 o'clock, and arrive in Baltimore early on Wednesday morning.

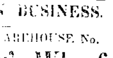
Passengers wishing to proceed to PHILADELPHIA can by taking this route, be placed on board the morning line of Steam Boats from Baltimore to Philadelphia every Wednesday morning and arrive in Philadelphia early the same evening.

Lines of STAGES are about to be established for the conveyance of Passengers from Snow Hill, Princess Anne, &c. to Salisbury and White Haven—and by this arrangement travellers from the lower Counties will find this a cheap, safe and expeditious route.

PASSAGE to or from Baltimore to any place on the Wicomico, $5 00
Do. White Haven to Salisbury 50
Children under 12 years of age half price
Horses to or from Baltimore to Wicomico - - $3 00
Four wheel carriages - - 3 00
Two wheel carriages - - 1 50
Freight on Hogsheads - - 1 00
Do. Barrels - - 25
Do. Grain or Salt, per bushel 6¼
Do. Boxes, per cubic foot 6
Do. Chairs, per dozen 1 50
All other articles in like proportion.
All Baggage at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.

JAMES CORNER & SON, Agents.
Baltimore, July 6, 1830.

☞The proprietor of the Washington Hotel, Princess Anne, will send a



conveyance to the steamboat Patuxent, at White Haven, every Tuesday, for the accommodation of passengers.

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

I have taken the WAREHOUSE No.

87 Bowley's Wharf,

where I am now transacting a general COMMISSION BUSINESS. I offer my services particularly *for the sale of Grain,* having had considerable experience, for several years past, in the purchase and sale of all kinds, when in the employ of Messrs. Bradford & Couch.

WHITLEY M BLOCH.

REFERENCES.
Messrs Wm M'Donald & Son } *Baltimore.*
" Keller & Forman. }

Baltimore, 2nd August 1830. aug10

Prospectus of Bicknell's

Counterfeit Detector.

This publication was commenced in Philadelphia on the 31st of July. It is handsomely printed on a super royal sheet with good type, containing a vast quantity of reading matter, as well as a list of prices current, a bank note list, and all such information as is calculated to prove serviceable to the man of business, country merchant and store keeper. It will be issued every two weeks, is published on Saturday, embraces the latest foreign intelligence up to that period, and will be sent away by the mails which leave the city on the day of its publication. The terms of the "*Counterfeit Detector*" will be *two dollars* per annum payable in advance. Three copies will be sent for five dollars.—Address

ROBERT T. BICKNELL,
138 Chestnut street, Philad.
Sept. 7, 1830.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Peter Bell, use of Purnell I. James against Isaac Kennerly I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: a tract of land called Twiford's Support containing 75 acres more or less, a tract of land called Jonathan's Project containing 75 acres more or less, 1 negro man named Levin, 2 head of horses, 2 yoke of oxen, 1 still, 1 carriage, which I have taken in execution as the property of said Kennerly and I hereby give notice that on Thursday the 28th of October, (inst.) between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock P. M. at the mill of said Kennerly, I will expose to public sale all the right and interest of the said Kennerly in and to the above mentioned property to satisfy the aforesaid writ with county levy due for 1828 and officers' fees due for 1828, '29 and '30 to the highest and best bidder for cash

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
Oct. 5, 1830.

New-York Medical Academy.

CIRCULAR.

THE happy effects of the Botanical System of Practice, more especially of late employed in the cure of Diseases, are such as entitle it to a high rank among modern improvements. The opinion long entertained in its favor, by many of the judicious, a thorough experience has now demonstrated to be well-founded; and with the number and variety of its salutary achievements, its reputation is increasing.

It must be evident to every discerning mind, that the present prevailing practice of medicine, which rejects this Botanical aid, is at variance with our nature & our happiness. MERCURY, the LANCET, and the KNIFE, are chiefly relied upon by Physicians of the present day, for the removal of almost all the diseases incident to the human body, notwithstanding the effects of these deleterious agents are evidently fatal to multitudes. Deeply impressed with these facts, and with a view of reforming the science and practice of medicine, an individual in this city, in the year 1827, procured a lot of ground, and erected a handsome and convenient edifice for an institution denominated the United States Infirmary, expressly for employing a reformed system of Practice in the treatment of diseases; the remedial sources being chiefly derived from the productions of our own country. The course of treatment adopted by this institution, was principally the result of near forty years experience and proved to a demonstration, that, without Mercury, that boasted champion of the Materia Medica, or other poisonous drugs, diseases generally, may be cured by those more safe and salutary means which the God of Nature has so liberally scattered around us.

Animated by the past success, and with the hope of benefiting future generations, an irrepressible desire has been felt, that measures commensurate with the importance of the object, should be taken to promulgate this valuable system of practice, and thereby improve and reform the noble and important science of medicine.

After reflecting for years on the most prudent and successful method of effecting so desirable an object, it has been deemed expedient to establish a Medical School, with competent teachers, where students may receive board and education, until they are fully qualified to practice in the various branches of the Healing Art, upon the reformed system. We are now happy to announce that a building for such an institution has been erected, and opened for the reception of students, who can commence at any period.

The building is large and commodious, situated in Eldridge street, between Grand and Broom streets, adjoining the cite of United States Infirmary. It is in a healthy and retired part of the city, and has been completed at a great expense.

The following branches are taught by Lectures, Recitations, Examinations, and suitable Text books:

1. *Anatomy.*
2. *Surgery.*
3. *Theory and Practice of Physic.*
4. *Midwifery and diseases of Women and Children.*
5. *Materia Medica, and Practical Botany.*
6. *Chemistry and Pharmacy.*

The benefits to be derived by an attendance at this Institution will, we trust, be duly appreciated by those who wish to acquire a correct knowledge of the Healing Art. Here the student will be taught all the modern practice which is deemed necessary, in addition to the Botanical; and in consequence of his residing in the Institution, and pursuing a systematic course of studies, combining each of these departments, he may acquire a knowledge of both in a short space of time, and at a very small expense, in comparison to that of other Medical Institutions.

There being an Infirmary connected with the Academy, the students will have the benefit of Clinical practice, by which the experimental part of medicine will be acquired with the theory.

There will be no specific time to complete a course of study, but when ever a student is qualified to pass an examination, he will receive a Diploma. Some will require one year, others two, or more years, to complete their studies.

For the information of some, we wish to state, that this system of Practice is essentially different from that disseminated by Dr. Samuel Thompson.

REQUISITIONS.

The qualifications for admission into the School will be:—1. A certificate of good moral character.—2. A good English education.

TERMS.

1. The price of qualifying a person for practice is $250. One half payable in advance, or at the time of entering the School, and the other half at the expiration or close of his studies, or before a Diploma is granted. A deduction of $25 will be made to those who pay the whole sum in advance.

2. Board (being an extra charge,) is $2 50 per week, payable weekly or quarterly.

3. Each student must supply himself with *Books, Bed and Bedding.*

A liberal allowance will be made to those in indigent circumstances.

☞We have the pleasure to announce that our School is fast filling up, and is in successful operation; and that there is an opening in every section of the United States, for those educated in its Principle and Practice.

*_*Those wishing further information, by addressing a letter, post paid, to the Subscriber, will receive a publication, giving an account of the rise, progress, and present state of the above institution.

W. BEACH.
New-York Medical Institution, June 1830.

YOUNG LADIES'

Boarding School,

At NEWARK, Del.

THE winter session of this Seminary will commence on Monday the 25th instant. The course of instruction embraces Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Rhetoric, History, ancient and modern, and Geography with constant reference to the best Maps and Charts; Natural History; Natural Philosophy; Electricity illustrated by experiments; Astronomy and use of the Globes; Chemistry; Intellectual Philosophy and the Elements of Moral Science; Evidences of Christianity with Biblical Recitations on the Sabbath; Exercises in Letter-Writing and other species of composition, weekly, with recapitulation.—Terms: Board and Tuition in any of the foregoing branches $50 per quarter, payable in advance. Music with use of Piano, $10. Moderate extra charges for Painting and other ornamental branches.

The subscriber, intending to devote to the school, his constant personal attention, together with the assistance of the most competent Teachers in both departments, flatters himself that he will be enabled to render the course of instruction thorough and efficient. A small Chemical and Philosophical apparatus is connected with the institution.

The adaptation of the village of Newark to the purposes of Academical Education has been confirmed by long experience, and the almost universal healthfulness of the situation renders it a place of residence peculiarly desirable for Young Ladies from the low grounds of the Peninsula.

SAMUEL BELL.
Oct. 19, 1830.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of Jacob Henderson are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the insolvent laws of the State of Maryland, and that the first Saturday in the next May term is the day appointed for his appearance before the Judges of Somerset county court to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be propounded to him relative to his said application.

Oct. 19, 1830.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of the State of Maryland use of Robert Jones of George, use of William Done, against Henry Fleming, I have levied and taken in execution the following property, to wit: one negro man named Daniel, as the property of said Fleming, and I hereby give notice that I shall offer at public sale all the right of said Fleming in and to the aforesaid negro Daniel, on Tuesday the 9th day of November next, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M at the Court House door, in Princess-Anne to the highest and best bidder, for cash to satisfy the above writ and costs, and officers' fees for 1828.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
Oct. 19, 1830.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of William W. Handy, Trustee to sell the real estate of Peter Dashiell dec'd against George P. Jones, Henry Banks, and Wilson Banks, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: a tract of land called Anderson's Invention containing thirty-five acres more or less, Bayly's Chance containing three and a fourth acres more or less, one house and lot at the Trappe containing three acres more or less, three head of cattle, six head of hogs, four beds, one negro man named George, one boy named Ephraim one do named Geo Washington, one negro girl named Sophia, one do named Eliza, one negro woman named Sarah, two horses, two yoke of oxen, two beds and furniture, a tract of land called Galand containing 130 acres more or less, one negro man named [illegible], one negro boy named George, which I have taken in execution as the property of said Jones and said Henry and William Banks, and I hereby give notice that on Tuesday the 2nd of November next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock P. M. at the Court House door in Princess Anne, I will expose to public sale all the right and interest of said Jones, and Henry and William Banks in and to the above mentioned property to satisfy the aforesaid writ, with county levy due for 1828, and officers fees due for 1828 '29 and '30.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
Oct. 12 1830.

BLANKS,

Of the following descriptions, printed on excellent paper, constantly on hand and for sale at low prices for cash, at the Office of the Village Herald:

Warrants,
Fieri Fa.'s before supersedeas
Do. after do.
Ca. Sa.'s before do
Do. after do.
Narrations,
Appeal Bonds.

VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, OCT. 26, 1830.

The West India Trade.

☞ The attention of our readers is respectfully requested to the following articles, from the Richmond Enquirer, on the above subject.

Nothing more distinctly displays the miserable spirit of the "Leading Partisan" Presses of Mr Clay, than the course which they have pursued about the opening of the West India Ports. Now, that they find it is not a quiz—and a fraud upon the public, but that the trade is regained, they are deliberately attempting to decry its value, and to denounce its attainment. The ingenuous reader will scarcely believe the assertion, but such is the fact—such the contemptible course of these desperate politicians, who hold that "all is fair in politics." The N. Intelligencer calls it "*The New Bubble!*"—That most profound of all Political Economists (Mr. Niles) is preparing to prove, that the "West India Trade is better for the United States, generally, *when the British ports are shut, than when they are open.*" Ay, reader, rub your eyes as much as you please, this is what the great Oracle of the "American System" is preparing to demonstrate!—The New York American, the Commercial Chronicle, the Baltimore Chronicle, *et id omne pecus;* all these would-be "leading Partisans,"—who have ceased to exercise "the freedom of American Citizens,"—are laboring to run down and deny the value of the acquisition—because it was made by Messrs. Jackson, Van Buren, and McLane. The trade of no value! an injury to us! Better without it, than with it! What were President Washington's private instructions to Mr. Morris in October, 1789? "Let it be thoroughly impressed on your mind that the *privilges* of carrying our productions in our own vessels to their islands, and bringing in return the productions of those islands *to our own ports,* is regarded here as of the highest importance; and you will be careful not to countenance any idea of our dispensing with it in a treaty of commerce." Why did Mr Madison in his instructions of May, 1806, under Mr Jefferson's administration, allow that the U. S. vessels admitted into the British West Indies might be obliged "to return and land their cargoes in *the U States*"—and why if this trade were so utterly good for nothing, did he speak of "the value of our average exportations to the *British West India Islands being* $000,000, and our exportations from hence in every article (sugar and coffee excepted) being $4,000,000? Why did Messrs. Adams and Clay, after letting this trade slip through their fingers, like the dog grasping at a shadow, twice attempt to get it back—and twice offer the very same terms which were then refused—and now obtained by the conciliatory spirit of A Jackson, the diplomatic address of M Van Buren, the talents and perseverance of Mr. McLane? If this direct trade to the British Isles, saving us double freights, commissions, duties, &c. be so very valueless, why were the people of Canada and Nova Scotia so very anxious to baffle our wishes, and keep the trade to themselves? It is because clearly they would supply the lumber and provisions at a profit *to themselves,* which we ourselves will now enjoy. The thing speaks for itself—None but the purblind Economists of the W Register, the bubble partisans of the N. Intelligencer, or stone blind Thersites of the Commercial Advertiser, would pretend to deny it.

"The British West India trade not valuable to the United States!" (exclaims the New York Evening Post) "When open to our flag, it has always been the most important branch of our commerce in a national point of view; because it is from its character the best calculated to employ our navigation, nourish our commercial marine and sustain our navy Are these interests of no value in the estimation of the opposition? For what purpose have we dispensed with millions of revenue in the last forty years to sustain the codfishery, by exempting that interest from the general rule of taxation? Compare that tonnage with our navigation employed in our commerce with the British Islands, even when it was last opened, and then only for a few years We had in the cod fishery in 23, 4, and 5, about 70,000 tons employed. The West India trade was opened by the acts of Parliament and our own in 1822; in that year the American tonnage entered from the British West Indies was 55,719; in 1823, 71,346; in 1824, 95,953; in 1825, 102,601. What a tonnage should we have now employed in that trade, had it been opened as every other branch has been for the last 15 years! It would have been surpassed by none—not even the navigation employed between the United States and the mother country; for it had, even in four years, outstripped almost every branch of our foreign trade, and was rapidly overtaking that with Cuba and Great Britain. Five years more would have convinced us, that for cultivating a commercial marine, the trade with the British Islands is the most important branch of the foreign commerce of the U. States."

The New York American affects to fear, that the British ships will cut us out—Such men (says the Post) may dismiss their apprehensions: "When the West India trade was open before on the same terms, our shipping suffered nothing from British rivalry. Nineteen American vessels out of twenty are employed in the West India trade, and they will be so still. The other nations owning West India Islands, exclude us from all direct trade between them and the mother country, yet this has no effect to injure the interests of our shipping."

We were in hopes, that for once *faction* would have been dumb upon a subject, so interesting to all the States. The St. Louis Republican said, with all its dislike of Gen. Jackson's general course, if he should succeed in restoring a direct and *untrammelled* commerce between our ports and those of the West India Islands, he shall have our thanks and praise for that good service."—But no thanks, no praises are given by the growing trade of their country. They will not act with the "freedom of American Citizens." We take much pleasure in exempting from this class of oppositionists, some Editors who have spoken out frankly upon the subject. The Norfolk Herald admits it to be an "interesting and important event." The Norfolk Beacon felicitates its "townsmen upon an event of so much importance to them, without searching for the influences by which it was produced, or the benefit to result to the popularity of any man or set of men."—The Petersburg Intelligencer thinks it "clear, that a straight voyage is better than an indirect one; and the getting rid of double freight, commissions, &c. is something gained. All shackles removed, as we hope they are, commerce will resume its natural channels; and the future intercourse between the United States and the West India Islands be regulated in conformity with the liberal principles of the present enlightened age."—The Boston Daily Advertiser "thinks the object gained of a good deal of importance to the trade of this country, particularly to that of several of the States," though the Advertiser is clearly mistaken in supposing that the late Administration was guiltless in losing this trade. The Boston Evening Transcript, whose politics are not know to us, states, that "so far as it respects our own city, we know from competent records that during the years 1826 and 1827, the amount of property imported from the British Islands was $321,833, and that the amount of exports during the same period was $336,122. If all other seaports were benefitted in equal proportion, of which there can be no reasonable doubt, New England will assuredly reap her share of the advantages When shall we divest ourselves of partisan prejudice and see things as they are?"

We lay this morning a series of papers before our readers, for the purpose of showing the true character of the arrangement, the difficulties which Mr. McLane experienced in retrieving the ground which Messrs Adams and Clay had lost, and the *value* of the trade which he has recovered. It is amusing to witness the expedients which are adopted by a violent Opposition. The New York Commercial Advertiser asserts (and the Raleigh Register, &c. &c. repeats the cuckoo note,) that the terms now adopted are "such as were rejected by Mr. Adams, on the ground of their being inconsistent with the dignity of the country and calculated to give undue advantages to British vessels." These editors ought to have known, that the terms which Mr. McLane has obtained, *were twice offered* by Mr. Adams and twice rejected by the British Government—Yet has Mr. McLane succeeded.

But the Opposition still insist upon it, that the acquisition is of no value—that we are better without it, than with it—that it will cripple, rather than extend our commerce, &c. &c. The Baltimore Chronicle gravely declares that "The people of Fell's Point are too intelligent, and understand the operation of the *direct* trade to the British West Indies too well, not to know that the *opening of the ports is a positive injury to the country,* and that it will have a tendency to injure Baltimore ship owners and ship-wrights very materially. !!!—The Lynchburg Virginian affirms, not only in the face of facts, that this arrangement is "the same which Mr A dams very properly rejected," (forgetting to add that it is the same which Mr. A. twice afterwards wished to effect,) but it boldly declares that "after all, *it will not benefit us a single maravedi!*" The N. Intelligencer pronounces it a New Bubble; and some absurd Editor in Pennsylvania calls it "a *magnificent humbug!*"—There are some candid Editors, however, on the side of the Opposition, who will not thus sin against the light.—The R. Register declares its gratification "in announcing the fact, for to no portion of the Union is this trade of greater benefit, than to North Carolina. We are not of the number to assert, because this acquisition of commercial privileges has been obtained under Gen. Jackson's Administration, that it is not worth having, or that the *direct* trade possesses no advantages over an *indirect* one. We appreciate its value, and set it down among the few acts which the President has done, (he must have the credit of them at least) to deserve the approbation of the people."—The Norfolk Herald says that "the present administration certainly deserves credit for bringing this long pending subject of negotiation to a successful termination; and we should be the last to withhold it from them, sensible as we are, that our community cannot but be materially benefitted by the result."—The Boston Daily Advertiser labors to show, that Mr. Adams did not lose the trade;* but it is candid enough to admit its value. It declares that it "has always considered the opening of the ports, on the terms now understood to have been arranged, as a measure of *unquestionable expediency.*"—And yet we are now to be told, that it is all a political bubble—and that the people are to be gulled by it—Such is the language of the impassioned partisans of Mr Clay—An enlightened people will decide what degree of confidence is due to the judgment or ingenuousness of *such partisans*

The public is insulted by the most frivolous objections. It is stated, for instance, that the whole benefit of the Arrangement is on the side of the British. One Editor contends, that the direct trade may be the means of *benefitting* the West India Planters, by freeing our produce from double duties, commissions &c. But in the same proportion as our produce gets cheaper to market, is it not demonstrated, that it will enable the consumer to buy more, and give us a better price?—Do good roads and navigable canals, relieve the consumer alone—and do they not benefit the farmer? But the thing is too plain to waste another word upon it.—Such cant, indeed, is not worthy of a refutation

Other Editors say, the British Government *may* rescind the arrangement—nay, (says the National Journal) *suppose,* that "on the arrival of the Proclamation there, the British Government should require something more to satisfy them, in what condition shall we then stand?"—Very true, indeed—*we may suppose* any thing we please—Why! "the sky *may* fall"—and then we "may catch"—*geese* enough!

But, if this *direct* trade be of no use to us, why have the people of Canada been so much opposed to our participation of its benefits? *They* foresaw (indeed, they saw for several years, while this trade was opened to us by orders in Council,) that we would carry it on to great advantage to ourselves, and *cut them out* of the profits which they have been reaping for 3 years past.—*They* are much more candid Political Economists, than the "leading partisans" of Mr. Clay

Far better would it be for them to admit at once, that "If Mr. McLane has shown himself a better diplomatist than his predecessors, or taken advantage of circumstances not within their control, he ought to have all fair credit."—Yes; give Mr. McLane credit; for he eminently deserves it. And we venture to predict, that when all the Despatches have been laid before the People, they will be proud of the ability, address and perseverance, with which this important negotiation has been commenced, conducted and concluded They will see, that no right of the U States has been conceded; that no principle has been in the slightest degree sacrificed; that our interests have been anxiously promoted; that a host of prejudices, which blinded the eyes of the British Statesmen, has been subdued, and that this brilliant victory has been achieved, not by *their* taking advantage of us, or by our taking advantage of them; not by any concession of our own rights, or by any insidious finesse on their parts, but by the force of truth, by convincing them, that it was the interest of *both countries* to substitute a *direct* for a circuitous commerce—and that it was the principle of reciprocity, (at least between the United States and the West Indies,) which strongly recommended the present arrangement.

The public will soon be acquainted with the difficulties which this administration has experienced—the great exertions which Mr. McLane has made; and they will not niggardly deny to him the praise and gratitude which he deserves. As one tribute to his meritorious efforts, it gives us pleasure to lay before our readers the following splendid testimony from a gentleman in London, who seems acquainted with the whole progress of the negotiation, and whom we strongly suspect to be Washington Irving. We extract this article from the New York Evening Post, to which paper we are so much indebted for the numerous extracts that grace our present number:

"MR McLANE.

"We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from a distinguished American gentleman in London, to his friend in this country, dated August 28, shortly after the arrangement on the question of the West India trade had been effected by our minister. In relation to this subject the writer says: 'The struggle has been long and arduous, beyond any expectation; but has at length terminated successfully It will, I trust, form a prosperous event in our annals, and a popular page in the history of the present administration. While, however, all due praise is given to the magnanimous policy, and true cavalier spirit displayed by the old General, in his relations with England, I trust Mr. McLane may receive his share of applause, for the able, dignified and gallant style in which he has carried the views of the Executive into triumphant effect. He has, indeed, had a laborious, doubtful, and anxious task, and at every step has had to contend with not only open opponents, but with secret and indefatigable adversaries, who were conjuring up all kinds of doubts and difficulties. The subject was embarrassed with many conflicting interests, the true value and bearing of which were not well understood, and had to be patiently and minutely developed and placed in their proper light. Part of the Cabinet were brought gradually into our favor; but others, and had, in a manner, to furnish one part with arguments with which to convince the other The written part of the negotiation furnishes but a faint idea of what was done in verbal conference; for the frank, manly and gentleman like deportment of Mr. McLane, obtained him the most easy and familiar access to the ministers, and he held numerous and ample conversations with them, in the course of which he discussed every question which arose in the fullest manner, and apparently to their entire conviction. Still they were slow to act. They evidently dreaded the clamor that might be raised by the opposing interests, whose property was involved in the actual state of the trade, and whose clamor would be echoed and magnified by the opposition It required the most unwearied pains and the clearest exposition, supported by statistical statements carefully adduced and actually applied, to oblige some of the ministry to abandon the position they had taken behind these interests, and which for a time they seemed doggedly resolved to maintain. The course of reasoning directed by Mr McLane against these formidable interests, both in conference and correspondence, was of the most perspicuous and conclusive kind; and the records of it which will appear among the papers of this mission, but which, after all, are but sketches of his verbal arguings, will, if I mistake not, be considered among the ablest papers in the whole course of our diplomacy.'

"Such is the account given of the course of this negotiation, by one who has access to the best means of information on the subject, and who is of too sound and candid a mind to give it a false coloring. Of our minister at London the writer speaks in terms of the fullest eulogium, as one, whose talents, conspicuous as they are, and high as they place him in the scale of intellect, are yet excelled by his immaculate principles, his probity, his delicate sense of honor, his simplicity of heart, and his quick sensibility to all that is worthy and generous and high minded." We copy this testimony with pleasure, and with a feeling of pride, which we are sure our fellow citizens must entertain with us, that our republic is so worthily represented at the court of one of the most powerful and cultivated nations of the world."

*"Will the Advertiser undertake to deny," says the N. Y. E. Post, "that *we lost* the West India trade, during Mr Adams administration, up to December 1, 1826? Will it deny that the trade was put an end to during that administration? Will it deny that the act of Parliament of July 5, 1826, offered us a continuance of the trade on the very conditions on which we have now regained it? Will it deny, finally, that the last administration, by the pretence of a pending negotiation, prevented Congress from meeting the conditions of that act in April, 1825, and thus caused the issuing of the British order in Council which closed the trade against us? The matter is clear—*we had the trade, we might have kept the trade,* and *the trade ceased* in consequence of this act of the last administration. If this be not *losing the trade,* we confess we do not understand the meaning of terms. True it is, Mr. Gallatin was instructed to attempt to negotiate for its continuance on the same terms we now recover it; but this was after our Govern-

NEW JERSEY.

The election in this State has resulted in the *complete triumph* of the administration.

In the city and township of *Trenton,* where the Adams party have always had a large majority heretofore, the Jackson party have carried their ticket by an average of fourteen votes.

The Trenton Emporium says, that this is the first time *in twenty seven years,* that the Republican party has triumphed in a contested election. The Clay leaders did their best, but they were not able to transfer their votes to Mr. Clay as readily as they imagined.—Our strength was not all out but the victory is complete—the regeneration perfect.

In *Sussex County,* the Jackson ticket has succeeded without opposition.

In *Salem County* both tickets were for Jackson.

In *Cumberland County,* the whole Jackson Assembly ticket has succeeded.

In *Middlesex County,* the Jackson party have carried but *one* member of the Assembly. The rest are against us. Last year, the whole ticket was for the opposition.

In *Somerset County,* the whole Jackson ticket has succeeded.

In *Bergen County,* a majority of Jacksonians are elected.

There is no doubt that the administration has been completely sustained in the State. The Trenton Emporium makes the same calculation as that which we publish this morning from the Philadelphia papers, viz: 46 for Jackson—18 for Clay.

Balt. Republican.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The returns from this State, received yesterday by the Philadelphia and Harrisburgh papers, indicate that Political *Anti-Masonry* has met with a complete overthrow in the recent election. The opponents of General Jackson, who have been flattering themselves with the idea of turning this excitement to political purposes, and hoped to break down by these means the immense Jackson majority in Pennsylvania have met with a signal discomfiture.

It is not a little remarkable that the *National Republican* party, otherwise called the *Clay* party, have made no head at all in Pennsylvania In some few places where they have ventured to run a ticket, the project appears to have failed totally. For instance, in Bucks County six candidates were run, four for Jackson, and two for Clay—(national republicans;) the result shews an aggregate vote of more than *ten thousand* votes for the *Jackson* party, and about *seven hundred and fifty* for the *national* republican Claytes

In the District composed of Dauphin and Lebanon counties, John C Bucher the Jackson candidate for Congress *has* been elected by a majority of 426 votes, over Valentine Hummel the Anti-Masonic (Anti Jackson) candidate. Last year the Anti-Masonic majority was about 900.

In York County the Jackson ticket has succeeded by a majority of about 1000.

In Cumberland County, the Jackson ticket has succeeded by a majority of about 900

In Berks County, the whole Jackson ticket is elected by a majority of upwards of 1200.

In the Congressional district, composed of [...]lenberg and King are re-elected by a majority of 1800 over the anti-masonic ticket.

In Franklin County the Jackson ticket has succeeded by nearly 500 majority: last year the vote was a tie, between Wolf and the anti masonic candidate Ritner.

Mifflin, Centre, Clearfield, Huntingdon, and Bedford Counties, have elected Jackson tickets to the Legislature.

In Lancaster County the anti-masonic ticket [according to the Reporter] has but 300 majority. Last year it was about 1600.

In Westmoreland County the whole Jackson ticket has succeeded. Mr. Coulter [the present Member] has a majority of nearly 2000.

In Lycoming County the anti-masons have been completely routed.

In Bucks County, Smith and Ihrie, have a majority of about 600 hundred over Corvell and Hutter; all for Jackson. All four have each an average majority of about 1800 over the Clay candidates Brock and Porter.

In Franklin and Perry, Messrs. Ramsay and Crawford, are said to have received even larger majorities according to population, than in Cumberland, and are consequently elected by a great majority.

The Harrisburgh Reporter of Friday, says: "The success of our party at the late election, so far as we have heard, has been seldom equalled in Pennsylvania." *ib.*

OHIO.

The general election in Ohio took place on the 12th inst. In Franklin County, in which the seat of Government is situated, and which has heretofore been always strongly opposed to the party now in power in the nation, as far as the returns had been received gave for Lucas, (Jackson) for Governor, 783, and for McArthur, (Clay) 921; and for Congress McLean, (Jackson) received 822, and Stansberry, (Clay) 806.—The Columbus Bulletin says, "From the townships from which information has been received, *we are led* to conclude that McArthur's majority over the Jackson candidate in this county, will not exceed 150—and present appearances justify the belief that Mr. McLean, our candidate for Congress, will have a small majority over Stanberry." And it adds, Gen. Lucas, we have little doubt is elected Governor.

In Green county as far as heard from M'Arthur 558, Lucas 525.

In Warren county, M'Arthur's majority is between 7 and 800. For Congress Corwin's majority is said to be 858 over his Jackson opponent, Shields.

In Stark county, as far as heard from M'Arthur 599, Lucas 686. For Congress Harris, N. Rep. 799, Thompson, Jackson 897.

The Chillicothe Evening Post of the 16th inst says, Fayette county gave for Lucas the Jackson candidate 659, for M'Arthur 430

We learn from Highland county that Gen. Lucas was upwards of 900 votes ahead, and a Jackson Representative was elected

From Fairfield County we have returns of all except one township, leaving a majority for Lucas of 630

We learn from Jackson and Pike, that Gen. Lucas was 300 ahead, and Judge Barnes, (Jacksonian) was elected to the Legislature.

The whole of the Clay ticket has succeeded in Ross county, by a small majority, as was expected; and Mr Creighton is *said to be* re-elected to Congress in the district, by about 300 majority—last year the Anti-Jackson majority was nearly 600.

In Pickaway Lucas 1082, McArthur 681.

In Muskingum county the Jackson majority is about 150.

Judge Irwin (Jackson) is re-elected to Congress without opposition, and Kennon (Jackson) is re elected by a large majority. The general result is, however, doubtful.

ANOTHER TREATY!

The U. S. Commissioners have made a Treaty also with the Choctaws. About 5000 Indians were in attendance. Thus gradually preparing for the entire emigration of the Indians to the West of the Mississippi—Now, considering that the *present Administration* are no Diplomatists, as we have been assured, their great success is really astonishing. Why, Messrs. Adams and Clay are shamefully beaten at their own game!—Are we to ascribe this success, after all, to attention to their duties, good common sense, and plain dealing?

We observe by the Wheeling Compiler of the 6th inst. that a meeting of the citizens of Ohio county will be held at the Court House in that city, on Monday the 1st of November next, to consider the expediency of making application to the Legislature of Virginia, at their next session, for the cession to Maryland of so much of the State of Virginia as would fall north of an East and West line, extending from the South West point of the State of Maryland to the Ohio River.

The City Election for Mayor and Council was held in Baltimore on the 18th, [...] the city, by a majority of 1020 [...] Col. Standish Barry, his opponent [...] having received 4844, and the latter [...] votes.

[...] *Cambridge Chronicle, of Oct. 23.* [...]thony Banning, of Chancellor's Point [...] county, was drowned at the Cabbin Creek, about noon on the [...] It appears that he, with another, had been to mill, and was returning [...] canoe or some other small vessel, [...] in the act of veering or in some adjusting the sail of the boat, he [...] lance and found a watery grave.—[...]ity, we learn, may be traced to a [...] which has occasioned much misery [...] wretchedness and many premature [...] the world, and which, being known, [...] partial mystery that would seem [...]ed to the event. That cause was [...]—that inebriation accounts for the [...] fatal preponderance—and that [...] hurried an unfortunate individual [...]ful presence of his Creator.

[...]LAND AND THE VETO.

[...]ult of the recent elections in this [...] been trumpeted abroad, as a con[...] by the people of Maryland, of [...] doctrines of General Jackson. The [...] the Jackson party are called, bad, [...] to some accounts, been "routed, and dragoons." [...]ures will shew how much the matter [...]en misrepresented; that the veto [...]opular in Maryland, that the Jack[...]as generally occurred in counties [...]d by the veto, and that in the *veto* [...]e have generally gained. [...]k *County,* where the famous *Rock* [...] commences, has shewn the following [...] compared with the veto at the [...]al election in 1828.

[...]e vote in 1828:		
Adams	3628	
Jackson	3231	
[...]hole number	6859	
Jackson majority		397
[...]e vote in 1830:		
Jackson	3541	
Jackson	3325	
[...]hole number	6866	
Jackson majority		216

[...]in of Jackson votes *ninety four.*
[...] Anti-Jackson votes *eighty-seven.*
[...]ackson gain over the opposition, [...]UNDRED AND EIGHTY-ONE
[...] *veto* county of FREDERICK.
[...]*mery County,* through which the [...] road passes, and which was par[...] interested, shows the following [...] result:

[...] in 1828:		
Adams	1036	
Jackson	641	
[...]le number	1677	
Jackson majority		395
[...] vote in 1830:		
Jackson	944	
Jackson	806	
[...]le number	1750	
Jackson majority		138

[...] nett gain of *one hundred and sixty* [...]ken votes—while our opponents [...]*ninety two:* and a clear Jackson gain [...]HUNDRED AND FIFTY SE[...] [...]es over the opposition, in the *veto* [...] of *Montgomery*
[...]*ngton County,* through which the [...] Road is wanted to the Cumber[...] [...] was supposed to be influenced by [...] The following are the comparative:

[...]e in 1828:		
Jackson	2087	
Adams	1743	
[...]ole number	3830	
[...]kson majority		344
[...]rage in 1830:		
Jackson	2049	
Anti Jackson	1670	
[...]ole number	3719	
[...]kson majority		379

[...]n loss of votes *thirty nine.*
[...]Jackson loss seventy three.
[...]on increase of majority *thirty five* o[...] opposition, in the *veto* County of [...]ton

[...]ppose the above facts and figures, [...]meaning declamation, and assert [...]ir authority, that the *veto* is not un[...] with the Jackson party in Maryland. [...] however of opinion that if it did not [...]ositive injury among our friends in [...]unties, it aided in preventing many [...]pponents from coming over frankly [...] When a few months shall have dis[...] [...] illusions by which they were kept [...]nks of the opposite party, they will [...] us. Another year will give us a [...]jority even in Frederick.

Balt Repub.

[...]hmond Whig, in commenting up[...] Maryland election, says:

"[...]n Frederick county, where the [...] ticket for President was elected we [...] 690 majority, and Washington also, [...]ed to the right about, there is said to [...]ubt."

[...] Whig should correct these figures.—[...]jority in Frederick was above 300 a[...] [...]ckson; it is now but little more [...] and in Washington county, the [...] majority is 250 *more* than at the [...]tial election.—*B Rep.*

From the Boston Statesman.

[...] *does this mean?*—At the dinner at [...]hange Coffee House on the centen[...] [...]versary, attended by the Hon. Har[...] [...]ay Otis, the Hon. Daniel Webster, [...] Josiah Quincy, the Hon. Edward [...] his Excellency Livi Lincoln, and [...]tinguished gentlemen of the federal [...] following toast was given, which [...]cularly recommend to the notice of [...]nds of Mr. Clay in the Western [...]

[...] Finn—Doctor Johnson has stated [...]ctionary, that the term *Webster* is [...] it in our nation's lexicon, with a deserved definition, *WEBSTER, a President of the United States.*

To the Editor of the Village Herald.

COMPOUND INTEREST.

Sir,

When a free discussion of topics which relate to the interest of mankind is read with avidity, and encouraged according to the merit displayed, it is attended with two very considerable advantages, to the public: first, that which arises from the stimulus given to men, whose habits of life, and general pursuits of study enable them to form just views of things when they find society deeply interested in their productions. And secondly, that which arises from a more liberal exposition of their views, which in some measure seems to be a consequence of the former. It is not the intention of the writer to insinuate that he considers himself among the number of those who possess such capacity. It does not seem necessarily to follow, that because men of confessed ability can speak with judgment and accuracy on general topics, that others of ordinary understandings cannot argue with precision, on some particular subject that has been the object of their deliberation. In this communication the writer designs to show the incorrect method of calculating interest on notes, &c. upon which there have been various payments The position which he undertakes to maintain, but with all due deference to other persons' opinions, is, that as compound interest is not admissible The above method of computing interest is both illegal and unjust with regard to the debtor, and consequently does not bind him, *because the principle of compound interest is involved in the method of computation.* In order to the better elucidation of the case it may not be amiss to state how it first came under my observation; particularly, as I find by that means, it can be presented before the reader with more ease on my part, and probably in a more advantageous light to him.

In company with several gentlemen a few evenings since, our conversation happened to turn on the dexterity and foresight which some men evince in doing business, such as the settlement of accounts, &c. When it was mentioned that compound interest was not allowed, the following proposition and question, in substance, were put by the writer.—Suppose that A held a note on B of $25 drawing interest. At the expiration of one year from the date, B comes forward to make a payment, say of $6, and is that the principal has amounted to $26.50 What is the balance on which the interest is to be computed at the next payment? The answer in substance was, that the present method of calculation authorized the payment to be deducted from the amount, which in the case before us would leave a balance of $20. 50, and *that* was the sum on which the computation of interest at the time of the next payment was to be made. The writer contended that this involved the principle of compound interest, and here, as the lawyers say, we joined issue.

The main argument upon which my antagonist seemed to rest, and which by the by, convinced the other gentlemen present, was, that of the $6. $1.50 was applied to the interest, consequently that the balance $4 50 was a partial liquidation of the principal, which left the same result mentioned above, viz $20.50, the sum on which interest at the next payment was to be estimated. This argument, though apparently reasonable, I was convinced would not bear the test of examination; that it was a mere play upon figures, and more calculated to mislead the judgment, than to convince the man search ing after truth. I was convinced that it would not bear the test of examination, because compound interest is the interest on the amount; that $26 50 is the *amount* of $25, for one year, that the first payment deducted leaves the *balance of the amount,* and that if interest is calculated on *that balance,* it is to all intents and purposes authorizing the principle of compound interest. Again, I was convinced it was a *mere play upon figures,* because upon examination we find that in order to produce some plausibility to the argument, the interest, viz $1 50, is deducted from the amount, and then taken from the payment, which balance is deducted from the principal, and leaves the same result, viz $20.50. Now, I will leave it to the decision of any gentleman, if it is any thing more than arriving at the same conclusion—the same truth by a different process. I will also ask him if it does not proceed upon the same principle as the following? Suppose A has $150 in one box, and $100 in another. Suppose he lends B $160, and is then desirous to ascertain the balance—Will he not arrive at the same conclusion, by adding $150 to $100 and deducting $160 from the sum, as he would by subtracting $100 from $160, and deducting the balance from $150 An experiment will ascertain the truth of the hypothesis, and I contend, and gentlemen must admit, that it is strictly in point Hence it is an evident corollary that when a principle is established by one train of argument, that the nature of that principle cannot be changed by a different process of argument arriving at the same conclusion. But I will now submit the case, practically, to the consideration of the reader, by first stating it according to the present mode, and secondly according to the principle of simple interest; and first, Suppose B was under an obligation to pay off his note at three different annual instalments, the first of $6, the second of $6, and the third, of the balance. The process would be thus:

$25
6
—
1 50
25
—
26 50
6 first pay't.
—
20 50
6
—
1 23.00
20 50
—
21 73
6 00 second payment.
—
15.73
6
—
94.38
15.73
—
$16.67 38 third payment.

$6
6
16 67 38
—
28.67 38 Am't of the different payments
25
—
$3.67.38 The am't of interest.

The above statement shows the amount of interest to be $3 67 38-100, which is different from the amount arising from a process that does not admit of compound interest—As the following:

$25
6 first payment
— $1 50 interest due = 1.50
19
6 second payment
— $1 14 interest due = 1.14
13
13 third payment,
— 78 cts. interest due = 78
00
Amount of interest $3 42

Hence between the two amounts of interest there is a difference of 25 38 100 cents, which the reader will find, arises from the fact that interest is computed on $1.50 the difference between $19 and $20 50, equal to 9 cents; also, on $2.73 the difference between $13 and $15 73 equal to 16 38 100, which added to the 9 cents is equivalent to the above mentioned difference between the amounts of each process. It is plainly manifest that the last method is correct. If so how do we account for the different results, if the principle of compound interest does not exist? A fair experiment will convince the reader that in a case when the debt depending is $10,000, payable at three different instalments, the first two of $2,500 each, that the creditor will receive upwards of $100 from the debtor, more than he is entitled to. But the subject is submitted to the consideration of the public by

THE WRITER

Barren C. Springs, Md.

BY REQUEST.

To the General Assembly of Maryland.

The subscribers, residing in ——— county, having seen by the report of a joint committee of both branches at the last session of the Legislature, as printed and distributed with the laws, that *MORE THAN TWO THIRDS of the COUNTIES of this state have adopted the system of Public Instruction,* as contained in the act of 1825, chap 162, and that the inestimable benefits of the Primary Schools, anticipated in previous legislation, have been realized, and extensively diffused, according to the provisions of the said act—that, in fact, it has been *ascertained,* and *proved in practical operation* that the *annual expense would be only two dollars for each child,* while *the cost of teaching in the common mode* would be not less than *TWELVE DOLLARS, or six times the expense of the superior course in the PRIMARY SCHOOLS*—And having also seen in the joint report of the last Legislature that the avails of revenues arising under the acts of 1817, ch 46 and 93, and the dividends from capital invested in virtue of resolution No 38, of 1825, *neither of which have been distributed for education as was intended by those enactments,* together with the avails of the free school fund, are *of greater relative amount* than the appropriations for common schools in the State of New York, where more than *five hundred thousand of the rising generation are annually instructed in useful knowledge;*—and having further seen in the same report that additional means for education may be soon expected from the United States under the resolution before referred to; as well as from the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands—We, therefore pray that an act may pass to *admit our County to an equal participation in the benefits of Public Instruction,* and *a due apportionment of the SCHOOL MONEY,* as contemplated and provided for by the several acts and resolutions herein noticed, or referred to—and, as in duty bound, we will ever pray, &c

To the People of Somerset County

In consequence of the death of our lamented delegate elect, C. d. William Done, a vacancy has occurred in the representation of this county. This event is to be the more regretted, because in him we have lost a useful and valuable citizen whose place cannot be easily supplied, and because the ferment of the public mind has scarcely been allayed since the last election. My opponents, however I feel convinced, will do me the justice to admit that my course has always been marked by that liberality and courtesy which ought to characterise the political dissensions of a people, who however much divided in sentiments, yet compose one great family To a people amongst whom I have been raised, to whom I am well known, and with whom I have been in the habit of free and unreserved communications upon subjects of public interest, I deem it almost if not entirely unnecessary to state the grounds upon which I claim their support I will add however, that although I have been and now am a firm and uncompromising advocate of Henry Clay's election to the next Presidency there are matters of State legislation which at this time I consider of equal if not of paramount importance: First, because their attainment is nearer at hand and more immediately within our sphere of action, and secondly because they are more directly connected with the interest of our own county

I have said, that I am friendly to the election of Mr. Clay. Let me not be understood as making this declaration from blind devotion to the man, nor to subserve party purposes, but because his name is identified with measures which in my conscience I believe will prove most conducive to the prosperity and welfare of the country at large.—In this spirit and animated by these Views, I present myself, fellow citizens, to your consideration, having been solicited to become a candidate by persons from every district.

The public's ob t servant,

JOHN DENNIS

Oct 26, 1830

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of James Sompayrac use of White, Selby & Co. principal use of Jacob Morris against John Morris of Worcester county I have heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit: one house and lot, known by the name of Maiden's Chance, containing 2½ acres more or less, lying in Somerset county, which I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder for cash, to satisfy the above writ and costs, at the Court-House door in Princess Anne, on Tuesday the 16th of November next, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

Oct 26, 1830.

NEW STORE.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he has resumed the Mercantile Business, in *Salisbury,* at his old stand, under the firm of

GEO. TODD & Co.

He has a General Assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

which he offers, on at least as moderate terms as any person in the place. He returns thanks to his former friends and customers, for their past encouragement; and he solicits a renewal of their kindness as dealers.

GEO. TODD.

Oct. 26, 1830.

Public Sale,

Of the Personal Estate of Elijah Christopher, dec'd.

(Negroes and legacies excepted.)

THE subscriber will offer at public sale on Wednesday the 10th of next November, (if not fair the next fair day,) at the late residence of said deceased, near Quantico, the following personal property, to wit:

Oak Wood on the river side, A Crop of Corn and Fodder, Stock of all descriptions, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and a variety of other articles,

too numerous for detail.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M when the terms of sale will be made known. The sale will continue from day to day till all the property is sold.

BELITHA CHRISTOPHER,
Adm. of E. Christopher, dec'd

Oct 26, 1830.

☞ The following sale will take place on the 28th *instant,* instead of the 28th *November* as advertised last week.

Public Sale.

ON Thursday the 28th day of October, (instant) at the Farm of Miss Rackliffe, on Wicomico Creek, the subscriber will offer at public sale the following personal effects, viz:

Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Farming Utensils, Corn, Fodder, &c. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

Terms of Sale—A credit of six months on all sums of, and over, five dollars, and for all sums under five dollars the cash will be required.

BENJ. SIMPSON.

Oct. 19, 1830

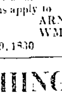
Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of the State of Maryland for the use of Severn Teackle for the use of John C. Wilson, jr. and Littleton J. Dennis against William S. Dashiell, James W. Dashiell and George Dashiell of Wm I have heretofore seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: all of the said George Dashiell of Wm.'s right to the following parcels or tracts of land—a tract of land called Meech's Hope, a tract of land called Dutch & Rich Swamp, a tract of land called Come by Chance, and a tract of land known by the name Cant-get-no-more, all containing 143 acres, more or less, and will be sold at the Court House door on Tuesday the 16th of November next, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock P. M to satisfy the aforesaid claim, costs, &c.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

Oct. 26, 1830.

FOR SALE,



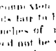
THE SCHOONER REMEDY burthen 53 tons, three years old, clear of worm, in good condition, will carry about 1600 bushels of grain, and is calculated for West India trade. For terms apply to

ARNOLD E. JONES,
WM. C. E. JONES.

Oct 19, 1830

FISHING ISLAND FOR SALE.

THIS valuable property lies in the Narrows of Menokin River, where all oyster boats take in their cargoes. There are about 20 acres of very productive up land, together with 400 acres marsh. The improvements consist of two small tenements which have rented for 10 years past at $60 per annum. It is thought that there is no situation in Somerset county better adapted for a grocery store in connexion with the oyster business, which bids fair to be one of the most profitable branches of industry in our county.—More need not be said, as those desirous of purchasing will inspect the premises. For terms apply to



J. C. WILSON

Oct 19 1830.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of Clement Stanford, against Charles Venables, I have heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit, one negro boy named Sandy, one brush house, one yoke of oxen, a tract of land called Western Fields containing 511 acres more or less, as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said Charles Venables, and I hereby give notice that on Tuesday the 2nd day of November next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock P M at the Court House door, in the town of Princess-Anne, I will expose to public sale to the highest and best bidder for cash, all the right title and estate of the said Charles Venables to the above named property, to satisfy the above n one writ with officers fees due for the years 1829 and 30

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

Oct. 12, 1830.

NOTICE.

October 19th, 1830.

Several of the creditors of John Waters, deceased, having called on me to pay their claims against him, and having consented to appropriate three hundred dollars for that purpose, and having myself applied forty-five dollars and eighty-seven cents and one half cent therefor, I have placed two hundred and fifty-four dollars and twelve cents and one half cent in the hands of Littleton P. Dennis, to be thereto applied—All the creditors of the said John Waters are hereby notified on or before the 19th of November next to present their claims authenticated with the proper vouchers to said Littleton P Dennis, who immediately after said day will distribute the said sum among them according to their respective dividends thereout.

FRANCIS WATERS, by
Littleton P. Dennis, his Agent.

Oct. 26, 1830.

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

October 12, 1830.

[SEAL] ON application of Betsy K. Handy and William W. Handy, Executors of William Handy, sen. late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess Anne.

True copy Test
JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills
for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers, of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Handy, sen. late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the 13th of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 12th day of October, A. D. 1830.

BETSY K. HANDY, and
WILLIAM W. HANDY,
Executors of Wm. Handy, sen. dec'd.

Oct. 26, 1830.

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

Oct. 19th, 1830.

[SEAL] *On application of John Leatherbury, Administrator of George Jones of Robt late of Somerset County deceased it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess-Anne.*

True copy Test.
JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills
for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset County, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of George Jones of Robt., late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the thirteenth day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 19th day of October A D 1830.

JOHN LEATHERBURY, Adm r.
of G. Jones of Robt dec'd.

☞ All persons indebted to the estate of said George Jones of Robt. are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the Administrator.

Oct 26, 1830.

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

October 12th, 1830.

[SEAL] ON application of William W. Handy, Administrator of Priscilla Dashiell, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess Anne.

True copy Test
JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills
for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Priscilla Dashiell, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 13th of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate Given under my hand this 12th day of October, A. D. 1830.

WILLIAM W HANDY, Adm r.
of P. Dashiell, dec'd

Oct 26, 1830.

NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the Poor of Somerset County will meet on Friday the 5th of November next, when a PHYSICIAN will be chosen to serve during the year 1831. Applicants will please state, in writing, to some member of the Board of Trustees, on or before that day, the terms on which they are willing to serve.

JAMES WILSON, Sec'y.

Oct. 26, 1830.

THE CORNUCOPIÆ.

"Blending the useful with the sweet."

From the Columbian Star & Christian Index

"I WOULD NOT LIVE ALWAYS."

When, with a calm, observant eye,
We gaze on all that earth can give,
And mark its sweetest blossoms die,
And feel its raptures fugitive:—
Oh, who can long desire to stay
Where all is change from joy to grief—
Where love, and wealth, and power decay
Like Autumn's melancholy leaf?

Who, when the gorgeous spell is gone,
That made his young existence dear—
When Hope's beguiling wing hath flown,
And darkness blots the atmosphere—
Who then would journey dimly on,
Amidst a dull and plodding throng,
Which like a stream, from tempests grown,
Rolls thick and turbidly along?

What recks it, upon vanish'd years
That swept like eagles pinions by,
With a mingled round of smiles and tears,
To cast pale Memory's mournful eye?
Oh, can it bring again the bloom
To youth's resplendent coronal,
Or can it rend the clouded tomb,
And wake the slumberer 'neath its pall?

It is in vain!—it is vain,
For Earth's ephemeral joys to live—
Its transports darken into pain—
Its flowers, once dead, can ne'er revive!
And from the sad and varied past
One only lesson may we glean—
That joy is far too dear to last—
That sorrow clouds its brightest scene!

Life! 'Tis a waste, where storm and gloom
Are gathering up from memory's cell,—
Where gapes the wide insatiate Tomb,
And fierce diseases darkly dwell:—
Oh then, *why* should the spirit cling
Unto this cold and dull domain,
Since life hath but one golden spring—
One morn—that ne'er returns again!

Why should we love to linger here
Where baseless dreams are only known—
When Faith with vision calm and clear,
Can glance to *God's* eternal throne?
Far rather, let the fetters break
Which keep us from that brighter shore
Where saints their endless anthems wake,
And cankering cares are felt no more!
W. G. C.

LOVE-SICK POETRY.

"I sings her praise in poetry—for her at morn and eve,
I cries whole pints of bitter tears and wipes them with my sleeve."—*Anonymous.*

We are weary—disgusted—and ill natured in contemplation of the subject before us. This eternal rhyming to cheek and eye and head gear—this mawkish affection of sentiment—this profanation of the purity and holiness of love—this detestable imitation of the Irish voluptuary, without a particle of his inspiration—is enough to drive one, whose nerves are less delicate than our own, into absolute madness.

Do the authors of these ridiculous productions suppose that they are really complimenting the objects to whom they address themselves? We know enough of human nature to assert fearlessly that no lady ever felt flattered by them—ever received them with pleasure, unless the standard of her intellect was far below mediocrity Who that possesses the delicacy of feeling so inseparably associated with our ideas of woman, *could* feel a moment's thrill of pleasure, at the low and hackneyed tribute to the color of her cheek or the wreathings of her tresses? We do not think thus lightly of woman. We cannot degrade her by supposing for a moment that she *could* be flattered by a homage which was limited to the frail and perishing beauty of her person—which knew not and recked not of her deep and pure feelings—the beautiful light of her intellect—the holy affections which have assimilated her to the angel intelligences of another and better world.

There is indeed a surpassing charm in the perfection of female beauty. But it is only when the *mind* and the *heart* shine through the dark lustre of the eye, or leave a legible and beautiful language upon the cheek—or lend a deeper music to the rich voice, that the outward impress of beauty can be deeply and lastingly felt. Unillumined by the spirit, the most perfect form is but a cold and desolate temple Like an ice-berg glittering in the light of sunset, with the rainbow hues of beauty, it may dazzle for a moment, but none may dream of communion with its frozen sterility.

We repeat it, we are weary of this rhyming about love, and kisses, and dimpled cheeks, and raven tresses. It is an intolerable—unforgivable offence against decency and sober sense. That any one who has the least pretensions to manhood—any one save a sentimental school-boy, at that important crisis in his *teens*—

———"When his fingers begin
To feel the soft down that comes over his chin."

should perpetrate any thing of the kind, is to us perfectly unaccountable. The idea of a great awkward fellow, six feet in his slippers, and with a beard on his face, whining in this manner, for all the world like an insane baboon, is the truly sublime of the ridiculous—the *ultima thule* of manhood's degradation.—*N. E. Review.*

BEES.—The attention of the public has been of late often called to the culture of Bees. My own experience and what I believe to be important improvements in their management and in the construction of their hives, have been such as to enable me to make statements which have gained some regard from intelligent keepers of apiaries, which may deserve still more than they have received. I have practised the making of hives 14 inches square by 7 deep; the top perforated by three round holes an inch in diameter, which are to be placed over each other in order to remove the top hive without disturbing or destroying the bees.

The present year I had swarms from six hives. One came out on the 5th of June; I put it into a hive over which I placed another; and at the same time put an empty hive upon that from which the swarm had issued. On the 31st of July I took off my top hives; that from the before mentioned swarm contained thirty one pounds of good honey, and that which had been put upon the old hive twenty-two pounds; making fifty-three pounds of pure honey, and my six hives yielded one hundred and eighty-nine pounds.

I added an empty hive to each, leaving a sufficient quantity of honey in them severally for the winter, and still, without impairing their winter supply. When these top hives are removed this fall, they will be found to contain much honey.

EBENEZER WITHINGTON.
Dorchester, Aug. 14, 1830.

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

GRAPE VINES.

Efforts have been made at different times in this vicinity, to introduce the cultivation of the vine: nearly, if not all failed, or have been only partially successful. Two years ago, Mr Loubat, a gentleman from the south of France commenced the undertaking on a much more extensive plan than had heretofore been done. For that purpose, he purchased a farm on Long Island, fronting on the harbor, and about five miles from Brooklyn where he has laid down upwards of sixty thousand vines *in a vineyard* of nearly fifty acres. The vines embrace every description known in France, and were all imported from that country. They were mostly laid down two years ago last spring. The first year they took root well, and were not injured by the weather. In the spring following, they were dressed and quite a number of plants produced grapes. The season of trial was considered to be the following winter; but the last spring the roots appeared to be in a healthy state—they were again trimmed, in the same manner that they are in France, and flourished in a most luxuriant manner. A large portion of them are now in *successful bearing*—many of them have from ten to fifteen bushels on one stock, of the largest and most delicious flavor. Mr. L. is now sending them to market, and will begin to realize this season, being only the third summer, some return for his large investment and great labor. Mr. L. states that his vines have come forward more rapidly, and on the third year produce more fruit than in France. He has, thus far, experienced no injury from the inclemency of the weather although his vines have not been protected in the least. No damage or inconvenience has been experienced from insects, nor has there been any mildew Mr. L. says that the experiment has exceeded his most sanguine expectations, and has no doubt in one year more he will be able to furnish the tables of the citizens with a supply of all kinds known in France, at a very moderate price. Mr. L. is exerting himself to extend the culture as extensively as possible, and, for that purpose, will furnish any quantity of vines at the low rate of about 12 cents each.

From the Stonington Phœnix.

DOMESTIC HAPPINESS.

Two or three girls, and two or three boys,
Dirty and ragged, and making a noise;
Some calling for this, and others for that:
One pinching the dog—another the cat;
And Bill, the sly rogue, with a sorrowful phiz,
Bawling out that "Sam's bread has more butter than his!"
And then the sly urchins, all covered with grease,
Sitting down on the hearth to examine each piece;
And if one is the widest, or thickest, or longest,
Let him that 's the weakest, beware of the strongest;
A battle ensues, and a terrible clatter;
The mother cries out, What the deuce is the matter;
Each tells his own story, & tries to defend it;
"It won't do, you young rogue, a box'd ear must end it!"

From the Boston Courier.

RHYME AND REASON.

A poet, on a certain time,
Was laboring hard to find a rhyme,
Meeting a sympathetic friend,
He called on him his aid to lend.
At once in language quaint and shrewd,
The following dialogue ensued

"I want a rhyme to match *enjoyment*"—
"I know none, better than *employment;*
In any place, at any season,
You 'll find that *this is rhyme* and *reason.*"

ACCOUNT OF DAVID WILSON.

This singular individual was one of the earliest emigrants to Kentucky. From the time of his settlement in the country, till within a few years past, he resided a few miles south of Port William, at the mouth of Kentucky river, on the waters of Mill Creek. The place of his abode, and his style of living are not more remarkable, than the character of the individual himself; and all I could learn of and concerning him, is in perfect harmony and good keeping. The habitation in which he spent so many and happy days, was composed of round poles and Kentucky mud. It consisted of two apartments, simply, with no out-house or cellar. During his residence in this singular place of abode, he became the husband of five wives, and the father of forty-six children. According to his own account of himself, he was born in N. Jersey, in the year 1728. He is in height about five feet six inches. His muscular frame and strength of constitution, seem to have defied the decay of years, or the hardships and buffetings of a backwoods life. The scientific and curious have examined the conformation of this singular being, so far as practicable, and they represent his ribs, unlike those of his fellow mortals, separate and distinct, but as united together, forming on each side a solid sheet of bone; in short, that the vital part is safely deposited in a "strong box," defying all attacks of foes from without.

At the age of 96, he was in the enjoyment of entire health; his teeth all sound, his weight about 160, and his muscular strength truly astonishing. He never shook hands with an athletic man, but he gave him such a grip that he was fain to beg for mercy. At that advanced age, he could perform more labor than ordinary men could in the prime of life. His neighbors mention as a proof not only of his good constitution, but of his undiminished activity, that at his advanced age, he would leap from the ground, and crack his feet together, with the agility of a boy of sixteen.

Some five or six years since, he removed to Indiana, there to build himself a new habitation, plant a new colony and become the father of a new race. He is now living near Versailles, Ripley county, Indiana, with his sixth wife, and has two children of the new stock.
Baltimore Farmer.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed in favor of John Morris use of Alexander Kibble use of Andrew Adams against Joshua Morris, George Jones of R. Levin W. Ballard and Robert Jones of Geo. I have heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit: one tract of land called Security, containing 262 5-8 acres, more or less; also part of a tract of land called Stephens Conquest, containing 36¼ acres, more or less, the goods and chattels lands and tenements of the said Joshua Morris, and I hereby give notice that on Tuesday the 2nd of November next between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M. at the Court House door in the town of Princess Anne, I will expose to public sale all the right and interest of said Joshua Morris in and to the above mentioned property to satisfy the aforesaid writ with cost and interest due thereon, together with county levy due for the years 1828, and officers' fees due for the years 1828, 1829 and 1830.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Sh'ff.
Oct 12.

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Saturday last a negro man named JOB *alias* JOB BOWEN, *alias* JOB WATERS about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of a light chestnut or yellow color, a scar of a burn (as well as recollected) on the back of his right hand and one on the elbow of the same arm—is spare built, and has generally a down look when spoken to, and something of an impediment in his speech.—Had on when he left a tow linen shirt and pantaloons and a fur hat—and took with him a pair of blue twilled pantaloons and a dark mixed jackte. I will give a reward of $50 for said runaway if apprehended on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and delivered to me, or confined in some jail that I can get him again, or $100 if taken up on the Western Shore or out of the State of Maryland. It is probable he is lurking about the house of his father (Nehemiah Waters) who lives on or near the farm of James Anderson, deceased, near Princess-Anne.

JAMES MITCHELL.
Wetypquin Neck, near White Haven, Md. Sept. 28, 1830.

It may also be remarked that on his right knee and leg the marks of burns may be seen, and on his left foot may be seen the scar of a cut of an axe, which was sewed up and the marks of the stitches are still visible.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

[Corrected Weekly.]

BANKS	pr. ct. dis.
U. States Bank	par
Do Branches	par
MASSACHUSETTS	
Boston banks	1
Other Mass. notes	2
RHODE-ISLAND	
Providence banks	3
Other R. Island notes	4
CONNECTICUT	
Middletown bank	1
Phœnix bank at Hartford	1
Bridgeport bank	1
Eagle bank of New Haven	no sale
Hartford bank	1
NEW YORK	
N. Y. city banks	par
Columb. at Hudson	suspended
Middle District	do
Albany	1½
Troy	1½
Other N. York notes	2
NEW-JERSEY	
Jersey bank	no sale
Bank in Newark	1
Bank of N. Brunswick	1
Trenton Ins. Co	1
Farmers bank at Mount Holly	1
Cumberland bk	1
State bk Camden	1
At Elizabethtown	1
At N. Brunswick	1
At Patterson	susp
At Trenton	no sale
At Morristown	1
Sussex bank	1
PENNSYLVANIA	
Philadelphia banks	par
Easton	½
Montgomery county	do
Chester "	do
Delaware "	do
Lancaster bank	do
Farmers bk of Lan'r	1
Harrisburg	½
Northampton	½
Farmers bank of Bucks c'y	1
York bank	½
Chambersburg	½
Farmers bank at Reading	½
Gettysburg	do
Carlisle bk	½
Swatara at Harrisb'g	1
Pittsburg	2
Greensburg	no sale
Brownsville	3
DELAWARE	
Bank of Delaware	½

BANKS	pr. ct. dis.
Farmers bank and branches	½
Wilmington and Brandywine	½
Commercial bank	10
Branch of do. at Milford	10
Bank of Smyrna	½
MARYLAND	
Frederick c'y bank	½
Havre-de-Grace	(none)
Farmers bank at Annapolis	½
Branches at Frederick & Easton	do
Susquehanna Bridge & Banking Co.	½
Hagerstown	do
Westminster	½
Prince Georges	25
Elkton	70
DISTRICT OF COL.	
Bk of Washington	½
Bk of the Metrop.	do
Patriotic bank	do
Central bank	do
Bk of Columbia	2
Union bk Georget'n	½
Farmers & Mechanicks bank	do
Bk of Alexandria	do
Bk of Potomac	do
Farmers bk of Alexandria	do
Union bk of Alex'a	do
Mechanics bk of Alexandria	do
VIRGINIA	
Richmond & bran's	½
Bk of the Valley	do
Br at Leesburg	do
Br at Charlestown	do
Br at Romney	1
N W bank of Vir at Wheeling	3
N. CAROLINA	
State bk at Raleigh and branches	3
Cape Fear	3
Newbern	3
S. CAROLINA	
State banks generally	2
GEORGIA	
State bank	2
Planters	2
Augusta	2
Darien	3
KENTUCKY	
Bank of Kentucky & branches	no sale
OHIO	
Specie banks	3
LOUISIANA	
Banks at N. Orleans	7

LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Princess-Anne, Md. on the 30th Sept. 1830.

A
Elizabeth M Adams
Jesse Adams

B
John N Bowland
Levin B Blades
Harriet Bell
Wm H Bell
Elijah Badley
Gilley Bird
Margaret Barclay,
D C Ballett

C
Thos E Cottman
Jno Crandell
Jos S Colgan
Jos S Covell
Jacob Culler

D
Henry Dickerson
William Dorsey
Geo A Dashiell

F
Frances M Forsyth 2
Matilda Furness

G
Isaac Gibbons

H
John Hay
John M Hall
Martin Haley
James Handy
Stephen Harriss
Samuel D Harper

J
Wm L Jones
Elizabeth Johnson

L
Silvia Washington Long
Wm Long
The Master of Somerset Lodge 2
John Landreth
Richard Landon
Charles Leary

M
Geo Mallone
Lydia McCree
Daniel McKinzie
Nancy Moore

P
James Powel
Sam'l Porter
Priscilla Porter
Mary Anne Porter
Stephen Parks
Thomas Sturgis

W
Lavina Waties
Levin Ward
Sutherland Wilson

WM. W. JOHNSTON, P. M.
October 5. 50

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS

WILL be given for the apprehension of the following negroes belonging to the heirs of Geo D Atkinson, who ran away on the 5th of the present month George, who calls himself Geo. Washington is of a dark chestnut color, about 35 years of age, is 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has a good countenance and very mannerly when spoken to, is very ingenious and can use tools very well, took with him a variety of good clothing and of a good quality. Nanny his wife, is a dark mulatto about 30 years of age, rather slender made, is 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high. She has been brought up as a house servant is remarkably neat in her appearance and dress She also took with her a quantity of good clothing. Also their two male children, Charles 4 years old, and Henry 18 months old both very likely. They will, no doubt, endeavor to get to Philadelphia, as George has a brother living there, he was raised about Snow Hill, Md and has a brother living there. I will give 150 dollars for George and fifty dollars for Nanny and her children, delivered to me either in Salisbury or Princess Anne, Md.

ROBERT STEWART.
June 20th, 1830. near White Haven, Md.

N. B. There is some suspicion that the above negroes have gone to Washington, D. C.

JOB PRINTING;

SUCH AS

Handbills, Cards, Blanks,
PAMPHLETS, &c.

Thankfully received and neatly printed on moderate terms,
At the Office of the Village Herald.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of a writs of Fieri F... issued by Theodore G. Dashiell and to me directed at the suit of T... Robertson against Stephen Sudler, F... I have seized and taken in execution the following property of the said Stephen ... a negro woman named Milkey, ... shall offer for sale at the Court ... door, in Princess-Anne, on the 2nd ... November, between the hours of 1 ... clock P. M. to the highest and best b... for cash, to satisfy the above claim, interest and costs and the additional thereon.

DANIEL BENSON, C...
October 12, 1830.

The Lady's Book.

CHARLES ALEXANDER,
Of the Daily Chronicle, and well known as having been connected in the publication of the Saturday Evening Post and C...
Proposes, in conjunction with Louis A. G...
TO PUBLISH
A Monthly Literary Miscellany
Under the above Title.

This work will be devoted especially to the service of the Ladies, and looking to them for patronage, no exertion will be spared to merit it. The plan contemplated varies materially from that of any of the American Periodicals now circulated; ... executed in the style the Proprietors ... to be within their means, will be found, they trust, to be an improvement, in some respects at least, upon the best of its predecessors. In the choice of materials, the original contributions of decided merit will always be acceptable, they never will be introduced to the exclusion of other and superior value. The numerous Magazines ... be provided for the purpose of ... will always afford a plentiful supply of matter suitable for the LADY'S BOOK, which, when republished, will possess for all a few, the attraction of novelty. Extensive arrangements have been made at home and abroad that will give every facility for the ready attainment of the choicest and earliest productions. The design includes every thing which may be expected to ... entertainment and instruction, in an ... form, to those for whom the work is intended. It is presumed too, that a Miscellany serving the notice of the Ladies, cannot prove worthy of the attention of the sex. Among the subjects which may be enumerated as likely to be prominent, ... found MUSIC, including notices of compositions, with occasional dissertations on the science, and reprints of such SONGS as may be thought worthy ... distinguished; *Biographical Anecdotes* and *Interesting Narratives* from writers of talent; the FASHIONS, with an ... five engraving quarterly, fancifully ... This department will be under the superintendence of persons well versed in the ... and no pains will be spared to render the least attractive part of the contents.

A word or two now and then will be introduced, touching those exercises and ... which are generally regarded as important to both health and beauty, among ... RIDING and DANCING may be specified with appropriate wood cuts, by skilful artists. POETRY, of course will be ... the departments to which great attention will be paid; and EMBROIDERY, ... *ery of needle work*, will find its due ... On this latter subject it will be ... find contributors who can write clearly ... the engraver will be perfectly intelligible.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be issued in numbers on the first of every month, and comprise six large octavo pages, to be printed on super royal paper, with entirely new ... and carefully stitched in colored covers. Every number will contain a piece of music, one *Copper plate Engraving*, and four *Wood Cuts*, illustrative of some ... contents; and every three months a ... plate of the *latest London* or *Paris Fashions*. The subscription price will be 3 dollars per annum, payable in advance—25 per cent semi annually, will be added to all subscriptions that remain unpaid, and the work continued to those who neglect to settle their arrears. Great attention will be paid to forward the work to country subscribers, they may receive it uninjured by ... portation Agents, receiving subscriptions remitting the amount to publishers, will be allowed 15 per cent. discount, or a proportionate number of copies of the work ... dress.

LOUIS A. GODEY & CO.
Daily Chronicle Office, Philadelphia.

September 7, 1830.
☞Subscriptions received at the Office of the Village Herald.

State of Maryland.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

August 24th, 1...

On application of JOHN ... WAN, Administrator of J... KIRWAN, late of S... County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for ... successive weeks in a paper printed at Pr... Anne.

True copy. Test,
JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills for Somerset C...

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset County, hath obtained from the Orphans Court ... county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of J... KIRWAN, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the twenty... March next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of August A. D 1830.

JOHN KIRWAN, Adm'r
Jacob Kirwan, ...

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

VOL. IV. TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 2, 1830. NO. 31.

We mentioned some days ago that Mr. Tornel, Minister Plenipotentiary to Mexico, had delivered to our President, a letter from the Vice-President of that Republic. We have since learnt that various very friendly interviews have taken place between the Plenipotentiary and Mr. Van Buren, in which reciprocal assurances of national and diplomatic good will were given. It is stated that the present administration of Mexico does justice to the elevated and disinterested sentiments of the United States, and is aware of the rank which our republic holds among the nations.

We are persuaded that the true patriots and sound politicians of Mexico, should deem it one of their first duties, to dissipate the prejudicies which the Mexicans may have conceived against their republican neighbors. The government and people of our Union can entertain no opinion nor wishes, except the most favorable for the general prosperity of Mexico, and especially for the preservation of her independence and popular institutions. She will never have reason to repent of any trust which she may yield to the dispositions and measures at Washington in relation to her affairs. Mexico, and indeed all the Spanish American States, when their sovereignty shall be formally acknowledged by Spain, must in the end know and acknowledge that, the recognition will have been chiefly owing to the good offices and fundamental policy of our government. It is indeed extraordinary, that even in the midst of confusion, and notwithstanding all European influence, they have not constantly felt that the councils and citizens of this republic were necessarily their best friends.—*Nat. Gaz.*

The Louisville Argus, (a Clay paper,) gives the following description of the country now occupied by the Choctaw Indians:

"The country inhabited by the Choctaws, and which they are about to sell to the United States, is large and valuable. It commences a little south of the 32nd and reaches to the 35th degree of North latitude, and extends from the Mississippi to the Tombigbee river. The length from N. W. to S E. is upwards of two hundred miles, and the average width scarcely less than eighty. It contains about *ten millions of acres* in the State of Mississippi, besides a small portion in Alabama. The Yazoo river, with its tributary streams, are the principal water courses."

The Choctaw country is thus shown to be large and highly valuable. It contains more than eleven millions of acres, which will with good management, nett to the government at least one dollar and fifty cents per acre. At this rate its value will be $16,500,000. The Chickasaw country is nearly as extensive, and believed to be quite as valuable. It is thought that the nett proceeds to the States of the sales of the lands now occupied by the Chickasaws and Choctaws will not fall short of *thirty millions of dollars;* and, if this opinion be correct, the Government will, by the removal of the Indians, enhance the value and increase the wealth and strength of the western States, better the conditions of the Indians and realize a profit for the nation, of from *ten to twenty millions* of dollars. In the face of these facts the Clay party are virtually denouncing the Act for the Removal of the Indians. The measure was condemned by Mr. Clay, merely because it was recommended by Gen Jackson.

"☞ Mr. Van Buren has partaken of a Public Dinner in New York. This is perfectly right in every man except Mr. Clay. Is it not Mr. Ritchie?"

The above is from the Lynchburg Virginian, a coalition paper, and is like a great many other statements made in the same print in relation to Mr. Van Buren—entirely destitute of truth, or semblance of truth.—Mr. Van Buren never accepted any public dinner in New York. He did indeed, attend a private dinner, with the Court of Errors one day, in company with the Corporation, and there is no doubt many of his friends have given him other private dinners. But as to dining in public, making speeches against his political opponents, proclaiming his virtues and his labors, sending forth his political opinions to the world from round the table, toasting this, that or t'other public prejudice, Mr. Van Buren leaves altogether to such gastronomic gentlemen as Mr. Clay and Mr. Barton. Never, perhaps, has the malignity of the opposition shown itself so bitterly or been so signally defeated, as in this attempt to represent Mr. Van Buren as a participator or encourager of the bachanalian scenes headed by Mr. Clay and Barton.—*Albany Argus.*

FISHERMEN!

"What do you think of this? In one year of Gen. Jackson's administration, the Fishermen of New England have been reformed out of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, bounty money. Yes, Fishermen. Gen. Jackson and his *clan* have *taken this from your pockets and put it into their own.*

Add to this $100,000 more, you have been obliged to pay part for supporting a lot of lazy office holders who have been appointed to *crush* you, and you have a fine sum taken from your hard earnings to support a military idol and his worshipers."

The foregoing is copied from a New England paper, (the Blue Hill Beacon) and strikingly illustrates the grounds on which the administration of Gen. Jackson is opposed in that quarter of the Union. The fishermen of the north can no longer obtain more bounty money than they are entitled to by law—the abuses that existed in that branch of the public service have been corrected and $100,000 annually saved to the nation. For acting thus the administration is denounced by the coalitionists—but we are confident the honest and economical policy that has been adopted will be sustained by the people.—*Louisville Adv.*

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

[Corrected Weekly.]

BANKS	pr. ct. dis.
U. States Bank	par
Do Branches	par
MASSACHUSETTS	
Boston banks	1
Other Mass. notes	2
RHODE-ISLAND	
Providence banks	3
Other R. Island notes	4
CONNECTICUT	
Middletown bank	1
Phœnix bank at Hartford	1
Bridgeport bank	1
Eagle bank of New Haven	no sale
Hartford bank	1
NEW-YORK	
N. Y. city banks	par
Columb. at Hudson	suspended
Middle District	do
Albany	1½
Troy	1½
Other N. York notes	2
NEW-JERSEY	
Jersey bank	no sale
Bank in Newark	1
Bank of N. Brunswick	1
Trenton Ins Co	1
Farmers bank at Mount Holly	1
Cumberland bk	1
State bk Camden	1
At Elizabethtown	1
At N. Brunswick	1
At Patterson	susp.
At Trenton	no sale
At Morristown	1
Sussex bank	1
PENNSYLVANIA	
Philadelphia banks	par
Easton	½
Montgomery county	do
Chester "	do
Delaware "	do
Lancaster bank	do
Farmers bk of Lan'r	1
Harrisburg	½
Northampton	½
Farmers bank of Bucks c'y	1
York bank	½
Chambersburg	½
Farmers bank at Reading	½
Gettysburg	do
Carlisle bk	½
Swatara at Harrisb'g	1
Pittsburg	2
Greensburg	no sale
Brownsville	3
DELAWARE	
Bank of Delaware	½

BANKS	pr. ct. dis.
Farmers bank and branches	½
Wilmington and Brandywine	½
Commercial bank	10
Branch of do. at Milford	10
Bank of Smyrna	½
MARYLAND	
Frederick c'y bank	½
Havre-de Grace	(none)
Farmers bank at Annapolis	½
Branches at Frederick & Easton	do
Susquehanna Bridge & Banking Co.	½
Hagerstown	do
Westminster	½
Prince Georges	25
Elkton	70
DISTRICT OF COL.	
Bk of Washington	½
Bk of the Metrop.	do
Patriotic bank	do
Central bank	do
Bk of Columbia	2
Union bk Georget'n	½
Farmers & Mechanicks bank	do
Bk of Alexandria	do
Bk of Potomac	do
Farmers bk of Alexandria	do
Union bk of Alex'a	do
Mechanics bk of Alexandria	do
VIRGINIA	
Richmond & bran's	½
Bk of the Valley	do
Br at Leesburg	do
Br at Charlestown	do
Br at Romney	1
N W bank of Vir at Wheeling	3
N. CAROLINA	
State bk at Raleigh and branches	3
Cape Fear	3
Newbern	3
S. CAROLINA	
State banks generally	2
GEORGIA	
State bank	2
Planters	2
Augusta	2
Darien	3
KENTUCKY	
Bank of Kentucky & branches	no sale
OHIO	
Specie banks	3
LOUISIANA	
Banks at N. Orleans	7

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Saturday last a negro man named JOB *alias* JOB BOWEN, *alias* JOB WATERS about 20 years of age. 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of a light chestnut or yellow color, a scar of a burn (as well as recollected) on the back of his right hand and one on the elbow of the same arm—is spare built, and has generally a down look when spoken to, and something of an impediment in his speech.—Had on when he left a tow linen shirt and pantaloons and a fur hat—and took with him a pair of blue twilled pantaloons and a dark mixed jackte. I will give a reward of $50 for said runaway if apprehended on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and delivered to me, or confined in some jail that I can get him again, or $100 if taken up on the Western Shore or out of the State of Maryland. It is probable he is lurking about the house of his father (Nehemiah Waters) who lives on or near the farm of James Anderson, deceased, near Princess-Anne.

JAMES MITCHELL.
Wetypquin Neck, near White Haven, Md. Sept. 28, 1830.

It may also be remarked that on his right knee and leg the marks of burns may be seen, and on his left foot may be seen the scar of a cut of an axe, which was sewed up and the marks of the stitches are still visible.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 00 *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months.

☞Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance.*

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year.*

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage, to be paid by the subscribers.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1 and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

☞Persons advertising must limit the time of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

☞All communications addressd to the editor must come POST PAID.

NOTICE.

The Public are respectfully informed that THE ELEGANT STEAM BOAT

PATUXENT,

Capt. GEO. WEEMS,

Has commenced, and is now running, on her regular route between

Baltimore and Salisbury & White-Haven, on the Wicomico River.

She will leave Baltimore every MONDAY EVENING at 5 o'clock, during the season, and arrive at White Haven, at an early hour on Tuesday morning—which place she will leave at 9 o'clock the same Morning, and proceed up to Salisbury: *Returning*, she will leave Salisbury every TUESDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, and proceed to White-Haven, which place she will leave the same Afternoon at 4 o clock, and arrive in Baltimore early on Wednesday morning.

Passengers wishing to proceed to PHILADELPHIA can by taking this route, be placed on board the morning line of Steam Boats from Baltimore to Philadelphia every Wednesday morning and arrive in Philadelphia early the same evening.

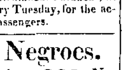
Lines of STAGES are about to be established for the conveyance of Passengers from Snow-Hill, Princess-Anne, &c. to Salisbury and White-Haven—and by this arrangement travellers from the lower Counties will find this a cheap, safe and expeditious route.

PASSAGE to or from Baltimore to any place on the Wicomico,		$3 00
Do. White-Haven to Salisbury		50
Children under 12 years of age half price		
Horses to or from Baltimore to Wiconico	- -	$3 00
Four wheel carriages	- -	3 00
Two wheel carriages	- -	1 50
Freight on Hogsheads	- -	1 00
Do. Barrels	- -	25
Do. Grain or Salt, per bushel		6¼
Do. Boxes, per cubic foot		6
Do. Chairs, per dozen		1 50

All other articles in like proportion.
All Baggage at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.

JAMES CORNER & SON, Agents.
Baltimore, July 6, 1830.

☞The proprietor of the Washington Hotel, Princess Anne, will send a



conveyance to the steamboat Patuxent, at White-Haven, every Tuesday, for the accommodation of passengers.

Cash for Negroes.

We wish to purchase **200** Negroes for the New Orleans Market, and will give more than any purchaser that is now or may hereafter come in the market, for such as may suit us.

One of the firm wishes to buy families for his own use, and will give for them the highest prices—Letters addressed to us at Princess Anne, will be attended to.

Woolfolks, Sanders & Overley.
Oct. 26, 1830.

Prospectus of Bicknell's

Counterfeit Detector.

This publication was commenced in Philadelphia on the 31st of July. It is hadsomely printed on a super royal sheet, with good type, containing a vast quantity of reading matter, as well as a list of prices current, a bank note list, and all such information as is calculated to prove serviceable to the man of business, country merchant and storekeeper It will be issued every two weeks, is published on Saturday, embraces the latest foreign intelligence up to that period, and will be sent away by the mails which leave the city on the day of its publication. The terms of the "*Counterfeit Detector*" will be *two dollars* per annum payable in advance. Three copies will be sent for five dollars.—Address

ROBERT T. BICKNELL,
118 Chestnut street, Philad.
Sept. 7, 1830.

New-York Medical Academy.

CIRCULAR.

THE happy effects of the Botanical System of Practice, more especially of late employed in the cure of Diseases, are such as entitle it to a high rank among modern improvements. The opinion long entertained in its favor, by many of the judicious, a thorough experience has now demonstrated to be well-founded; and with the number and variety of its salutary achievements, its reputation is increasing.

It must be evident to every discerning mind, that the present prevailing practice of medicine, which rejects this Botanical aid, is at variance with our nature & our happiness. MERCURY, the LANCET, and the KNIFE, are chiefly relied upon by Physicians of the present day, for the removal of almost all the diseases incident to the human body, notwithstanding the effects of these deleterious agents are evidently fatal to multitudes. Deeply impressed with these facts, and with a view of reforming the science and practice of medicine, an individual in this city, in the year 1827, procured a lot of ground, and erected a handsome and convenient edifice for an institution denominated the United States Infirmary, expressly for employing a refomed system of Practice in the treatment of diseases; the remedial sources being chiefly derived from the productions of our own country. The course of treatment adopted by this institution, was principally the result of near forty years experience and proved to a demonstration, that, without Mercury, that boasted champion of the Materia Medica, or other poisonous drugs, diseases generally, may be cured by those more safe and salutary means which the God of Nature has so liberally scattered around us.

Animated by the past success, and with the hope of benefiting future generations, an irrepressible desire has been felt, that measures commensurate with the importance of the object, should be taken to promulgate this valuable system of practice, and thereby improve and reform the noble and important science of medicine.

After reflecting for years on the most prudent and successful method of effecting so desirable an object, it has been deemed expedient to establish a Medical School, with competent teachers, where students may receive board and education, until they are fully qualified to practice in the various branches of the Healing Art, upon the reformed system. We are now happy to announce that a building for such an institution has been erected, and opened for the reception of students, who can commence at any period.

The building is large and commodious, situated in Eldridge-street, between Grand and Broom-streets, adjoining the present United States Infirmary. It is in a healthy and retired part of the city, and has been completed at a great expense.

The following branches are taught by Lectures, Recitations, Examinations, and suitable Text books:

1. *Anatomy.*
2. *Surgery.*
3. *Theory and Practice of Physic.*
4. *Midwifery and diseases of Women and Children.*
5. *Materia Medica, and Practical Botany.*
6. *Chemistry and Pharmacy.*

The benefits to be derived by an attendance at this Institution will, we trust, be duly appreciated by those who wish to acquire a correct knowledge of the Healing Art. Here the student will be taught all the modern practice which is deemed necessary, in addition to the Botanical; and in consequence of his residing in the Institution, and pursuing a systematic course of studies, combining each of these departments, he may acquire a knowledge of both in a short space of time, and at a very small expense, in comparison to that of other Medical Institutions.

There being an Infirmary connected with the Academy, the students will have the benefit of Clinical practice, by which the experimental part of medicine will be acquired with the theory.

There will be no specific time to complete a course of study, but when ever a student is qualified to pass an examination, he will receive a Diploma. Some will require one year, others two, or more years, to complete their studies.

For the information of some, we wish to state, that this system of Practice is essentially different from that disseminated by Dr. Samuel Thompson.

REQUISITIONS.

The qualifications for admission into the School will be:—1. A certificate of good moral character.—2. A good English education.

TERMS.

1. The price of qualifying a person for practice is $250. One half payable in advance, or at the time of entering the School; and the other half at the expiration or close of his studies, or before a Diploma is granted. A deduction of $25 will be made to those who pay the whole sum in advance.

2. Board (being an extra charge) is $2 50 per week, payable weekly or quarterly.

3. Each student must supply himself with *Books, Bed and Bedding.*

A liberal allowance will be made to those in indigent circumstances.

☞We have the pleasure to announce that our School is fast filling up, and is in successful operation; and that there is an opening in every section of the United States, for those educated in its Principle and Practice.

*** Those wishing further information, by addressing a letter, post paid, to the Subscriber, will receive a publication, giving an account of the rise, progress, and present state of the above institution.

W. BEACH.
New-York Medical Institution, June 1830.

YOUNG LADIES'

Boarding School,

At NEWARK, Del.

THE winter session of this Seminary will commence on Monday the 25th instant. The course of instruction embraces Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Rhetoric, History, ancient and modern, and Geography with constant reference to the best Maps and Charts; Natural History; Natural Philosophy; Electricity illustrated by experiments; Astronomy and use of the Globes; Chemistry; Intellectual Philosophy and the Elements of Moral Science; Evidences of Christianity with Biblical Recitations on the Sabbath; Exercises in Letter-Writing and other species of composition, weekly, with recapitulation — Terms; board and Tuition in any of the foregoing branches $30 per quarter, payable in advance. Music with use of Piano, $10. Moderate extra charges for Painting and other ornamental branches.

The subscriber, intending to devote to the school, his constant personal attention, together with the assistance of the most competent Teachers in both departments, flatters himself that he will be enabled to render the course of instruction thorough and efficient. A small Chemical and Philosophical apparatus is connected with the institution.

The adaptation of the village of Newark to the purposes of Academical Education has been confirmed by long experience, and the almost proverbial healthfulness of the situation renders its place of residence peculiarly desirable for Young Ladies from the low grounds of the Peninsula.

SAMUEL BELL.
Oct. 19, 1830.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of Jacob Henderson are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the insolvent laws of the State of Maryland, and that the first Saturday in the next May term is the day appointed for his appearance before the Judges of Somerset county court to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be propounded to him relative to his said application.

Oct. 19, 1830.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of the State of Maryland use of Robert Jones of George, part use of William Done, against Henry Fleming, I have heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit: one negro man named Daniel, as the property of said Fleming, and I hereby give notice that I shall offer at public sale all the right of said Fleming, in and to the aforesaid negro Daniel, on Tuesday the 9th day of November next, between the hours of 1 and 3 o clock P. M. at the Court-House door, in Princess-Anne to the highest and best bidder, for cash to satisfy the above writ and costs, and officers' fees for 1828.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Sh'ff.
Oct. 19, 1830.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of William W. Handy, Trustee to sell the real estate of Peter Dashiell dec'd, against George P. Jones, Henry Banks, and William Banks; I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: a tract of land called Anderson's Invention containing thirty-five acres more or less, Bayly's Chance containing three and a fourth acres more or less, one house and lot at the Trappe containing three acres more or less, three head of cattle, six head of hogs, four beds, one negro man named George, one boy named Ephraim, one do named Geo. Washington, one negro girl named Sophia, one do named Eliza, one negro woman named Sarah, two horses, two yoke of oxen, two beds and furniture, a tract of land called Garland containing 140 acres more or less, one negro man named Saul, one negro boy named George, which I have taken in execution as the property of said Jones and said Henry and William Banks, and I hereby give notice that on Tuesday the 2nd of November next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock P. M. at the Court-House door in Princess Anne, I will expose to public sale all the right and interest of said Jones, and Henry and William Banks in and to the abovementioned property to satisfy the aforesaid writ, with county levy due for 1828, and officers fees due for 1828, 29 and 30.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Sh'ff.
Oct. 12, 1830.

BLANKS,

Of the following descriptions, printed on excellent paper, constantly on hand and for sale, at low prices for cash, at the Office of the Village Herald:

Warrants,
Fieri Fa.'s before supersedeas
Do. after do.
Ca. Sa.'s before do.
Do. after do.
Narrations,
Appeal Bonds,

PRO PATRIÂ LIBERTATIS.

VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne. Md.

TUESDAY, NOV. 2, 1830.

OHIO.

From the latest intelligence from this State it appears that the Clay editors hallooed too soon—It is now pretty certain that the cause of Truth has triumphed in the election of a Jackson Governor. The Washington Telegraph of last Friday contains, among other extracts from Ohio papers, the following

From the Ohio Bulletin.

The returns come in rather slowly. But from what have been received, we are enabled to speak with confidence as to the result. Forty counties have been heard from, 28 of which have given majorities to Gen. LUCAS, the Jackson candidate for Governor. Deducting the majorities received by Gen. McArthur in the other counties and LUCAS is about 3000 ahead. The counties to be heard from will not probably very essentially change the result from the above. Several of them are expected to give heavy majorities for Lucas, and some of them majorities for McArthur. There is every probability in favor of a majority for Lucas, of from 2 to 3000. That he is elected, no one can now well entertain a doubt. Letters and intelligence received at this office last evening, serve fully to confirm this opinion.

We shall defer giving further extracts of this election, for probably by next Tuesday we shall be able to give more general and positive statements of the result.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

The returns are all received, and they shew a result which is of the most gratifying description.

The Senate of Pennsylvania consists of *thirty two* members. Of these *Four* are anti-masons.

The *House of Representatives* consists of *one hundred* members, of whom *twenty-seven* are anti-masons.

The editor of the Harrisburg Chronicle states a fact, which is calculated to astonish the Clay men in other States. It is nevertheless *true beyond all dispute*, that at the late election [in Pennsylvania] *NOT A SINGLE MEMBER OF CONGRESS has been elected on the avowed ground of being Anti-Jackson.*"

NEW JERSEY.—The Legislature of New Jersey met at Trenton last week. The Trenton Emporium gives the following as the actual state of the parties. In the Council, ten for Jackson and four for Clay; in the Assembly, thirty-seven for Jackson, thirteen for Clay.

Jackson majority on joint ballot *thirty*—being an *increase* majority of *seven votes* since last year.—*Balt Repub.*

VERMONT.—The Legislature of Vermont was organized on the fifteenth instant, there having been no choice for Governor and Lieut. Governor by the people, the Legislature proceeded to supply the vacancies. Eleven successive ballottings were had, without effecting a choice. The vote on the eleventh ballotting was—for Crafts, [National Republican] 113, Palmer, (Anti-Masonic] 77, Bradley, [Jackson] 35, Scattering 2.—Benjamin Swan has been elected Treasurer by the people. The votes—for Swan, 18,544—Augustine Clark, 10,125.

The eighteenth trial resulted as follows: Crafts 91—Palmer 74—Bradley 42—Allen 15—Scattering 4. The *twenty-fourth* ballot shewed nearly the same result.

Mr. Crafts, who is said to be what is called a *National* Republican, was stated during the election to have expressed his approbation of General Jackson's veto message.

The Vermont Museum of Oct. 22nd states that Mr. Crafts is elected Governor, and Mr Richards, Lieutenant Governor. The votes by the people, were for Crafts 13476; Palmer 10923; Meech 6285.—*ib.*

In New York, two sets of candidates have been nominated by the "Working Men's party." The Clay portion of them have nominated *Abraham R. Lawrence, Adoniram Chandler*, and *Thomas R. Smith.*

The other portion of them, calling themselves 'the original working men,' have nominated *Thomas Hertell, John Frazee and Isaac Pierce.*

The Clay party have yet nominated no candidates; indeed, throughout the State, Clay seems not to be thought of at all. Antimasonry is the stalking horse which is set up for the opposition to ride on in that State. If it should be broken in well, perhaps Mr. Clay may endeavor to mount; the symptoms at present, are however that he may have competitors for the seat.—*ib.*

Vexatious Circumstance.—A gentleman, who has for many years been engaged in mercantile pursuits in the South Seas, and who has been absent from this country since the year 1823, arrived in New York last week; and, as he learned that he could not proceed to Boston before the ensuing Monday, he wrote to his wife, and requested her to repair to New York, to receive the fond embraces of a long absent husband, who had just returned from a seven years' voyage with an ample fortune, the fruit of his labors and privations. A few hours after writing his letter to his wife, he found that it would not be necessary for him to make any delay in New York, and he accordingly took passage on board the Chancellor Livingston.—The wife received the letter of the husband; in time to take the steamboat stage at Boston, and accordingly proceeded to this town and took passage on board the steamer Washington. About the time that the Washington departed, the Chancellor Livingston came into this port, bringing with her the happy husband who immediately proceeded to Boston, and on his arrival in that city learned that his wife had gone to New York to receive him. The husband immediately took private carriage for Providence, and arrived here in time to take passage in the Ben. Franklin, and on his arrival in New York was informed that his wife had proceeded to Boston in the steamer President. The husband, then took his 'land tacks on board,' and proceeded to Boston; but whether the husband and wife have yet come together is a question we cannot answer. It is probable however that they have; and if they have, we wish them much joy, and all the happiness that so long a separation of their loves pre-eminently merits.

This incident, is but one of a thousand that grow out of the celerity that is afforded travellers by the introduction of steam navigation. Providence Paper.

The Canadas and the West India Trade.—The Montreal Herald, on receiving the news of the opening of the West India ports, remarks:—'However much this may grieve, it will surprise none of our readers. It cannot be denied that the Yankees have a wonderful knack in carrying any point on which they set their minds.'

Another Forgery Exposed.

There has been for a long time past published and re-published throughout the Clay papers, part of a speech attributed to Mr. Smith, a U. S. Senator from South Carolina, commenting with great harshness, on Gen. Jackson's nominations. The last Richmond Enquirer contains a letter from Mr. Smith himself addressed to the Editor of that paper, *denying the whole speech throughout.* The following is his letter which we offer with the single remark, that the author of the forged speech ought to have his ears nailed to the felony.—*Balt. Repub.*

To the Editor of the Enquirer.
York Court-House, (S. C.)
Sept. 22nd, 1830.

Dear Sir—There is a speech, a copy of which I enclose you, going the rounds of the newspapers, and said to have been made by myself in the Senate of the U. States upon the nomination of Rector. I never made any such speech in the Senate or elsewhere.—I first saw such a speech in a New York paper, and took an early occasion to bring it before the Senate in order to show and establish its falsehood. I voted against several of President Jackson's nominations, and which I would do again were they to come before me, and which I have never regretted; but I never uttered an unkind word against President Jackson, nor against the persons nominated. On some of the nominations I made such remarks only as were necessary to explain the reasons why I voted against them. On Mr. Lee's nomination I never uttered a syllable, except my vote.—On the contrary, I remarked to the Senate, that I could not, and did not suppose that the President intended to nominate persons to office, whom the Senate would not approve; but that they had pressed themselves upon him, without his knowledge of the objections, or had been improperly represented to him by their friends.

Will you have the goodness to give this supposed speech, together with these few remarks, a place in the Enquirer; and with this request, that such newspapers as have heretofore published that speech as mine will be so obliging, and as an act of justice both to Gen. Jackson and myself, to republish it with these remarks also?

I have selected your paper for this purpose, because it will travel more on the same ground where that speech has gone.

I am, your ob't. serv't.
WM. SMITH.

[*The Extract alluded to in Judge Smith's Letter.*]

"Another report of the speech of the Hon. Wm. Smith of South Carolina in the Senate of the United States, when the nomination of Rector came up for consideration. Every line cuts like a two-eged sword. Let it be remembered, that Mr. Smith is a strong Jackson man.—*Richmond Whig.*

"Mr. President—Although the Senate has refused to call on the Chief Magistrate of this nation to assign reasons for making the nominations about which he asks our advice and consent, still we have the right, and it behooves us in its exercise, to scrutinize the character of those he has nominated to high and important trusts. He has thought proper to nominate one person, who, under the most aggravated circumstances, seduced his wife's sister; another who was guilty of forgery, others who have been guilty of divers offences against the laws of God and man, and now he has sent the name of a person who has been guilty by a jury of his own selection of the crime of stabbing with an intent to murder; and what class of felons he will next select as proper subjects of reward, I cannot anticipate.

My advice to him is, if he wishes to maintain his administration, and have it respected either at home or abroad—if he has any respect for the religious or moral part of the community—that in future he bestow his favors on those who have not been inmates of our penitentiaries, or fugitives from justice."

From the Fayetteville Journal.

"When Doctors differ who shall decide?"

The Editor of the Cincinnati Gazette, Mr. Hammond, and the Editor of the Cincinnati American, Mr. Conover are at points about the policy of making a *formal* nomination of Mr. Clay, as a candidate for the Presidency. They are both enthusiastic admirers of Mr. Clay, as well as zealous advocates for the 'American System.' Indeed, there has appeared for some time, a rivalry between these kindred prints, as to which of them should sing Mr. Clay's praise upon the loftiest note.

As those family jars always present some curious topics of speculation, we shall lay before our readers, in a summary way, the *pros* and the *cons* of the disputants.

It appears that the citizens of Winchester, Kentucky, had a meeting, and passed a resolution, recommending the friends of the *American System*, throughout all the counties of that State, to send delegates to a convention, proposed to be held at Frankfort, for the purpose of nominating Mr. Clay to the Presidency. To this measure Hammond decidedly objects. He thinks matters are not *ripe yet*, for Mr. Clay to take the field. Long in the confidence of Mr Clay—intimately acquainted with his wishes and prospects—having taken an honest view of the field of controversy, and having seen no '*decisive indications*' of success, he is afraid to hazard Mr. Clay's future prospects by a premature and unsuccessful contest with Gen. Jackson. But hear Hammond's own words:

"There is very little difference of opinion about the person to be nominated; but whether it would be sound policy to make *any* nomination, is a question of much more difficulty. A permanent and unsuccessful effort must be attended with disastrous consequences. *With the South and South west against us: every State in the West, and Maine and New Hampshire, in the East disputed, with Maryland divided, New Jersey doubtful, and with but little assurance of the support of New York or Pennsylvania*, there can be no wisdom in nominating a candidate."

Again he says:

"When some *decisive indications* are given, that this state of things is favorably changed, *it will be time enough* for the friends of the "*American System*" to *name* their candidate, and take measures for his support."

It is more than probable Hammond speaks, here, the opinions and wishes of Mr. Clay: but Conover calls his objections to the proposed nomination '*chilling support*' and proceeds at much length, to express his surprise and regret, that his fellow laborer in the cause of Clay and the Tariff, should have been so candid in his views on the subject, and so little mindful of the 'interests of Mr. Clay and his friends.' Hammond's 'doubt of the *success* of the effort to nominate Mr. Clay *by Convention* in Kentucky,' throws Conover into an ecstacy of surprise, and he exclaims, 'It cannot be?' Hammond's opinion that the South and South-west are opposed to Clay, he treats with no great courtesy.—Louisiana, says Conover, is certainly for us—Mississippi is getting on our side—Alabama gives strong indications of friendship—Tennessee will give us one or two votes—and in Virginia, 'we verily believe, the vote of that State will be given to Mr. Clay!!!' Whew!

"Every State in the West," says Hammond, 'and Maine and New Hampshire in the East, is disputed.' 'Fiddle sticks!' exclaims Conover, 'Our cause in the West stands upon too impregnable a basis to entertain the slightest apprehensions as to the result;' and as to *Maine*, 'the elections, which have just taken place there, will prove to the world *that all is safe* in that quarter?' Yes, 'very safe.' *The Governor, five Members of Congress and a majority of the State Legislature are for Jackson and against Clay!*

"With Maryland divided, New Jersey doubtful, and with but little assurance of the support of New York or Pennsylvania, what can be expected?" says Hammond! 'Oh! your excessive candor will ruin us! exclaims Conover, 'What could have induced you to pen this very erroneous sentence?—General Jackson may *possibly* get one or two votes in Maryland, *but even that we doubt!*—New Jersey is with us—we never dreamed before that New York was against us—and with what sort of justice or propriety could Mr. Hammond say that *we have, but little assurance of support in New York*, we cannot divine.'

"Under the cheering condition of our prospects," says Conover, 'is it not totally inexplicable, *how one of our leading and most able friends could indite such an article as Hammond's?*' '*We are at a loss to conjecture why he put such an engine in the hands of our enemies, and one that may be wielded with so much effect against us.*' We will tell Mr. Conover: Mr. Hammond is an older and more experienced campaigner than you are, he has observed the "Signs of the Times," he has no confidence in the nomination made by a *Convention* of political friends in Kentucky, since you all despair of a nomination from the *Legislature* of that State: he has perceived that Mr. Clay has no prospect of being supported in the East, since the West refuses to support him, and he wishes to save him the mortification of entering in to a contest, which promises nothing but defeat and disgrace.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

CHILLING COMFORT.

Mr. Hammond of the Cincinnati Gazette, the sworn friend of Mr. Clay, is not contented with discountenancing a nomination by a caucus in Kentucky, but comes out with a further announcement of his griefs and lamentations. He declares, that he is 'sick of party tactics'—that he has 'long felt its trammels, and must shake them off'—that 'henceforth, he means to claim (for himself) the privilege of expressing (his) views of the political condition of the country, in the character of an *independent citizen*, and not as a 'leading' partisan'—that he 'disclaims standing to him, or to the canvass, in the character of a 'leader,' and he reserves to himself the freedom of expressing his disapprobation of any measure proposed by his (Clay's) friends to aid in effecting that object'—Mr. H honestly confesses, that 'whatever may be said to the contrary, the friends of Mr. Clay, *every where feel disappointed at the result of the late Kentucky election;* that the result could not fail to produce a '*chilling*' effect, which cannot be removed by the bustle of a convention. After having permitted this damper to be put upon their political coadjutors, I think (says Mr. H.) it does not become the friends of Mr. Clay, in Kentucky, to take the lead of the western States in deciding upon the time and manner of nominating him formally.'

Why, here's rebellion for you! What! Mr. C. Hammond *chilled* in his allegiance to Mr. Clay—Mr. H. throwing off the character of what, by his own confession, he has *not* been hitherto, an *independent citizen.*—Mr. H. casting off the harness and trammels of a *slavish* partisan in order to enjoy the *freedom* of an independent citizen! What miserable drudges must the partisans of Mr. Clay have sunk by this confession—and how absolute must be the despair, which extorts such a declaration from one of the ablest and one of the most devoted, ay, the 'leading' partisan of H. Clay Call ye this backing your friends?

THE KENTUCKY CONVENTION.

From the Louisville Advertiser.

TO THE POINT.

A meeting was lately held in Richmond, Madison county, which adopted resolutions against the administration, and authorized the appointment of no less than TEN delegates to the proposed Clay Convention. The object of getting up an opposition convention is well understood. It is to procure what may be deemed an imposing nomination in favor of Mr. Clay, with a view to keep up the spirits of his followers in other States.—By one mode, and one only, can this object be attained, and we are willing that public sentiment shall be tested by it. We therefore propose that this question shall be fairly submitted to the people of Kentucky:—"Shall Mr. Clay be nominated for the Presidency in opposition to Gen. Jackson?"

If the friends of Mr. Clay believe that he ought to be nominated, and that the people of Kentucky are hostile to the present administration, they will cheerfully accede to the proposition we have made. The course they are now pursuing can impart nothing like correct information to the people of other States with regard to public sentiment in Kentucky. In Madison County, which elects but four members to the General Assembly, *ten delegates* to the Convention have already been chosen—and that too, by not more than one fiftieth part of the voters of the County? We thus see that two hundred delegates may be chosen on the plan which the Clay party have already adopted, by a contemptible minority of one fourth of the counties of the State!!

If they really desired a free and fair expression of public opinion, would they have resorted to this miserable expedient? We think not.

On the contrary it appears to us that the number of delegates in the several counties would have been regulated by the number of members they are respectfully entitled to elect to the general assembly.

It is not too late, however to limit the number of delegates, in the manner we have mentioned, and to put the question fairly and directly to the people, whether it is their will to have Mr. Clay nominated.

The contest will then be direct. It will be understood. It will be Jackson or Clay. And when decided by *a solemn and deliberate vote of the people*, the state of public opinion in Kentucky will be accurately understood in the other States of the Union. Will Mr. Clay's friends agree to this proposition?—'We pause for a reply.'

FOREIGN.

It is stated in the London Morning Herald, that the order for the exclusion of the tri-colored flag from the Russian ports was given two weeks after the French Revolution was known in that country. This, it is remarked, gives the proceeding the air of deliberation; and Russia, it is added, could not safely have adopted a different course of policy, considering the state of feeling in her army. It is predicted by the same journal, that Russia, having thus taken her ground, or rather having made her choice of evils, will endeavor to draw into her policy as many Powers as possible; that the disposition of the Austrian cabinet towards France is something more than doubtful; and that even Prussia may be induced to depart from her usual timidity, and follow the same course.

The latter Power might, it must be owned, be more likely to be drawn into such measures in consequence of the revolutionary spirit which has discovered itself in her Rhenish provinces, both among the people and the landwerch or local militia. Nor is it to be denied that every symptom of the extension of this spirit beyond the bounds of France, renders more doubtful the question of peace or war in Europe. If the influence of the late transactions could be confined to France, such as we have remarked, is the imposing attitude of that country that the Potentates would in all probability be glad to remain quiet, and postpone that 'war of opinion,' as Mr. Canning termed it, which must one day, it is certain be waged in Europe.

It is very evident, however, that the French Revolution has touched a sympathetic string in more than one of the European States. The feeling thus excited must either be satisfied, or quelled by force. The king of the Netherlands seems disposed to the former alternative, and we cannot persuade ourselves that his more thoroughgoing Allies will be inclined to try the latter.—The recognition of the New Government in France by Great Britain, is a most important circumstance. Great Britain, as a free constitutional Monarchy, would be the natural ally of France, if the latter should be compelled into a war with the Continental Powers in defence of her late measure of internal policy. Her array with the European kings against the French Republic was an unnatural position for her; and had the policy of Mr. Fox prevailed in this point against that of Mr. Pitt she would probably have been saved twenty years of war, with the disgrace of restoring the Bourbon dynasty; while France and Europe might have escaped fifteen years of military despotism.

The three members of the Holy Alliance, should they undertake a new crusade against French liberty, would do it, therefore, without the aid of British subsidies. The pecuniary resources of none of them are proportionate to the extent of their dominion. New accumulations of debt would excite fresh discontents among their people, and hasten the operation of the revolutionary leaven. Nor are the soldiery to be entirely depended on, the doctrines of liberty have made a lodgment in camps. In another war against France, Prussia and Germany would no longer by the same spirit as when led against Napoleon. Their sympathies are now the other way, and these countries, which, with the Netherlands would be the seat of the war, would afford a very unsafe footing for the armies of Austria and Russia. Events, however, will soon speak for themselves; we persuade ourselves, will either way be eventually favorable to the cause of freedom.

New-York, Oct. 25.

FRANCE.—The latest advices from Paris are contained in the *Gazette de France* of the 6th Sept. together with letters and papers of the evening of the 5th. The British Traveller of the 7th [evening,] says, the private letters are full of the disorders occasioned by the attack of the journeymen printers upon the machinery, which is generally reprobated. It is stated that the bakers had followed the same example of the printers.

The Moniteur of the 5th contains a long official article upon this subject. It says that "France desired liberty, and that she has obtained it; and that now she desires tranquility, and that she shall enjoy it. It says that the government of Louis Philip has shown its moderation—but that now it will show its firmness. It assures France that the Ministers will not yield to these senseless cries, and that it is doing all that is necessary to insure peace and suppress rebellion" As yet, however, the Ministers have not succeeded, and all the accounts conspire to induce a belief that the nation is in a very feverish and unpleasant situation

A Parisian correspondent of the Journal du Havre of the 9th, writes that the discontent continues to be general upon the subject of the nomination of M. de Talleyrand to the embassy of England, notwithstanding the apologies of the Journal des Debats and the National. Yesterday at the source of Gen. Lafayette, a movement of surprise attended the entrance of this old adherent of the various regimes of the last forty years; and when the ex-bishop of Autun had seated himself beneath the canopy by the side of the friend of Washington, he might have heard on every side of him the most bitter and pungent remarks of the company upon the contrast which these two contemporaries exhibited. The visit of M. de Talleyrand, however, was short; and it is doubtful whether it will be renewed.

All the members of the Ministry have not consented to support the responsibility of the choice. Casimir Perier, Lafitte and Bignon have seriously opposed it; but it is understood that the Duke of Wellington had signified his pleasure to receive M. de Talleyrand, and that sufficiently explains the cause of his appointment; hence the member of the Congress of Vienna is, after the restoration, the declared enemy of Russia.

MARRIED,

On Thursday the 28th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Allen, Mr. WILLIAM T. WOOD to Miss ELIZABETH TULL, all of this county.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of Zadock Long use of William Roach use of Henry Lankford against Robert Leatherbury, Levin K. Leatherbury and Adam Rencher, I have heretofore seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: one negro woman named Milly, 2 negro children of said Milly names unknown, one negro boy named Arthur, one negro woman called Lizzy, and a tract of land called Covington's Vineyard, containing 250 acres, more or less, taken as the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of the said Robert Leatherbury, and I hereby give notice that on Tuesday the twenty-third instant, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock P. M. at the Court-House door in the town of Princess-Anne, I will expose to public sale all the right and interest of said Robert Leatherbury in & to the above mentioned property to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the aforesaid writ with county levy due for the year 1828, and officers' fees due for the years 1828, '29 and '30.

Joshua Brattan, late shff.
Nov. 2, 1828.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Appeals and to me directed in favor of John Parson, use of George C. and John H. Johnson, use of John W. B. Parsons, against John Smart, I have heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit: a tract of land called Wright's Conclusion containing 260 acres more or less, and I hereby give notice that on Tuesday the 23d inst. between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock P. M. at the Court-house door in the town of Princess Anne, I will expose to public sale all the right and estate of the said John Smart to the above described property to satisfy the above named writ and officers fees due for the years 1828, '29 and '30.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, late Shff.
Nov. 2.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of Esther H. Cottman, use of George A. Dashiell and Robert Stewart, against Alexander Jones, Geo Jones of Robt. & Robert Leatherbury, I have heretofore taken in execution the following property of said Alex. Jones, to wit: one negro man named Bill, 1 do. named Moses, a tract of land called Maney's Resolution containing 560 acres more or less, one other tract called Rectified Mistake containing 139 acres more or less and I hereby give notice that on Tuesday the 23d inst. at the Court House door, in Princess-Anne, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock P. M. I will expose all the right and title of the said Alex. under Jones to the above described property for sale to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the aforesaid writ with officers fees due for the years of 1829 and '30.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, late Shff.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

virtue of a writ of Venditioni Expo… sued out of Somerset county court and … directed, at the suit of Elisha White… use of Severn Teackle, use of John C. … n Jr. and Littleton J. Dennis, against … d M. Waters, I have heretofore taken … cution the following property, to wit: … t of land called Waters' River, a tract … d called Waters' Addition, one other … alled Waterton, one other tract called … and Pine and Wilson's Lot, and a … of land formerly the property of Sam… ull, the whole containing 436 acres … r less, and I hereby give notice that … dnesday the 24th instant at the Court… door, in the town of Princess-Anne, … en the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock P. M. … xpose all the right and interest of the … dward M. Waters to the above de… property for sale to the highest and … dder for cash to satisfy the above nam… t with officers fees due for the years of … 29 and '30.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, late Shff.
… 2.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

virtue of a writ of Venditioni Expo… ed out of Somerset county court and … directed at the suit of Ruben Larmore … Chapman Dashiell and Delilah his … rs. of Joseph Dashiell, I have here… aken in execution the following pro… it: one negro boy named John, one … ed Frank, one do. named Joseph. … named Abraham, one girl named O… ne do. named Charlotte, a tract of … lled Donagall, one other tract called … ill, the whole containing 250 acres of … re or less, and I hereby give notice … Tuesday the 23d inst. at the court… oor in the town of Princess-Anne be… the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock P. M. … pose to public sale all the right and … the said Chapman Dashiell to the a… scribed property to the highest and … der for cash to satisfy the aforesaid … h officers fees due for the year of 1830.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, late Shff.
… 2.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

… rtue of a writ of Venditioni Expo… ed out of Somerset county court and … rected at the suit of Robert Stew… inst Robert Dashiell, I have hereto… en in execution the following proper… : 1 negro man named Shadrack, 1 … ed Spencer, 1 negro boy named Hen… amed Samuel, 1 negro woman named … tract of land called Mitchell's Im… nt & Jones' Chance containing 250 … ore or less as the goods and chattels … d tenements of the said Robert Da… d I hereby give notice that on Tues… 23d inst. at the court-house door in … of Princess-Anne between the hours … 5 o clock P. M. I will sell all the … d title of the said Robert Dashiell … bove described property for cash to … e aforesaid writ with county levy … he year 1828 and officers fees due … ars 1828, '29 and '30.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, late Shff.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

… tue of a writ of Venditioni Expo… d out of Somerset county court and … rected at the suit of James Stew… ltimore, against Joseph S. Colgan, … retofore taken in execution the fol… operty, to wit: one schooner nam… eres, one horse, two yoke of oxen, … h cows, one wain cart, 1 pair of … ber wheels and chain, 1 odd ox, 2 … pigs, 1 plough and harrow, 3 beds … ture, 1 book case, 2 mahogany ta… chairs, a tract of land containing … more or less, 3 lots of land sold … l McBryde trustee for the sale of … state of Jesse H. Wainright, ta… goods and chattels lands and ten… the said Joseph S. Colgan, and I … e notice that on Tuesday the 23d … e court-house door in the town of … Anne between the hours of 3 and 5 … M I will sell all the right and ti… said Joseph S. Colgan, to the a… ribed property for cash to satisfy … aid writ with interest and cost due

… OSHUA BRATTAN, late Shff

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of Williams & Dickey, against Josiah Johnson I have taken in execution the following as the property of said Johnson, to wit: one negro man named Bob, one negro boy named Ben, one negro woman named Hannah, and one horse, and I hereby give notice that at the court-house door in the town of Princess-Anne on Wednesday the 24th inst. between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock P. M. I will expose to public sale all the right and interest of the said Josiah Johnson to the above named property to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above named writ with county levy due for the year 1828, and officers fees due for the years 1828, '29 and '30.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, late Shff.
Nov. 2.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of Henry Lankford, use of Caroline Tull, against William E. Waters, I have heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit: a tract of land called Waters' River, one other tract called Waters' Addition, one other tract called Waterton, a tract called Beach and Pine and Wilson's Lot, the whole containing 421 acres more or less, and I hereby give notice that on Wednesday the 24th instant, at the Court-House door in the town of Princess-Anne between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock P. M. I will expose all the right and interest of the said William E. Waters to the above described property for sale to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above named writ with interest and cost due thereon.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, late Shff.
Nov. 2.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instance and for the use of Josiah Hubble, use of Clement Stanford agent for Leah W. Hubble, against Mary Dashiell, Thomas D. Jones and John W. B. Parsons, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: a tract of land called Jones' Choice containing 125½ acres more or less, one negro boy named Elbert, two head of horses, and one yoke of oxen as the property of said Thomas D. Jones; also a tract of land called Wright's Conclusion containing 260 acres more or less, one other tract called Macomb's Lot and Hab Nab containing 300 acres more or less; also one negro boy named Lorenzo, one do. named Aaron, one do. named Levin, one negro girl named Charlotte, three horses and two yoke of oxen, taken as the property of said John W. B. Parsons, and I hereby give notice that on Wednesday the 24th inst. between the hours of 3 and 5 o clock P. M. at the Court-House door in Princess Anne, I will expose the above property to public sale to satisfy the aforesaid writ, with interest and cost due thereon and officers fees due to the subscriber.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, late Shff.
Nov. 2.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Peter Bell, use of Purnell I. Jones, against Isaac Kennerly I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: a tract of land called Twiford's Support containing 75 acres more or less, a tract of land called Jonatnan's Project containing 75 acres more or less, one negro man named Levin, two head of horses, 2 yoke of oxen, 1 still, and one carriage, which I have taken in execution as the property of said Kennerly, and I hereby give notice that on Tuesday the 16 h instant between the hours of 3 and 5 o clock P. M. at the Court-House door in the town of Princess-Anne I will expose to public sale all the right and interest of the said Kennerly in and to the above mentioned property to satisfy the aforesaid writ with county levy due for 1828 and officers fees due for 1828, '29 and '30 to the highest and best bidder for cash.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, late Shff.
Nov. 2

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued by James L. Waller, Esq. a Justice of the Peace for Somerset county and to me directed, in favor of Isaac W. Copes, against Beauchamp D. Adams, Isaac Kennerly and William Cornwell, I have taken in execution the following property, to wit: a tract of land called Oak Hall containing 196 acres more or less, one other tract called Maidens Lot containing 100 acres more or less, two head of horses and two yoke of oxen taken as the property of the said Beuachamp D. Adams and I hereby give notice that on Tuesday the 23d instant, at the Court-House door in the town of Princess-Anne between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock P. M. I will expose to public sale to the highest and best bidder for cash all the right and interest of the said Beauchamp D. Adams to the above described property to satisfy the afore said writ.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, late Sff.
Nov. 2.

Insolvents' Papers.

Insolvents can be supplied with papers, on application at the office of the Village Herald.

ALSO,

Appeal Bonds

Of several kinds,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

The following named persons indebted to the subscriber as Collector of Somerset county, for County Levy due for the year 1828, are requested to make immediate payment, as there is an application to the Commissioners of the Tax for the sale of the property upon which the same is due, and if not shortly paid the property will be exposed to sale.

DISTRICT NO 1.

Name	Assessed	Rate	Tax
Anderson Thomas, on	$1,260	at 80 cts.	$10 08
Beckett Benjamin	60	“	48
Benson Nancy	65	“	52
Benston Levin M.	40	“	32
Brown Nancy	45	“	36
Culver Elijah	465	“	3 72
Collier Martha	275	“	2 20
Camper Howard (f.n.)	45	“	36
Connerly William	485	“	3 88
Dashiell Geo. of Jno.	4,115	“	32 92
Dashiell Thomas (heirs)	370	“	2 96
Dashiell Josiah	70	“	56
Dulaney Henry (heirs)	175	“	1 40
Dorman William (heirs	45	“	36
Dashiell John (heirs)	50	“	40
Davis Sampson (heirs)	1,050	“	8 40
Donoho James (heirs)	1,760	“	14 08
Dashiell Thomas on	360	“	2 88
Daley Mary	90	“	72
Davis Ann	60	“	48
Ellis Joshua	70	“	56
Elliott Ann	75	“	60
Game Sarah	60	“	48
Green Rachel	95	“	76
Game George f. n.	105	“	84
Green William	135	“	1 08
Gordy Wesley	210	“	1 68
Graham Peter	470	“	3 76
Hammond Charles	65	“	52
Hall Philip	45	“	36
Hitch Elijah	50	“	40
Hubbell Josiah	115	“	92
Holder Sarah	65	“	52
Johnson Elijah C.	835 bal.	“	3 85
Jones Lewis	210	“	1 68
Johnson James	60	“	48
Jackson Betsy H.	95	“	76
Ker Doct Saml.	220	“	1 76
Lester James f. n	70	“	56
Landon Elizabeth F.	40	“	32
Lank Philip (negro)	105	“	84
Leonard William	110	“	88
Lecompte Saml.	315	“	2 52
Leonard Joseph of J.	40	“	32
Moore Saml. f. n.	60	“	48
Moore Jona.	685	“	5 08
Mills S. Pov	145	“	1 16
Maddux Staughton	45	“	36
More John f. a	40	“	32
Mills Benjamin	65	“	52
Nichols John	55	“	44
Nicholson Henry	90	“	72
Owen, Thomas	155	“	1 24
Owens Milly	40	“	32
Pollitt S (dr widow of H"	120	“	96
Pollitt James S on	185	“	1 48
Porter Theodore	40	“	32
Phillips Rhoda	155	“	1 24
Phillips Robert	40	“	32
Polk Aaron	90	“	72
Phillips John	290	“	2 32
Phillips Noah	95	“	76
Phillips Lavinia	270	“	2 16
Robertson Phillis	205	“	1 64
Russell Levin (heirs)	140	“	1 12
Roberts on Wm. (heirs)	110	“	88
Ritchie James (heirs)	270	“	2 16
Stanford John L. W.	120	“	96
Stockley John of S on	100	“	80
Smith Geo. A. Z.	50	“	40
Turpin Wm	145	“	1 16
Taylor Eleanor	240	“	1 92
Tully Levin	50	“	40
Taylor Wm. of Lev.	200	“	1 60
Thompson Littleton f.n.	55	“	44
Twilley Thomas on	95	“	76
Vincent James	450	“	3 60
Vincent Benjamin	265	“	2 12
Vance David	625	“	5 00
Venables Robert, sen.	170	“	1 36
Wailes Levin I.	105	“	84
Arvey William	75	“	60
Anderson Alexander	315	“	2 52
Ares George (heirs)	80	“	64
Bounds Doughty	325	“	2 60
Beckworth Nehemiah	90	“	72
Brown Robert	185	“	1 48
Bush Giles C.	40	“	32
Corn Wall	45	“	36
Collier Chaney	815	“	6 52
Donoho Joshua	1150	“	9 44
Dashiell Leah	40	“	32
Dashiell Margaret	120	“	96
Dashiell Jane	120	“	96
Dickerson Lucretia	285	“	2 28
Dashiell Wm. of Jas.	80	“	64
Dashiell Mary Jane	85	“	68
Durham John S.	155	“	1 24
Dickerson Isaac	550	“	4 40
Dashiell James W.	3810	“	30 48
Dean Joshua	70	“	56
Dashiell Levin F.	180	“	1 44
Dashiell Messer f. n.	65	“	44
Elliott Burkett	55	“	44
Goddard George	80	“	64
Horsmon Constant	230	“	1 84
Hull Brittingham on	$1075	at 80 cts.	$8 60
James Samuel	1905	“	15 24
Jones John of Jas.	995	“	7 96
Jones George W.	40	“	32
Jones Patrick f. n.	40	“	32
Jackson Tubman	110	“	88
Larmore James	260	“	3 48
Landon Isaac	60	“	48
Lecompt John	907	“	7 24
Lloyd Zaccheus	645	“	5 16
Lloyd Edward H.	55	“	44
Larmore Samuel	65	“	48
Moore William of J.	100	“	80
McIntyre Jesse	120	“	96
Mezick George	50	“	40
North Edward J.	625	“	5 00
Owens John	60	“	48
Phillips Handy	355	“	2 84
Philips James	45	“	36
Pritchard Elizabeth	45	“	36
Parks Joseph (M. H.)	80	“	64
Phillips Jesse on	45	“	36
Rhodes Isaac	80	“	64
Smith James	195	“	1 56
Sewall Peter	75	“	60
Stephens John	395	“	3 16
Timmons Samuel	110	“	88
Taylor George	165	“	1 32
Tully Stephen	50	“	40
Thomas Stephen	315	“	2 52
Travers Matthew	170	“	1 36
Wilson William	85	“	68
Windsor John	165	“	1 32
Wilson George D.	125	“	1 00
Whittington Matthew	125	“	1 00
Winright John on	50	“	40
Winright Joshua	380	“	3 04
Willing Aaron	65	“	52
Willing Isaiah	40	“	32
Willing Fanny	140	“	1 12
Willing Mary	190	“	1 52
Weatherly George of G.	60	“	48
Winder Moyer H. on	145	“	1 16
Wilson Samuel	150	“	1 20

DISTRICT NO. 2.

Name	Assessed	Rate	Tax
Adams William on	$420	at 80 cts.	$3 36
Bradshaw Aaron	190	“	1 52
Boyd James	100	“	80
Bluitt Levin (f. n.)	70	“	56
Brumbly Jesse	45	“	36
Brereton Nancy (heirs)	145	“	1 16
Banks Gabriel on	240	“	1 92
Banks Wm.	605 bal.	“	3 81
Chetham John	1275 bal.	“	7 70
Cannon Matthew	475 bal.	“	1 80
Chase Robt. (f. n.)	55	“	44
Cornish Jas. (f. n.)	90	“	72
Dorman Solomon (heirs)	815	“	6 25
Dorman Mary on	425	“	3 40
Dutton Stephen f. n.	85	“	68
Dashiell Miss Mary	190	“	1 52
Duffee John on	135	“	1 08
Hillman Wm. (heirs)	330 bal.	“	64
Heath John B.M. (heirs)	115	“	92
Heath Wm. on	200	“	1 60
Hayman Randall (heirs)	1600	“	12 80
Hayman Miss Sally	60	“	48
Hayman Matthias (f. n.)	65	“	52
Heath Julia Ann on	130	“	1 04
Hitch Adams	180 bal.	“	94
Irving John	85	“	68
Jones Geo. P.	430 bal.	“	2 94
Jones James of Tho.	40	“	32
Jones Mrs. Sarah	55	“	44
Ingersol Richard	195	“	1 56
Jones John W. of Edwd.	230 bal.	“	84
Kibble Rosetta on	955 bal.	“	3 64
Kibble Polly S.	490 bal.	“	1 92
Lankford Saml.	160	“	1 28
Lowes Isabella f. n.	45	“	36
Lowes Robert f. n.	105	“	84
Layfield Jesse	70	“	56
Lankford John	150	“	1 20
Layfield James	245	“	1 96
Morris Joshua	1305	“	10 44
Miller Wm. (heirs)	125	“	1 00
Malone Peter, sen.	85	“	68
Morris Robt. (heirs)	210	“	1 68
Murray Isabella	150	“	1 20
Polk Philip f. n.	155	“	1 24
Puzey John, sen.	480	“	3 84
Pryor Thomas	520	“	4 16
Philips Elisha	115	“	92
Riggin Jno. (heirs)	180	“	1 44
Stanford Constant D.	1025 bal	“	1 70
Stanford Jno (heirs)	215	“	1 82
Stevens Dinah f. n.	120	“	96
Smith James on	260	“	2 08
Taylor Stephen (heirs)	295	“	2 36
Townsend Wm. on	60	“	48
Venables Josiah	50	“	40
Williams Isaac	115	“	92
White Samuel	2685	“	21 48
White Elizabeth	125	“	1 00
Waller Wm. (heirs)	690	“	5 52
Anderson John H.	2050	“	16 40
Bozman Wm. on	105	“	84
Ballard Levin, sen.	1050	“	8 40
Ballard William (heirs)	345	“	2 76
Bosman David on	40	“	32
Dashiell Robt D.	2340	“	18 72
Dorman Geo. sen.	150 bal.	“	70
Duckery William	130	“	1 04
Elzey Adam (heirs	195	“	1 56
Foxwell Gabriel	125	“	1 00
Holbrook Mrs. Peggy	415	“	3 32
Hobbs Rebecca on	195	“	1 56
Jones Robt. of Geo.	185	“	1 48
Jones T. of Wm. (heirs)	325	“	2 60
Jones John heirs D. Q	205	“	1 64
Jones Robt. heirs Monie	410	“	1 28
King John Dr. on	7280	“	[illegible] 24
King Matilda Miss	120	“	96
King Henrietta Miss	120	“	96
Laws John	1720	“	13 76
Leatherbury Robt.	2085	“	16 68
Linton Major	95	“	76
McHenry John, Balt.	935	“	7 48
Roberts Mary Miss	155	“	1 24
Rencher Saml. on	40	“	32
Skinners Thos heirs	115	“	92
Shores Levin, sen.	55	“	44
Waller Geo. W. on	170	“	1 36
Whittingham Saml.	40	“	32
Wilson Leah L. on	5,165 bal	“	19 58
White Jas., Washington	95	“	76
Winsor James on	160	“	1 28
Bounds James	555	“	4 44
Jones Sewell f. n.	50	“	40
Anderson Ann	150	“	1 20
Ballard Clemon	2350 bal	“	8 [illegible]
Carroll Michael B.	255	“	2 40
Carter Jethro (heirs)	160	“	1 28
Coston Henry W. T.	170	“	1 36
Coston Susan & Eliz.	165	“	1 32
Clayton Geo. on	150	“	1 20
Dennis John (heirs)	7905 bal.	“	5 00
Fleming Wm. (heirs)	3470	“	27 76
Gunby John on	110	“	88
Gibbons John, sen.	550	“	4 40
Gibbons John, jr. on	105	“	84
Heath Josiah (heirs)	3540	“	28 32
Harris John of Jno. and others	100	“	80
Jones Charles (heirs)	5100	“	40 80
Jones Thos. M. (heirs)	465 bal	“	1 25
Johnson Thomas on	$125	at 80 cts.	$1 00
King Robt. J. (heirs)	610	“	4 88
King Levin R. (heirs)	360	“	2 84
Leatherbury Sam'l. heirs	90	“	72
Layfield Molly on	255	“	2 04
Long Jesse f. n.	175	“	1 40
Miles Jane f. n.	45	“	36
Millaway Mary (heirs)	175	“	1 [illegible]
Miles Levin D. on	95	“	[illegible]
Miles Matthias	75	“	[illegible]
Maddux Lazarus	335	“	2 [illegible]
Melvin Thos.	50	“	[illegible]
Polk John (heirs)	1455	“	11 [illegible]
Purnell Lemuel (heirs)	840	“	6 [illegible]
Riggin Henry of Jno.	70	“	[illegible]
Revell William on	170	“	1 [illegible]
Riggin Pierce (heirs)	1930	“	15 [illegible]
Riggin John (heirs)	180	“	1 [illegible]
Sasser Mary on	50	“	[illegible]
Stewart John C. heirs	bal.	“	[illegible]
Stevens Miss Maria	135	“	1 [illegible]
Stevens Mary on	310	“	2 [illegible]
Tull Levin	40	“	32
Warwick Wm. R.	1030	“	8 24
Waters Eliz. (heirs)	bal.	“	1 70
Wilson Edward heirs	2325	“	18 60

DISTRICT NO. 3.

Name	Assessed	Rate	Tax
Adams Samuel on	$40	at 80 cts.	$0 32
Beauchamp Elisha	50	”	40
Bradshaw Arabella	165	”	1 32
Bird David	40	”	32
Chelton Fleet C.	810	”	6 48
Cottingham Ths. (heirs)	435	”	3 40
Cottingham Josiah on	365	”	2 92
Curtis Samuel (heirs)	50	”	40
Carver John on	285	”	2 28
Dougherty John	95	”	76
Dorsy Joseph	70	”	56
Dougherty Nathaniel jr.	55	”	44
Dougherty Ann on	215	”	2 12
Dougherty Peter (heirs)	110	”	88
Dyes John, jr. on	95	”	76
Dyes John, sen.	60	”	48
Eskridge Joseph	65	”	52
Holland Thomas	1210	”	9 68
Holland Noah	265	”	2 12
Handy Violet	50	”	40
Handy Wm	bal.	”	2 92
Handy Thos (heirs)	100	”	80
Horsey Nathan	120	”	96
Jones Thomas	1210	“	9 68
Johnson Elijah f. n.	60	”	48
Johnson Elijah of E.	80	”	64
Johnson Jemimah	355	”	2 84
Johnson Mrs. Patty (heirs	100	”	80
Lord Orpha on	410	”	3 28
Lankford George f. n.	85	”	68
Lankford Ann on	120	”	96
Lankford Benj. jr.	55	”	44
Lord Betty	40	”	32
Moore Wm., Executor of Cottingham	845	”	6 76
Maddux Rebecca on	275	”	2 20
Maddux Nelly	30	”	32
Outton Elisha	390	”	3 12
Potter Elijah	65	”	52
Parkr John, sen.	50	”	40
Potter George f. n.	50	”	40
Pool John	75	”	60
Riggen Elisha, sen.	120	”	96
Riggen Mrs. Elizabeth	140	”	1 12
Riggen Nehemiah on	110	”	88
Schoolfield Wm A.	410	”	3 28
Summers Samuel	85	”	68
Stirling Thomas	1265	”	10 12
Stephenson Wm. H.	70	”	56
Tyler Robert f. n.	100	”	80
Thomas John	475	”	3 80
Wilson Ada	170	”	1 36
Wood Isaac	60	”	48
Wood Ezekiel	135	”	1 08
Wilson William	100	”	80
Wood Joseph	40	”	32
Williams Laly	50	”	40
Wood Elizabeth	40	”	32
Adams William H.	165	”	1 32
Adams Amelia	70	”	56
Adams Lazarus	175	”	1 56
Adams Jesse	bal.	”	38
Adams John of Jas.	295	”	2 36
Adams Henry (heirs)	345	”	2 76
Adams Henry of Jacob	200	”	1 60
Adams Sarah on	160	”	1 28
Beauchamp Nathan	410	”	3 28
Beauchamp Ths (heirs	1255	”	10 04
Beauchamp Henry	225	”	1 80
Conner Elijah on	1145	”	9 16
Crosswell Zipporah	815	”	6 52
Curtis Elizabeth	1450	”	11 60
Cox Tatman	630	”	5 04
Daugherty Elijah	100	”	80
Dryden Sarah of Isaac	520	”	4 16
Dakes Daniel	1690	”	13 52
Dakes George	85	”	68
Dakes Stephen	315	”	2 52
Evans Francis	155	”	1 24
Evans Sarah	160	”	1 28
Evans Zachariah	40	”	32
Furniss William	120	”	96
Furniss Margaret	90	”	72
Gibbons Hetty	955	”	7 64
Hall John M.	410	”	3 28
Hall Hetty	210	”	1 68
Handy Maria	150	”	1 20
Hall Francess	400	”	3 20
Handy Levin	bal.	”	30
Haworth Charles	55	”	44
Hearn Edward	90	”	72
Hall John, capt of Balt.	120	”	96
King John W. on	350	”	2 80
Kellom Henry	125	”	1 00
Maddux Daniel	290	”	2 32
Marshall Robt. N. heirs	790	”	6 32
Mathias George on	85	”	68
Milligan Eli Wesley	45	”	36
Moore Henry	225	”	1 80
Marshall Adrian	85	”	68
Milligan Henry & Chas	70	”	56
McGrath Wm.	70	”	56
Milbourn James, heirs	1260	”	10 08
Milbourn Hannah on	195	”	1 56
Marshall Mrs Elizabeth	185	”	1 48
Parks Zebulon	60	”	48
Parks Charles	300	”	2 40
Parks William	685	”	5 48
Powel Matilda	110	”	88
Powel George W	1290	”	10 32
Powel Levin	bal.	”	88
Powel Jesse, heirs	60	”	48
Revell David	65	”	52
Riggin John, sen.	95	”	76
Revell Curtis	85	”	68
Riggin Mrs. Ann, widow of Pierce	225	”	1 80
Sudler Thos. S.	bal.	”	9 12
Smith William of S.	210	”	1 68
Smith Levin	165	”	1 32
Turpin John U.	4070	”	32 54
Turpin Wm. heirs	895	”	7 16
Tilghman Wm. heirs	365	”	2 92
Townsend Gilbert	100	”	80
Waters Wm. of Wm.	120	”	96
Waters Sarah	370	”	2 96
Warwick Levin	40	”	32

JOSHUA BRATTAN,
Collector for 1828.

… following list of balances, for county charges, has been re… o me by my deputies as yet unpaid—and *NOTICE* is hereby … hat unless the same shall be paid with interest, on or before … day of December next, I shall apply to the Commissioners of … , for an order to sell the property upon which the charges … d, for the payment of the taxes due.

ROBT. STEWART, Collector of S. C for 1825, '26 & '27.

… District.

… Bounds	$1 01
… erly	5 67
… aroon	2 91
… uell	5 75
	1 77
… Graham	1 69
… s	4 98
… ohnson	5 42
… ols	2 20
… nson B.C.	1 70
… Tilghman	2 17
… omas	4 88
… les	2 25
… sor	1 34

… District.

	$6 93
… en	3 28
… ams	1 90
	3 79
… s	1 52
… of S.	1 76
… ilton	2 00
… n	4 20
	2 43
… ly	1 10
… ton	2 20
… is	13 50
	1 32
… r	3 69
	3 94
	2 25
… oon's hrs.	9 68
	1 47
… m	2 09
… an, sen.	3 65

Wm. Duckery	3 17
Mary Dashiell	1 68
John Erie, Virginia	1 12
James Furrow	3 34
Sally Furrow	1 55
Aaron Foxwell's heirs	1 84
John Gibbons, sen.	11 56
James Harris	2 94
Wilson Hunt	2 07
Josi. W. S. Heath	6 60
J. B. M. Heath	1 72
Josiah Hubble, Balt.	2 81
Rebecca Hobbs	4 75
Elijah Hitch	1 28
Ann Horsey	2 64
Nicholas Jones	3 25
Wm. Jones's heirs, W. c.	1 76
Richard Ingersol	7 24
Geo. W. Jackson's hrs.	4 17
Thomas Johnson	3 04
Jesse Long, f. n.	4 25
Robt. Lafield, W. city	5 71
George Latchem	1 32
Saml. Leatherbury's hrs.	2 20
Isabella Lowes	1 10
Jesse Lafield	1 71
James Miles f. n.	1 10
Mat. Miles of Geo.	1 62
Leo D Miles	2 31
Isaac C. Mitchell's hrs.	27 34
David Malone	2 04
Isabella Murray	3 64
Peter Malone	1 32
Jesse Purnell	2 32
Thos Prior	12 64
Alexander Prior	1 58
Ben. Polk, W. city	3 40

Parker Puzey	2 92
Philip Polk	2 39
Elisha Philips	2 80
Leo Reece	1 10
Wm. Revill	4 13
John Riggin's heirs	2 79
Loudy Riggin	3 51
Mary Roberts	3 73
James Sampson	5 95
John Swift	1 63
Mary Sasser	1 21
Richard Sampson	3 10
Dinah Stevens	2 92
Jas Stevens	5 34
Isaac Stevens	1 24
Thomas Skinner's heirs	1 79
Wm Stevens	1 24
Maria Shreeves	3 28
Elij. A Taylor	1 19
John Wrotten	5 81
Ed Waters	14 92
Frs. White	2 20
Samuel Whittingham	2 16
Geo. W. Waller of W.	4 15

Lower District.

Elijah Boston	10 02
W. Cottingham's heirs	3 41
Samuel Curtis's heirs	1 22
Isaac Dixon	11 00
Noah Holland	6 44
Thos. Handy's heirs	2 43
Patty Johnson's heirs	2 69
Wm. McGrath	1 71
Elisha Potter	1 79
Samuel Summers	1 32
Gilbert Townsend	1 93

THE CORNUCOPIÆ.

"Blending the useful with the sweet."

SELECTED.

TO MY COUSIN.

No, Cousin, no,—each gentle word
Of thine is unforgotten yet,
That sweet low voice in boyhood heard,
E'en manhood's pride may not forget.
I do not tell thee this to flatter
Thy vain young heart with words of passion,
For love has grown a playful matter,
And sentiment is out of fashion.
The world has given a different tone
To feelings which it could not bridle;
And manhood would disdain to own
The worship of its earliest idol.

Nay, cousin,—it is idle now
To linger on the past, or cherish
A thought of that unmeaning vow,
Whose very nature was to perish.
For many months we have not met—
And yet they say thy mood is cheerful,
They say thy cheek is rosy yet,
And that thine eye is seldom tearful:
That in the gay and crowded hall
The mazes of thy dance are lightest—
Thy voice the freest of them all,
The glances of thy eye the brightest.
That broken-hearted lovers yet
Are thronging round thee by the dozen—
That thou art still a gay coquette—
And is it so, my gentle cousin?

I hope it is—for thou art one
Unfitted for a weary trial,
A thing to perish when the sun
Is shrouded from thy spirit's dial!
Yet what of this? Thou art not sighing
Of slighted love to flower and tree,
And little dost thou think of dying
For such a worthless thing as me.
Yet, cousin! those were pleasant times,
When we were in the moonlight straying,
With hearts as idle as the rhymes
With which my careless pen is playing.
'Twas pleasant to behold thee lift
Thy bright eyes to the blue sky o'er us,
With brow as fair as mountain drift,
When polished by the wings of Boreas.
'Twas beautiful to hear thee tell
Of bowers in fancy's dreamy vision,
When faithful hearts might cherish well,
The holy things of Love's Elysium.

Cousin!—those days have vanished now,
And love's mild glance would ill befit
The darker lip and haughtier brow,
With anguish and ambition writ.
I blame thee not that thou has lent
The blessings of thy love to others,
Altho' my love was never meant
To be but as a friend or brother's.
But time has worked a change—perhaps
The better for a heart like mine,
And though it may at times relapse
And worship at its olden shrine,
Yet, Coz, it were an idle thing
Of other days and loves to speak;
And idle were thy hopes to bring
A tear on manhood's bearded cheek.

Farewell, sweet cousin—thou art young,
And wealth, and mirth and love surround [thee:
And I—a wreck of being—flung
[illegible], on a sea that darkens round me.
Forget—forgive the dreamy part
That you and I have acted o'er,
Go—kindle in another heart
The flame that burns in mine no more.
When married—for acquaintance sake—
Good cousin, I'm sure thou'lt do it—
Just send a piece of bridal cake,
And I will write a sonnet to it. W.

From the Journal of Law.

LAST WILLS.

There exists in the minds of many people—otherwise well disposed—a singular and unaccountable objection to the disposition of their property by will. In some it appears to be the influence of an idle superstition as the harbinger of their own death. An idea certainly likely to be realized, if deferred until effected by violent illness. In these circumstances, the mere agitation arising from a sense of neglected duty, in the exertion of repairing it, may very naturally involve dangerous results. But he must be of a very weak mind, who supposes that disposition of property in one instrument is more likely to anticipate his hour, than a sale of it in another.

To make a will is in the case of most men a matter of positive duty. And as such Wesley frequently enforced it upon his hearers. It is said that on one occasion he so wrought upon the conscience of one of his congregation, that he went home with a resolution instantly to repair his neglect. And the excitement of his feelings operated so powerfully upon him, then being in a weak state of health, that death overtook him before he had accomplished his purposes.

That the making of a last will is a religious duty, no one of course, can uphold; but that it may become a duty, and that its neglect may be in the highest degree criminal, are considerations which deeply affect every man. Indeed we can conceive of very few cases in which a man's duty in life can be regarded as fulfilled, if this be neglected. The cases of a father, a widower with only one child, and a moderate fortune, may seem to be that in which a testamentary disposition, or limitation of the property, is useless, and yet it may be a question whether the habits, sex, disposition, and qualities of the offspring, do not render such disposal as may secure him from probable evils an obligation incumbent on the parent.

Few men can make their own wills, and perhaps none ought to attempt it without reference to counsel, even in cases where there are no complicated bequests, and where the testator understands his own intentions, a to execution which can be known only to a professional man. Sir W. Blackstone, we believe, recommends to medical and clerical persons, the instruction of themselves in the draughting of wills, so that when *in extremis* the dying person may not really be *inops concilii.*

It is a great mistake to suppose that it is an advantage to professional men that they should be employed to make wills. As a matter of compensation, it is of small consideration. As a matter of labor and concoction, frequently of great difficulty. Few disputes grow out of wills drawn up by lawyers.—Few quarrels indeed ever occur after application to a lawyer of any respectability in the first instance for advice; but in general men work themselves into a dispute, and when interest, self-love, and the pride of opinion are fully excited on both sides lawyers are sought rather as means of gratifying malevolence, than of alleviating irritation.

From the N. Y. Gazette.

GREAT SALE.

The sale of "thorough bred horses, Durham short horned cattle, and improved Bakewell, or New Leicester English sheep," took place on Monday last, at the farm of Charles H Hall, Esq. at Harlæim, and was well attended. The auctioneer was Mr. Muttern. The following are the sums at which the animals sold:

The noted running mare Lady Lightfoot, in foal by American Eclipse, 1475 dollars.—Alarm, a brown imported mare, by Thunderbolt, dam Tadera, in foal by Barefoot, 650 Gazelle, by Bussorah, dam Hyacinth, six years old, in foal by Barefoot, 380. Knot, a sorrel 6 years old, by Belfounder, out of Cinnamon, 110. Lady Mary, 10 years old, by Bussorah, out of Maria, 425. A brown colt, 6 months old by American Eclipse, out of Lady Lightfoot, 850. Lightning, one year old, a brown filley, by Am. Eclipse, out of Alarm, 406. A brown filley, 6 months old, by Eclipse Lightfoot, out of Alarm, 200.—Ranger, 2 years old, a dary bay, by Bussorah, out of Alarm, 500. A sorrel filley, by Eclipse Lightfoot, out of Knot, 60. Constellation, 5 years old dark sorrel, by American Eclipse, out of Olivia, 675. Bald Eagle, 5 years old, by Am. Eclipse, out of Lightfoot, 500.

Durham Cattle.—Regent, an imported bull, 8 years old, by Regent, out of Favorite, 300 dollars. Patroon, 3 years old, by Champion, out of Flora, 200. Blanche, a white cow, a great milker, sent from England by Admiral Coffin, 90. Flora, an imported cow, and thorough bred, 150 Prince, 4 years old, got in England, by Fitz Favorite, out of Princess, 210 Snow Drop, by Favorite, out of Blanche, 170 Lily, 4 years old, by Regent, out of Blanche, 250 Young Lily, 1 year old, by Albion, out of Flora, 100. Young Snow Drop, by Regent, out of Snow Drop 250 Young Princess 1 year old, 90, Leo[illegible]ardess, 1 year old, by Regent, 45 — Gardiner, 1 year old, by Young Regent, 90 Magnolia, 2 years old, by Regent, out of Blanche 150. A heifer calf, by Young Regent out of Magnolia, 90. A bull calf by Regent, out of Blanche, 50. A red heifer calf, by Patroon, out of a cow by Comet, 45. A white bull calf by Young Regent, out of Young Snow Drop, 75. A bull calf by the same, 75. Two do. by Patroon, 75. One do. 25. One do 20. A red cow by Comet, 50.—Young Susan, 2 years old, by Regent, 130. A heifer, 1 year old, by Regent and Susan, 140. A yearling heifer by Regent, 45. A do. by do. 40.

New Leicester or improved Bakewell sheep—An imported ram, of large size and fine form, 95 dollars. An imported ewe, remarkably fine 90. A ram the produce of the preceding, 95. Twenty-seven yearlings and lambs, of the present year and of the above blood, from 14 to 25 each.

All the animals were in good health and warranted, as stated, pure in blood.

Total amount of sales, about 11,000 dollars

The sale was attended by a large body of persons of the first respectability, from all parts of the country.

One of the richest mines yet descovered, has been found on the land of Mr. Elrod, a most respectable citizen of Hall county, who lives 7 or 8 miles from Gainesville.—By accounts, this gold mine is indeed a treasure. On the 21st inst. 7 hands made at this mine 205 pennyweights of pure gold, equal to about $180, or $26 to the hand per day—the next day they got about 8 dollars to the hand. This is what is called a ridge mine. The surface is almost covered with rock, all of which contains gold in greater or less quantities, and which is obtained by breaking or pounding the rock. Our informant states that the information he gives us may be relied on as entirely correct.

Milledgeville Recorder.

Among the visitors at the seat of Government at this time, is the Hon. *Thomas A. Stayner*, of Quebec, Deputy Postmaster General for British North America. We understand that his visit is of an official character to the Postmaster General of the United States, with the view of facilitating the inter communication between the two countries.—*U. S. Tel.*

Extract of a Letter dated
Washington, 9th Oct.

"One of the packets which arrived last at the port of N. York, brought the agreeable intelligence, that the Government of Portugal had resolved to satisfy the claim of the owners of the Ospray of Salem captured 7 or 8 years since, or rather deprived forcibly of her cargo, the captors giving bills on the Portuguese Government. The satisfaction amounts to $25,000 to be paid in annual instalments of $5000. This perhaps

NOTICE.

October 19th, 1830.

Several of the creditors of John Waters, deceased, having called on me to pay their claims against him, and having consented to appropriate three hundred dollars for that purpose, and having myself applied forty-five dollars and eighty-seven cents and one half cent therefor, I have placed two hundred and fifty-four dollars and twelve cents and one half cent in the hands of Littleton P. Dennis, to be thereto applied—All the creditors of the said John Waters are hereby notified on or before the 19th of November next to present their claims authenticated with the proper vouchers to said Littleton P Dennis, who immediately after said day will distribute the said sum among them according to their respective dividends thereout.

FRANCIS WATERS, by
Littleton P. Dennis, his Agent.

Oct. 26, 1830.

State of Maryland,sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

October 12, 1830.

§§SEAL§§ ON application of Betsy K. Handy and William W. Handy, Executors of William Handy, sen. late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess Anne.

True copy. Test.
JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills
for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,
Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers, of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Handy, sen. late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the 13th of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 12th day of October, A. D. 1830.

BETSY K. HANDY, and
WILLIAM W. HANDY.
Executors of Wm. Handy, sen. dec'd.

Oct. 26, 1830.

State of Maryland,sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

Oct. 19th, 1830.

§§SEAL§§ *On application of John Leatherbury, Administrator of George Jones of Robt late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess-Anne.*

True copy, Test.
JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills
for Somerset county

In compliance with the abov Order,
Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of George Jones of Robt., late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the thirteenth day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 19th day of October A. D 1830.

JOHN LEATHERBURY, Adm'r.
of G. Jones of Robt. dec'd.

All persons indebted to the estate of said George Jones of Robt. are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the Administrator.

Oct. 26, 1830.

State of Maryland,sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

October 12th, 1830.

§§SEAL§§ ON application of William W. Handy, Administrator of Priscilla Dashiell, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test
JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills
for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,
Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Priscilla Dashiell, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 13th of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of October, A. D. 1830.

WILLIAM W. HANDY, Adm'r.
of P. Dashiell, dec'd.

Oct. 26, 1830.

NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the Poor of Somerset County will meet on Friday the 5th of November next, when a PHYSICIAN will be chosen to serve during the year 1831. Applicants will please state, in writing, to some member of the Board of Trustees, on or before that day, the terms on which they are willing to serve.

NEW STORE.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he has resumed the Mercantile Business, in *Salisbury*, at his old stand, under the firm of

GEO. TODD & Co.

He has a General Assortment of
Seasonable Goods,

which he offers, on at least as moderate terms as any person in the place. He returns thanks to his former friends and customers, for their past encouragement; and he solicits a renewal of their kindness as dealers.

GEO. TODD.

Oct. 26, 1830.

Public Sale,

Of the Personal Estate of Elijah Christopher, dec'd.

(Negroes and legacies excepted.)

THE subscriber will offer at public sale on Wednesday the 10th of next November, (if not fair the next fair day,) at the late residence of said deceased, near Quantico, the following personal property, to wit:

Oak Wood on the river side,
A Crop of Corn and Fodder, Stock of all descriptions, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and a variety of other articles,
too numerous for detail.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. when the terms of sale will be made known. The sale will continue from day to day till all the property is sold

BELITHA CHRISTOPHER,
Adm. of E. Christopher, dec'd.

Oct. 26, 1830.

FOR SALE,

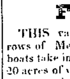
THE SCHOONER REMEDY, burthen 53 tons, three years old, clear of worm, in good condition, will carry about 1600 bushels of grain, and is calculated for West India trade. For terms apply to

ARNOLD E. JONES,
WM. C. E. JONES.

Oct. 19, 1830.

FISHING ISLAND
FOR SALE.

THIS valuable property lies in the Narrows of Menokin River, where all oyster boats take in their cargoes There are about 20 acres of very productive upland, together with 400 acres marsh. The improvements consist of two small tenements, which have rented for 40 years past at $60 per annum. It is thought that there is no situation in Somerset county better adapted for a grocery store in connexion with the oyster business, which bids fair to be one of the most profitable branches of industry in our county—More need not be said, as those desirous of purchasing will inspect the premises. For terms apply to



J. C. WILSON.

Oct. 19, 1830.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of Clement Stanford, against Charles Venables, I have heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit: one negro boy named Sandy, one brown horse, one yoke of oxen, a tract of land called Western Fields containing 544 acres more or less, as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said Charles Venables, and I hereby give notice that on Tuesday the 2nd day of November next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock P. M at the Court House door, in the town of Princess-Anne, I will expose to public sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash, all the right title and estate of the said Chales Venables to the above named property, to satisfy the above name writ with officers fees due for the years 1829 and '30.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

Oct. 12, 1830.

TWO HUNDRED
DOLLARS

WILL be given for the apprehension of the following negroes belonging to the heirs of Geo. D. Atkinson who ran away on the 5th of the present month. George, who calls himself Geo. Washington is of a dark chestnut color, about 35 years of age, is 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has a good countenance and very mannerly when spoken to, is very ingenious and can use tools very well, took with him a variety of good clothing and of a good quality. Nanny his wife, is a dark mulatto about 30 years of age, rather slender made, is 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high. She has been brought up as a house servant is remarkably neat in her appearance and dress. She also took with her a quantity of good clothing. Also their two male children. Charles 4 years old, and Henry 18 months old, both very likely. They will, no doubt, endeavor to get to Philadelphia, as George has a brother living there, he was raised about Snow Hill, Md. and has a brother living there. I will give 150 dollars for George and fifty dollars for Nanny and her children, delivered to me either in Salisbury or Princess Anne, Md.

ROBERT STEWART,

June 20th, 1830. near White Haven, Md.

N. B. There is some suspicion that the above negroes have gone to Washington, D. C.

JOB PRINTING;

SUCH AS

Handbills, Cards, Blanks,
PAMPHLETS, &c.

Thankfully received and neatly printed on

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exp[onas] issued out of Somerset county cour[t and] to me directed, at the suit of James Samp[son] use of White, Selby & Co. princ[ipal] and use of Jacob Morris against John M[or]ris of Worcester county, I have heret[ofore] taken in execution the following prop[erty,] to wit: one house and lot, known by the name of Maiden's Choice, containing 24 acres more or less, lying in Somerset county, which I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above writ and costs, at the Court-House door in Princess-Anne, on Tuesday the 16th of November next, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

Oct. 26, 1830.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exp[onas] issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of the State of Maryland for the use of Severn Teackle for the use of John C. Wilson, jr. and Littleton J. Dennis against William S. Dashiell, James W. Dashiell and George Dashiell of Wm I have heretofore seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: all of the said George Dashiell of Wm.'s right to the following parcels or tracts of land—a tract of land called Meech's Hope, a tract of land called Ditch & Rich Swamp, a tract of land called Come-by-Chance, and a tract of land known by the name Cant-get-no-more, all containing 143 acres, more or less, and will be sold at the Court-House door on Tuesday the 16th of November next, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock P. M. to satisfy the aforesaid claim, costs, &c.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

Oct. 26, 1830.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Ex[ponas] issued out of Somerset county cour[t] to me directed in favor of John Morris of Alexander Kibble use of Andrew [...] against Joshua Morris, George Jones [...] Levin W. Ballard and Robert Jones of [...] I have heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit: one tract of [land] called Security, containing 262 5-8 [acres] more or less; also part of a tract of [land] called Stephens' Conquest, containing [...] acres, more or less, the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said Joshua Morris, and I hereby give notice that on Tue[sday] the 2nd of November next between the [hours] of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M. at the Court[-House] door in the town of Princess-Anne, I [will] expose to public sale all the right and [inter]est of said Joshua Morris in and to the above mentioned property to satisfy the said writ with cost and interest due thereon together with county levy due for the 1828, and officers' fees due for the 1828, 1829 and 1830.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, S[hff.]

Oct. 12.

Constable's Sale

BY virtue of a writs of Fieri F[acias] issued by Theodore G. Dashiell [...] and to me directed at the suit of T[...] Robertson against Stephen Sudler, [...] I have seized and taken in execution [the fol]lowing property of the said Stephen [...] a negro woman named Milkey, [and I] shall offer for sale at the Court [House] door, in Princess-Anne, on the 2nd [of] November, between the hours of 1 [and 4 o']clock P. M. to the highest and best [bidder] for cash, to satisfy the above claim, interest and costs and the additional [...] thereon.

DANIEL BENSON, C[onstable.]

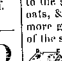
October 12, 1830.

FOR SALE.

THAT VALUABLE FARM Ca[lled]

WORKINGTON

Better known as the residence of [the late] Col Geo. W. Jackson This Farm [contains] about 1250 acres, one half of which [is clear]ed. It is situated in Somerset county, 8 miles from Princess Anne, on [...] a branch of Menokin River, and [has navigab]le water for batteaux within 50 [yards of the] dwelling. The arable land is [well adapted] to the growth of clover, Indian corn, oats, &c. and it is believed this farm [contains] more good wheat soil, than any [other farm] of the same size in this part of the Eastern Shore. The improvements consist of a spacious and comfortable dwelling and good out [houses.] further description is [deemed un]necessary, as it is presumed that [those] disposed to purchase will view [it.] Possession can be given on the [1st of] January next. The terms will be accommodating. Those who may [wish] to purchase will please apply to [the sub]scriber.



H. P. C. WI[LSON,]
Executor of John C. Wi[lson.]

Somerset county, Aug. 24, 1830.

THE STEAM BO[AT]
MARYLAN[D]

HAS commenced the Se[ason, and will] pursue her Routes in the follow[ing manner:] Leave Easton every Wednesd[ay and Satur]day morning, and thence to An[napolis, and] thence to Baltimore, where she w[ill arrive in] the evening.

Leave Baltimore, from the T[obacco In]spection Warehouse wharf, ev[ery Tuesday] and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, [and pro]ceed to Annapolis, and thence to [Cambridge,] if there should be any person on [board for] that place, and thence to Easton, [or directly] to Easton, if no passenger for Ca[mbridge.]

She will leave Baltimore ev[ery Monday] morning at 6 o'clock for Chest[ertown, call]ing at the Company's wharf o[n Corsica] Creek; and return from Che[stertown to] Baltimore the same day calling a[t the wharf] on Corsica Creek.

All baggage and Packages to [be at the] risk of the owners.

LEMUEL G. T[AYLOR,]

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

[VO]L. IV. TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 9, 1830. NO. 32.

HUMOROUS.

[SELECTED.]

[T]RAVELS OF AN IRISHMAN IN AMERICA.

[...] a boy I was given to a wandering [...] before I was twelve years old I aban[doned m]y parents and went in pursuit of ad[venture]. Nothing afforded me pleasure but [...] so I could not confine myself long in [...]e.

[...] heard of the freedom and happiness [of Amer]ica; had been told that the poor [th]ere get rich, the humble be dis[tinguish]ed, the low born powerful, and the [...]ise. By the powers, said I, as I [was ga]zing on the faint image of a depart[ing ...]l, which bore some of my relatives [...]nd of blessedness, the first chance [...] my fortune in this earthly paradise. [...]I might for I had neither land, chat[tels, go]ods nor character in Ireland, and [...] these who have tried it know what [an I]rishman suffers in his native land.—[...] I had a strong constitution, firm [...]and a merry heart.

[...]nger is put to it when he wants a [...] across the Atlantic. I mean to a [stra]nger, for if he but jingle money e[nough, w]hole ships are at his service. But [I w]as determined to go at all hazards, [...] myself to a captain for six months, [to perfo]rm any duty that he might require; [...] well I suffered for my honesty; he [...] me in cleansing the ship, washing [...] sailors, and cooking. Now, you see [...], said I to myself, they make a dog [...] By the powers, in truth they did; for [...] in straw, and fed on bones and crusts [...] had patience, and the moment we [...] having served only six weeks, I e[scaped fr]om the ship, first providing myself [...]lly with clothing and loose cash from [...]rs of my messmates. My conscience [...] me, for I was in want and they had [...]; but an Irishman on land, going [...] friends or means, is not very punc[tilious.] We dropped anchor at Boston—oh, [my] poor heart leaped! Now, by the [...] my ancestors, said I, but I will eat [...] happy—I will revel. Going up from [the wha]rf into the town, I was attracted by [...] of a mug and glasses painted on a [...]d over the door. Now, by my faith, [I] will taste of the honey and wine of [...]l of contentment, so entering with [e]agerness, who should I see but my [frie]nd Neil O'Flegan; a better soul and [...] heart never lived; but Neil had ab[...] from old Ireland on suspicion of po[...]ling, and did not wish to know an [acq]uaintance. 'Oh! blood and zounds,' [...] leaping over the square box, behind [...] he was sitting, 'lad, give me your [...]d heart, a better heart never beat.' [Ne]il was silent. 'Now,' said I, 'man, [...]ear that I will tell any one living, but [...] that you stole potatoes.' 'Will you [...] my honest darling?' said Neil. 'Or [...] be d——d,' replied I. 'Then I am [...]ney,' returned my friend. [...] Irishmen when they meet in good [...]ip in a strange land, are the happi[e]st generous, candid and communica[tive pe]ople imaginable. They talk over old [...]ld friends, future prospects and pre[sent mi]sfortunes. Nothing helps their inter[course] however, so much as good ale. But [I was] somewhat thunderstruck at the ap[pearan]ce of my friend. From a spare, well [...] youth, he had grown to the size of a [...]. His face, which was once fair and [...], seemed as round and as fiery as the [m]oon when seen through the mist of [...]; his eyes might have been taken for [the wi]ndows of a furnace, and his nose [s]eemed almost in a blaze, was a hea[vy...]d weight.

[...] must not call me Neil O'Flegan,' [...]. 'Faith and what must I call you?' [sai]d I. 'Patrick O'Megan.' 'Now, by my [...] you wish to play a trick on me; was [you]r name Neil O'Flegan when you left [...], and why need ye be ashamed of it?' [...] so,' replied my friend, 'but I have [...] in sundry towns and villages in this [...] freedom, and never failed to make [...]nd be imposed upon in every one; so [I] was obliged to go away to get jus[tice...] always changed my name and then [they co]uld not find me to trouble me, for I[...] are so thick in this country, and all [...]h alike, that I only wanted the start [...]ght to escape from any thing.' 'Oh, [...]nd, my darling, I had as lieve call [O']Megan as O'Flegan, or O'Devil as ei[ther; t]he odds of a name is nothing when a [m]an do an act of justice by it.'

[...]orcle,' said my friend, first emptying [a ta]nkard of small beer, 'this is not the a[bode of] peace, plenty and ease we were [led] to believe. No, it is the dwelling place [of ...]ting, craftiness and difficulty. You [w]ork and be cheated, and find that it [is] enough in all faith to live. Now most [...]ers are deluded with the opinion that [...]e to be borne on the wings of the [...] listen to unbroken music, rest on [...]nd dwell in smiles. How dissatisfied, [...]e, are they when they witness the [...]d are compelled to labor and steal, [...]onest and suffer! But Irishmen want [...]ttle; a cup of small beer, a suit of [...] and lightning, a staff and good [...]s all. But O'Corcle,' continued he, [...]are not careful, you will be always [...] into mistakes and difficulties. These [...]ns have a thousand opinions that [...]er heard of, and for that very reason [...]ll go to war with you. Hold your [...] laugh when you please, and be sure [...] the strong side.'

[...] my friend to wander over the town, [...]ing a little drunk, did not return un[til n]ext evening, when to my surprise I [...]he shop deserted and O'Flegan off.—[Nei]ghbors informed me that necessity [h]ad put him in motion. I bethought [...]he example set me, so laying sly [...], a nice wallet of clothing I bid fare[...]

The night came on—I descried a small building, and moving up found a sign, *'Apples and Ale,'* so in I rushed. As good luck would have it, another of my lusty countrymen was barkeeper. I found also a large crowd of people. 'How!' cried one, 'for Jackson! I would as soon have every limb in my bones broke as to see him President—where are his merits or talents? He is a dangerous man. As for Adams, who does not love and respect him? The well taught politician, the diplomatist, the scholar, and the gentleman.' This speaker seemed a little knowing; he was called *major* too, and I paid him my best respects. 'Your honor an please you, who may be this Jackson and Adams?' 'They are candidates for President.' 'An please you, what is the President?' 'Why, he is the Chief Magistrate of the nation, has money, power and fame at his disposal.' At this a low, inquisitive, square shouldered fellow demanded who I was for? 'By my soul,' said I, 'and if that is the truth, I am for myself, and who would not be?' They all laughed at my folly for a smart joke, and gave me a dram, and surely I did not refuse. But said the neat gentleman, 'if you could make the President, who should be he?' I had ascertained that Jackson sprang from Irish parentage, so I clamored for him.

Now, by my soul I was innocent, but the people in Massachusetts were so deranged and infatuated about the presidency, and so devoted to Adams, that they despised, opposed and injured any man that was against him. They would not let me have another drop of spirits, but ordered me from the house, and branded me *tory*. 'Blood and zounds,' cried I, 'what does this mean? Now hang me head and toe, if I know or care any thing about Jackson, Adams, or the Presidency, and to be thus buffeted and set adrift, is provoking. But what comes next? Shall I lie on the cold ground and starve all night?' As my fortune blessed me, I saw an other house not far distant, so in I stepped. It was a private house, and the lady appeared kind and polite. Telling her I was for Adams, I begged to lodge there. 'Yes, sir, you can stay all night,' and I soon fell, heart, hand and tooth, to a savory meal which she prepared. 'By my soul,' said I, 'madam, but you are the kindest lady the world over—once for all I declare for the America[ns], that they are hospitable and social—they will break a man's head and take good care of him until it is mended, tear the skin from his shoulders and yet give him money and food. This seems strange but I vouch for its truth. I had not been long in the house before the square built citizen entered and looked at me cooly in the face.—'Now, by my soul, fellow traveller,' said I, 'I am as little for Jackson as you: Adams is my man.' 'Is it so? then you are right, wife, let us have the spirit; the stranger is welcome.'

What! thought I, are the Americans so deranged, so warmly and vainly addicted to governing their social feelings and conduct by political views, that they hate or love, serve or injure, just as one coincides or differs. I will take advantage of this national prejudice. I will forever be for Adams. Indeed I began to be so in good faith. They attributed to him every virtue. As for Jackson, he was represented as an arbitrary military chieftain. Every thing bore the name of Adams. There was the Adams hotel, the Adams printing office, the Adams committee The women clamored in his favor, and the boys fought for him. I could not travel a mile without meeting some chubby faced child called John Adams. I had respected St. Patrick in my own country, but now, thought I, he is a shadow by the side of the Adams. 'By the powers,' said I, 'I will be for Adams till my death.' I bought a piece of ribbon on which was stamped *Adams*, and stuck it in my hat; and as I passed a grog shop would bellow, huzza for Adams and America. It was sure to get me friends, good fare, and a night's lodging. Onwards I travelled, the Lord knows what States over, until I reached Pennsylvania. Here I thought there was a change in feelings and affairs.—I had not gone far before I espied a grog shop—'huzza for Adams,' said I. 'Seize him, beat him.' 'Stop, stop,' cried I.—'How are you all?' 'For Jackson, to be sure—he is the honest man, the brave soldier, the stern politician, the virtuous citizen, we owe him honor, power and wealth. As for Adams, he is a political gambler, a knave; he cheated the people, opposed their will, and so long as he is President, our liberty is flown.'—'Blood and zounds, but I am a Jackson man,' replied I. I tore Adams from my hat, stuck Gen. Jackson on, and now hallooed 'huzza for Gen. Jackson.'

If a jolly foreigner accords with the feelings and prejudices of these Americans, they love and cherish him. I had not a farthing, but I lived plentifully on the credit of my love for Jackson. If I called at a house and said, 'can an old friend of Jackson stay all night?' the doors flew wide open, and I entered as free as the master of the castle So long as I was for Jackson. I preserved my bones, conscience and comfort, but who can foresee his destiny? I pursued my journey, and at length entered the State of Kentucky. Oh! 'land of strong drink, daggers, race horses, grog shops and candidates; would I had never seen you! I came sound, healthy, and happy; I departed bruised, disordered and miserable. Some how I had a strange presage of danger—the people looked furious, talked loud, rode fast, swore and disputed. This one called himself alligator, that steam boat that sea serpent, that tiger. One would be called half horse, half alligator, and the other part snapping turtle. I had heard the Pennsylvanians abuse and denounce one Clay in connexion with Adams, so, coming in sight of a tavern where I found a collection of men, horses, wagons, dogs and hogs I joined the motley crew. The house was in uproar and commotion—'Old court, new court, Desha, Beauchamp, hemp, tobacco, Adams, Clay, Jackson,' were heard at the same instant I quietly and peaceably [...] to insinuate myself into the favor of the people, I bellowed out 'Huzza for Jackson, damn Adams and Clay.' 'Kill him, pluck out his eyes, bite off his nose,' reverberated through the house. They lifted clubs, drew Spanish dirks, and in less than a minute I was bruised, mangled and helpless. They ran over me, threw my knapsack out of the door, and said I should be hung. 'Spare me, spare me, fellow-citizens, for I am a poor devil, and will do as you please.' 'Will you vote for Adams and Clay?' 'Yes, yes, yes,' 'Give him some grog, tie up his wounds and ask his pardon.' So soon as I could travel, I started and hallooed 'Huzza for Clay and Adams.'

But in this land of opposition and uncertainty, who can be always on the safe side? Resolved to fluctuate with the tide, I would fain have learned where a new change would begin, but I could not. Before I was aware I entered Tennessee.—'Huzza for Clay and Adams,' still cried I. Luckless man, doomed to difficulties and wounds. I was again attacked, overrun, and despised.

But now I am in Louisville, I am once more for Clay, continually drinking his health and wishing him success and long life. Here I have determined to stay—to procure a small house, set up a grog shop, and call it the Clay grog shop. I will fight for Clay, curse Old Hickory, and I am sure to succeed. Nothing can resist me—devoted to Clay, I can beat down all opposition.

PATRICK O'CORCLE.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 00 *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months.

Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance.*

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year.*

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage, to be paid by the subscribers.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

Persons advertising must limit the time of insertion, otherwise the advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

State of Maryland,sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

October 12th, 1830.

§§SEAL§§ ON application [of William W. Handy, Administrator of Priscilla Dashiell, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test
JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills
for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,
Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Priscilla Dashiell, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 13th of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of October, A. D. 1830.

WILLIAM W. HANDY, Adm'r.
of P. Dashiell, dec'd.

Oct. 26, 1830.

State of Maryland,sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

October 12, 1830.

§§SEAL§§ ON application of Betsy K. Handy and William W. Handy, Executors of William Handy, sen. late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess Anne.

True copy. Test.
JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills
for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,
Notice is hereby given,

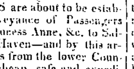
That the subscribers, of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Handy, sen. late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the 13th of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 12th day of October, A. D 1830.

BETSY K HANDY, and
WILLIAM W HANDY.
Executors of Wm. Handy, sen. dec'd

Oct. 26, 1830.

NOTICE.

The Public are respectfully informed that THE ELEGANT STEAM BOAT



PATUXENT,

Capt. GEO. WEEMS,

Has commenced, and is now running, on her regular route between

Baltimore and Salisbury & White-Haven, on the Wicomico River.

She will leave Baltimore every MONDAY EVENING at 5 o'clock, during the season, and arrive at White-Haven, at an early hour on Tuesday morning—which place she will leave at 9 o'clock the same Morning, and proceed up to Salisbury: *Returning*, she will leave Salisbury every TUESDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, and proceed to White-Haven, which place she will leave the same Afternoon at 4 o'clock, and arrive in Baltimore early on Wednesday morning.

Passengers wishing to proceed to PHILADELPHIA can by taking this route, be placed on board the morning line of Steam Boats from Baltimore to Philadelphia every Wednesday morning and arrive in Philadelphia early the same evening.

Lines of STAGES are about to be established for the conveyance of Passengers from Snow-Hill, Princess Anne, &c. to Salisbury and White-Haven—and by this arrangement travellers from the lower Counties will find this a cheap, safe and expeditious route.

PASSAGE to or from Baltimore to any place on the Wicomico, $3 00
Do. White Haven to Salisbury 50
Children under 12 years of age half price

Horses to or from Baltimore to Wicomico	$3 00
Four wheel carriages	3 00
Two wheel carriages	1 50
Freight on Hogsheads	1 00
Do. Barrels	25
Do. Grain or Salt, per bushel	6¼
Do. Boxes, per cubic foot	6
Do. Chairs, per dozen	1 50

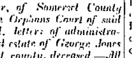
All other articles in like proportion.

All Baggage at the risk of the owner or owners thereof.

JAMES CORNER & SON, Agents.

Baltimore, July 6, 1830

☞The proprietor of the Washington Hotel, Princess Anne, will send a



conveyance to the steamboat Patuxent, at White-Haven, every Tuesday, for the accommodation of passengers.

State of Maryland,sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

Oct. 19th, 1830.

§§SEAL§§ *On application of John Leatherbury, Administrator of George Jones of Robt. late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess-Anne.*

True copy, Test.
JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills
for Somerset county.

In compliance with the abov Order,
Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of George Jones of Robt., late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the thirteenth day of May next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 19th day of October A. D 1830.

JOHN LEATHERBURY, Adm'r.
of G. Jones of Robt. dec'd.

All persons indebted to the estate of said George Jones of Robt. are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the Administrator.

Oct. 26, 1830.

THE STEAM BOAT
MARYLAND

HAS commenced the Season, and will pursue her Routes in the following manner: Leave Easton every Wednesday and Saturday morning, and thence to Annapolis, and thence to Baltimore, where she will arrive in the evening.

Leave Baltimore, from the Tobacco Inspection Warehouse wharf, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and proceed to Annapolis, and thence to Cambridge, if there should be any person on board for that place, and thence to Easton; or directly to Easton, if no passenger for Cambridge.

She will leave Baltimore every Monday morning at 6 o'clock for Chestertown, calling at the Company's wharf on Corsica Creek; and return from Chestertown to Baltimore the same day calling at the wharf on Corsica Creek.

All baggage and Packages to be at the risk of the owners.

LEMUEL G TAYLOR,
Commander

Easton, March 20—30, 1830.

NOTICE.

October 19th, 1830.

Several of the creditors of John Waters, deceased, having called on me to pay their claims against him, and having consented to appropriate three hundred dollars for that purpose, and having myself applied forty-five dollars and eighty-seven cents and one half cent therefor, I have placed two hundred and fifty-four dollars and twelve cents and one half cent in the hands of Littleton P. Dennis, to be thereto applied—All the creditors of the said John Waters are hereby notified on or before the 19th of November next to present their claims authenticated with the proper vouchers to said Littleton P. Dennis, who immediately after said day will distribute the said sum among them according to their respective dividends thereout.

FRANCIS WATERS, by
Littleton P. Dennis, his Agent.

Oct. 26, 1830.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of James Sampson use of White, Selby & Co. principal and use of Jacob Morris against John Morris of Worcester county, I have heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit: one house and lot, known by the name of Maiden's Choice, containing 24 acres more or less, lying in Somerset county, which I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above writ and costs, at the Court-House door in Princess Anne, on Tuesday the 16th of November next, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

Oct. 26, 1830.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of the State of Maryland for the use of Severn Teackle for the use of John C. Wilson, jr. and Littleton J. Dennis against William S. Dashiell, James W. Dashiell and George Dashiell of Wm I have heretofore seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: all of the said George Dashiell of Wm.'s right to the following parcels or tracts of land—a tract of land called Meech's Hope, a tract of land called Ditch & Rich Swamp, a tract of land called Come by Chance, and a tract of land known by the name Cant get no more, all containing 143 acres, more or less, and will be sold at the Court House door on Tuesday the 16th of November next, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock P. M. to satisfy the aforesaid claim, costs, &c.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff

Oct 26, 1830.

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Saturday last a negro man named JOB *alias* JOB BOWEN, *alias* JOB WATERS about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of a light chestnut or yellow color, a scar of a burn (as well as recollected) on the back of his right hand and one on the elbow of the same arm—is spare built, and has generally a down look when spoken to, and something of an impediment in his speech.—Had on when he left a tow linen shirt and pantaloons and a fur hat—and took with him a pair of blue twilled pantaloons and a dark mixed jacket. I will give a reward of $50 for said runaway if apprehended on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and delivered to me, or confined in some jail that I can get him again, or $100 if taken up on the Western Shore or out of the State of Maryland. It is probable he is lurking about the house of his father (Nehemiah Waters) who lives on or near the farm of James Anderson, deceased, near Princess Anne

JAMES MITCHELL.

Wetypquin Neck, near
White Haven, Md. Sept. 28, 1830.

It may also be remarked that on his right knee and leg the marks of burns may be seen, and on his left foot may be seen the scar of a cut of an axe, which was sewed up and the marks of the stitches are still visible.

TWO HUNDRED
DOLLARS

WILL be given for the apprehension of the following negroes belonging to the heirs of Geo. D. Atkinson, who ran away on the 5th of the present month. George, who calls himself Geo. Washington is of a dark chestnut color, about 35 years of age, is 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has a good countenance and very mannerly when spoken to, is very ingenious and can use tools very well, took with him a variety of good clothing and of a good quality. Nanny his wife, is a dark mulatto about 30 years of age, rather slender made, is 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high. She has been brought up as a house servant is remarkably neat in her appearance and dress. She also took with her a quantity of good clothing. Also their two male children. Charles 4 years old, and Henry 18 months old, both very likely. They will, no doubt, endeavor to get to Philadelphia, as George has a brother living there, he was raised about Snow Hill, Md. and has a brother living there. I will give 150 dollars for George and fifty dollars for Nanny and her children, delivered to me either in Salisbury or Princess Anne, Md.

ROBERT STEWART,

June 20th, 1830. near White Haven

N. B. There is some suspicion that the above negroes have gone to Washington, D. C.

PRO PATRIA LIBERTATIS.

VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, NOV. 9, 1830.

☞Our County Court will commence its November session on next Monday, the 15th instant.

A full grown ripe PEAR was brought to this office on last Friday evening, by a gentleman of our acquaintance, who informed us that it was the *second* growth of a tree on the farm of Zadock Long, Esq. near this place. We believe it frequently occurs in this county, that trees blossom twice, and we have observed several instances of trees yielding fruit a second time, in the same year, but we think it rarely occurs that the second product comes to maturity, as in the case above noticed.

CHOCTAW TREATY.

The Editor of the Port Gibson Correspondent, a decided Clay paper, holds the following language on this subject:

We have the pleasure to inform our readers, that a treaty has been concluded with the Choctaw nation of Indians, by which all the lands occupied by them have been ceded to the United States. The body of land embraced in this treaty extends down the Mississippi river from the 35th to the 34th degree of latitude, thence in a S. E. direction across this State to the boundary of Alabama, a small point projecting into that State—being an area of about ten millions of acres—The cost to the government for annuities, removal of the Indians, &c. cannot exceed one million of dollars, or ten cents an acre. These are certainly better terms than we had been led to expect the Indians would accede to; nor were we prepared for the information that the Indians were anxious to remove. This disposition dissolves a mountain of difficulties, that kept the Indians from pursuing a policy promotive of their own interests, and retarded the advancement of our State to a respectable standing among her sister states; and it will not only contribute to their happiness in the new country, but will prevent a rupture in the friendly relations between them and our Government.

By this and the Chickasaw treaty, recently agreed upon at Franklin, the Indian title is extinguished to all the lands within the limits of the State of Mississippi. Both tracts contain between 13 and 14 millions of acres, about one third of which are of the best quality, and well watered, offering the greatest inducement for agricultural people to settle and cultivate them. When brought into market, (which we hope will be soon,) we anticipate an immense acquisition to the numbers of our population, from other States, of their independent and enterprising yeomanry, with which our State will build up some political importance, and assert an influence and standing in the Union commensurate with the extent of her territory and the wealth of her citizens.

THE INDIANS.—The following letter signed by the chief of the Christian party of the Oneida Indians, who emigrated from this State to Green Bay, may be a matter of interest as well from its facts as from its source. It was brought to us by the Agent of the State, on his return from a recent visit to the new Indian settlements. It was originally written in the Indian language, by Daniel Bread the first signer, a highly intelligent and leading chief. The translation is by P. N. H. Augustine, an educated Oneida Indian, who has acted as interpreter in the negotiations between the Indians and the State. The signatures are all in the handwriting of Bread:

Whilst the spirit in which it is written will be commended, the style of the letter will bear criticism. It shows a degree of intelligence that could scarcely have been expected; and what is equally pleasing, the entire satisfaction of the Indians in their habitation.

New York Journal.

Green Bay, Mich T.
Aug. 16, 1830.

To E. Crosswell, Esq.

Brother—You may perhaps be surprised that a talk should be forwarded to you from your red brethren, the Oneidas, who have been induced [not from motives of speculation, but from a tender regard for their rising generation] to leave the home of their fathers and take up their abode in this western region

Knowing, however, that you feel interested in all that concerns us, we take the liberty to say a few words, which perhaps will be the more acceptable when you hear that our language is not that of complaint, but of gratitude. The country we now occupy is, in our opinion, in various respects superior to the one we have left. The soil is more rich and fertile. We have experienced but little of the unwholesome diseases which were common with us at the East. And we are satisfied, from actual experience, that two thirds of the industry which procured us a livelihood in New York, will here furnish us more abundantly the fruits of the earth.

Brother—We cannot say with our brethren of the South that we are experiencing injustice and oppression. The kind care and guardianship which the Government of the State of New York has extended to our vital interests will never be erased from our minds. We have not been forced away contrary to our consent But in placing us here the Governor like a father has consented to the wishes of his red children. The full value of our possessions in New York has been paid to us. An agent, to whom we feel indebted for his kindness and attention, had been promptly furnished to take care of us—to husband our effects—to conduct us to our new home—and to see us actually settled according to our wishes.

Brother—One year has not exhausted itself since our agent left us and returned home.—On his return to us again this summer, we had the gratification of placing before him green corn, beans, potatoes and other vegetables, the fruits of our little settlement, which have been produced much earlier than was usual with us in the State of New York. He expressed much satisfaction on witnessing the improvement made by us. We have already nearly 130 acres cleared, and in a good state of cultivation; and shall probably raise this year, all the corn necessary for our own consumption.

Brother—We are decidedly of opinion that it would better the condition of our brethren in the State of New York, to come and settle with us. And we trust the time is not far distant, when they will see it is for their interest to do so.

This is all we have to say.

DANIEL BREAD,
his
HENRY ✕ PAWLAIS,
mark
his
JOHN ✕ ANTHONY.
mark.

THE MAIL CONTRACTORS AND THE VETO.

The Mail Contractors now in this City, being about two hundred of our most enterprising citizens, casually drawn from different parts of the Union, having appointed Col. Reeside, of Pennsylvania, Col. Avery, of New York, Col. Allen of Virginia, C. P. Malett, of North Carolina, John McLean, of South Carolina, Capt. C. Longstreet, of Georgia, W. T. Caruthers, of Alabama, and Col. S. Reid of Florida, to wait upon the President, and request him to appoint a time when they could pay their respects to him personally, yesterday, in a body waited upon him and delivered the following address:

Washington City, 13th Oct. 1830.

To the President of the United States:

Sir:—In compliance with the instruction of a number of citizens, concerned in the transportation of the United States' mail, assembled, at this time, in Washington, at Brown's Hotel, desirous to testify our respect for the Chief Magistrate of this Nation, we ask leave to hand to you the following resolutions, unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That we present to the President of the United States our heartfelt acknowledgments and cheerful thanks, for his wise, prudent, and patriotic conduct in the Executive chair; never, in our opinion, more ably and uprightly filled since the days of his illustrious and venerated predecessor, Gen. *George Washington*

2. *Resolved*, That we cordially approve and applaud his interpretation of the letter and the spirit of the Federal Constitution, in placing his constitutional *veto* on the Maysville road bill.

3. *Resolved*, That we deem his act on the aforesaid occasion, as emanating from the most exalted, moral, and political courage; and as eminently worthy of the patriot and statesman, who has "filled the measure of his country's glory;" as well as an earnest of the perpetuation of sound political principles, and a just exposition of the text of that sacred instrument which binds together our happy and prosperous Union.

4. *Resolved*, That we are on the whole, so highly gratified with his wise administration; with the choice of his Cabinet, Counsellors, and the selection of his public officers, generally, that we are anxious and solicitous to see him continue in the administration of our national concerns, and are ready, again, to support him with our exertions and interests, for that exalted station, for the next constitutional term; for we may truly exclaim, "*Well done thou good and faithful servant!*"

5. *Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be handed to General Duff Green, with a request to give them a place in his paper.

6. *Resolved*, That the foregoing resolutions be signed by the Chairman and Secretary.

JAMES REESIDE, Chairman.

George Bowen, Secretary.

The President replied:

Gentlemen:—I receive the testimonial so kindly accorded to my official conduct by the resolutions which you have just presented to me, with a full sense of my responsibility to the people, and a gratification proportioned to the desire to deserve their approbation by a faithful and conscientious discharge of my duties. It is the duty of our citizens to look with vigilance to the conduct of those to whom they have delegated power; and its performance on your part cannot be the less salutary or proper on account of the relations you sustain to the Government, by which you are rather invited to a severe scrutiny of its actions, than tempted to relax a just one.

I am thankful, gentlemen, for the kind feelings you express for me personally, and salute you in return with a cordial shake of the hand, and a sincere reciprocation of your good wishes.

The company partook of some refreshments, and after an interchange of salutations retired much gratified at the fine health, cheerful deportment, and courteous manner of the President.

The doctrines of Charles X. by which he was tried and condemned by the French nation, are substantially the same, as the doctrines now urged by the Clay party, to wit: the doctrines of overstrained Constitutional construction, and the consequent assumption of powers not granted.

The text upon which the French Ministry grounded their right to frame the decrees which resulted in the destruction of the Bourbon power—declares that 'The king makes the rules and ordinances, *necessary for the safety of the State.*'

The text upon which Mr. Clay and his partisans found their right to control the money of the whole nation, and distribute it at will—declares that "Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, &c. *to provide for the common defence and general welfare.*"

The *People* in both countries, have taught both Clay and Polignac, Adams and the tenth Charles, that public agents shall administer government, *according to the Constitution*, and not for their own benefit.—*B. Rep.*

FREE TRADE.

The Opposition papers pretty generally contend that the colonial trade recently acquired by Gen. Jackson's administration is rather a disadvantage—certainly no benefit! This is surely a great discovery. We wonder that Mr. Adams had not made it, and so have saved the country the expenses of three missions which he sent to London to negotiate for it. There is one thing these wise Editors have not thought of, viz: that if it be a losing concern, our merchants are too shrewd to engage in it. These opposition Editors contend that a circuitous trade is the best, that to compel farmers and mechanics to pay an extra price for their groceries is beneficial to them. It is the same logic which they use to convince them of the benefit we derive in paying double prices for home productions. Verily the patriotism of these opposition editors and American System gentry is truly wonderful. It consists in efforts to tax their neighbors. Let them give us a different display of their patriotic and disinterested feeling—give the friends of free trade the right of buying where they can buy cheapest, and *they* shall have the liberty of paying as high as they please for any products, American or foreign—but we think they would be the first under these circumstances to abandon the Manufacturer. *B. Statesman.*

Another Sign of the Times.—Col. R. H. Bartle, a warm friend of Gen. Jackson, has been elected Brigade Inspector, in the district that had previously elected Col. Watmough to Congress, over Mr. O'Kline, (a Clay man,) by a large majority. Capt. Baker, (also Jackson,) was second on the return—being considerably ahead of the Clay Candidate.

The Kentucky Statesman, late a violent Clay paper, has since the election in that State, come out in favor of the administration of the patriot hero Andrew Jackson.

Phil. Adv.

From the Counterfeit Detector.

CAUTION.—MORE VILLANY.

The Cashier of the Farmers' Bank, New-Castle, (Del.) informs us that a note, of which the following is a copy, was offered in deposite at that bank a few days since.

'5 No. (head of Washington) 157. Five A. W- promise to pay J. North or bearer five dollars on demand, in specie or paper of the Bank of North America. Philadelphia, Sept. 15th, 1829.

T. Numan, Ch. W. Semes, Pres.'

The public are cautioned against receiving notes of the above description, as they are of no more value than those of the Salem and Philadelphia Manufacturing Company.

The Convention gotten up by Mr. Clay and Judge Clarke seems to be in bad odour with some of the Coalition Editors. Hammond hoots at it, and the *Hopskinville Spy*, a red hot opposition print, holds the following language: *Kentucky Gaz.*

"A meeting was held in the town of Winchester on the 13th ult. which recommends a convention at Frankfort next winter for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Presidency. We expect, and wish an opposing candidate to the present incumbent. But we are in favor of permitting public sentiment to become more completely developed, before we hazard the experiment of nominating any man. *Once beaten, defeat will forever seal the fate of him who runs against Gen. Jackson. We oppose all hasty and precipitate measures.*"

Who can decide when doctors disagree?

One of our commercial men was accosted the other day by the venerable senior publisher of the Courant, and asked, 'whether the recovery of the West India trade, was really a benefit or an injury?' 'My answer,' says Commerce 'depends on the enquiry—if you ask commercially or as an American citizen, it is of immense benefit—if you ask politically it is a wretched business, and will seriously injure Clay.'

Hartford Times.

Cider.

The N. England Farmer relates the following method for improving Cider.

'I think that last year I discovered a mode of improving Cider, which renders it more wholesome, and enables me to obtain from apples which are without acid, a liquor as free from acid as any kind of wine.'

'During the fermentation of cider sherry, tho' it be called vinous a good deal of acetous acid is, I believe, always generated, making those liquors more or less harsh, that is really acetous. I mix in each hogshead of 110 gallons, from 7 to 8 lbs. of newly burnt charcoal, finely powdered. This mitigates the fermentation rendering the liquor black as ink so long as it ferments, but as soon as fermentation ceases, the charcoal deposited, carrying with it all impurities, and leaving the cider excessively bright. No taste or smell is given to the liquor by the charcoal, that being wholly insoluble."

OHIO.

The returns from 65 counties give 43,299 for Lucas, and 44,489 for McArther being 1190 for McArthur. There are 11 counties to be heard from. McArthur's friends are sanguine about his election, but if they get him he can do no good. They had rather have one representative than a dozen governors.—*Zanesville Mes.*

REVOLUTION IN COLOMBIA.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce contains important intelligence from Colombia. A revolution has taken place against the Government; a battle was fought between its partisans and its opposers; the latter have been victorious and entered Bogota, (the Capital;) Bolivar is again at the head of the army. &c.

Latest from Europe.

The article of English intelligence which first strikes the eye, is the announcement of *the death of Mr. Huskisson*, on account of which melancholy event the columns of the Liverpool papers of the 17th are in mourning. This distinguished statesman expired on the evening of the 15th, in consequence of wounds that day received by being run over by one of the Liverpool and Manchester railway carriages. The particulars are related at great length in the Liverpool journals.

CIVIL WAR IN BELGIUM.

There has been a six days regular battle in Brussels, at times raging furiously, and ending by the withdrawal of the King's troops, after much blood shed on both side, and a vast destruction of property. We have not room for half the details to-day. The troops were withdrawn on the 27th September—taking up a position at Dieghem, but with a view, probably, of falling back upon Antwerp. The accounts of the different parties are somewhat variant: the insurgents claim to have *compelled* the retreat; on the other hand, however, it is maintained, that "unable to obtain possession of the town by any other means than a bombardment, which would have caused the destruction of that property which it was the professed object of the troops to preserve from threatened pillage by the populace and the sacrifice of loyal as well as disloyal subjects, Prince Frederick took the only course which was left to him consistently with honor, and the desire to prevent the unnecessary effusion of blood, and withdrew his army to a distance of two leagues from the capital, there to await the decision of the Government as to future operations."

The conduct of the populace proves that they are directed by experienced officers. At their head, in the capacity of commander-in-chief, is Juan Van Halen, a Spaniard of Belgic origin, whose sufferings from the Inquisition in Spain, have rendered his name familiar in Europe. It is no longer, therefore, the turbulence of an unrestrained, undisciplined and inconsiderate mob, but the rebellion of the mass organized by men of military talents, and actuated by motives of personal hostility.

But our information does not stop here: the spirit of insurrection is spreading from Brussels down to the coast. The latest news was brought by the steam-packet Spitfire from Ostend, arrived from Dover, and the French packet from Calais. The last account from Brussels was, that the troops have been completely beaten in three several attacks upon Brussels, and were even attacked in turn outside the walls by the Bourgeois. Every account gives the slaughter as immense, that one of the King's Aides-de-camp had been killed, and Prince Frederick wounded in one of the affrays. Numbers of wagons were pressed from all round the country, to bring out the dead, who were thrown together into large holes hastily dug for the purpose. A number of houses, it is said, were little better than riddles, and heaps of bodies were lying piled in the King's Park, for want of time to consign them to the grave. One account supposes that not less than 9000 persons had fallen victims to this civil war.

DEFECTION OF THE TROOPS AT OSTEND.

On Sunday night, (Sept. 26th,) a serious disturbance took place at Ostend, in consequence of a tumultous assemblage of the Bourgeois, who insisted upon hoisting the Brabant flag; the troops were called out, but felt more disposed to assist than quell the rioters, and great acts of insubordination were the consequence. The mob increased every instant, and to a most alarming extent, when the soldiers were directed to fire. They did so, but it was in the air; and only a casuality or two occurred, for had the shots been directed against the populace, the slaughter would have been immense. An attempt was afterwards made to seize the arms of the military, who were tame enough to submit—but they were subsequently relinquished.—Things continued in the most feverish state until last night, when the Brabant flag was hoisted without opposition.

On Tuesday the 28th, there was a rising of the poplace, when all the troops in the 2,000 men, marched out of their quarters, assembled in the Grande Place, and, to a man, laid down their arms.

COMMOTIONS AT GHENT.

The Courier of the 30th of Septemb[er] gives the following intelligence from Gh[ent]. We are sorry to announce that troubles ha[ve] broken out in a quarter of the Netherla[nds] which was supposed to be warmly attach[ed] to the reigning dynasty. By a letter wh[ich] has just been received from Ghent, it ap[pears] that late on the evening of Tuesd[ay] last, groupes of persons were observed [in] different parts of the city, and expressi[ons] of an inflammatory nature were loudly [ut]tered. There is great reason to fear that [the] next accounts will be of a deplorable [and] momentous kind.

DISTURBANCES IN BERLIN.

A letter from Frankfort says—"It was [not] merely an assemblage of journeymen tailo[rs] but a meeting of more than twenty tho[usand] and persons, who loudly call for the Con[sti]tution promised in 1814. The armed fo[rce] received orders to fire upon the crowd; [the] troops of the line refused it is said to act [a]gainst their fellow-citizens, but the Ro[yal] Guards executed the order; 60 individ[uals] were killed or wounded. The crowd, in d[is]persing, loudly demanded the Constitutio[n.] The same letter adds that new riots had b[ro]ken out at Hesse Cassel.

RISING AT BRUGES.

On the 26th of September, in consequen[ce] of the proceedings at Brussels, the pop[u]lace of Bruges rose and hoisted the nation[al] colors. There is a report that the people [of] Ath have made themselves masters of [the] fortifications, and that the troops laid do[wn] their arms. It is added that the same th[ing] took place at Tournay.

Albanian Insurrection.—Blood[y] Massacre.

The insurrection in Albania is far from b[e]ing quelled. And a deed of treachery a[nd] blood has been created, equalling in atroc[ity] and very much resembling the massacre [of] the Beys at Caire, many years since, by [the] Pacha of Egypt. It seems that the Vizier [had] his head quarters, and his son in the Ca[stle] of Yanina, had by stratagem got the B[ey]cia of the Albanians and his son into th[e] possessions. They were made to believe th[at] money had been received from the Porte [to] settle all arrears of pay, and after the m[ost] flattering promises the Bascia, with some [of]ficers, were deluded into the head quar[ters] of the Vizier, at the same time the son, w[ith] some chiefs and five hundred men, w[ere] decoyed into the castle of Yanina. T[he] Albanians have vowed to revenge the trea[ch]erous murder of their chiefs and comra[des.] All that now remains of Yanina is the c[ita]dle. 15,000 Albanians sacked and redu[ced] the city to ashes. Among the chiefs who [fell] victims to their imprudence, Schabange[,] Astandi, and Keliko Jace, are the most disti[n]guished.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' C[ourt] of Somerset county, the subscribers will offe[r at] public sale on Wednesday the 1st day of D[e]cember next at the late residence of Willi[am] White (of Th) dec'd. of Dame's Quarter,

The Personal Estat[e]

of said deceased (except the negroes and leg[a]cies) consisting of one Horse, Cattle, Shee[p,] Hogs, two yoke of Oxen, Household and Kitch[]en Furniture, Farming Utensils, a Still, Black[]smith's Tools. Carpenter's Tools, a lot of Sl[] and other articles too tedious to mention.

The terms of sale will be a credit of [] months on all sums of and over five dollar[s,] purchasers giving bond with approved secur[ity,] and for all sums under five dollars the cash [will] be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'cl[ock] A. M.

DAVID WHITE, and
THOMAS WHITE.
Ex'rs. of Wm. White of Th. de[c'd.]

Nov. 9, 1830.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issu[ed] out of Somerset county court and to me [di]rected, at the suit of William W. Han[dy,] Trustee to sell the real estate of Peter D[a]shiell, dec'd. against George P. Jones, He[nry] Banks, and William Banks; I have sei[zed] and taken in execution the following prop[er]ty, to wit: a tract of land called Anders[on's] Invention containing 35 acres more or l[ess,] 1 other tract called Bayly's Chance conta[in]ing 34 acres more or less. 1 house and lot [in] the Trappe containing 3 acres more or le[ss,] 3 head of cattle, 6 head of hogs, 4 beds, [1] negro man named George, 1 boy named [E]phraim, 1 do. named George Washington[,] negro girl named Sophia, 1 do. named Eli[], 1 negro woman named Sarah, 2 horses[,] yoke of oxen, 2 beds and furniture, a trac[t of] land called Galand containing 140 acres m[ore] or less, 1 negro man named Saul, 1 ne[gro] boy named George, which I have take[n in] execution as the property of said Jones [and] said Henry and William Banks, and I here[by] give notice that on Tuesday the 2nd of [No]vember next, between the hours of 12 a[nd 4] o'clock P. M. at the Court-House door, [in] Princess-Anne, I will expose to public [sale] all the right and interest of said Jones, [and] Henry and William Banks in and to the a[]bove mentioned property to satisfy the abo[ve] said writ, with county levy due for 1828, [and] officers fees due for 1828, '29, and '30.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Sh[ff.]

Oct. 12, 1830.

☞The above sale is postpo[ned] till Tuesday the 16th instan[t,] the place and between the ho[urs]

Anti-Masonry.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The same game is played by the Clay party in New York, that its leaders are attempting to play in Pennsylvania. It is a disgrace to any cause to resort to such expedients. It is a species of fanaticism, which is odious to all men of understanding—and when it is employed, by political partisans, for sinister purposes—when knaves use it as an engine of ambition—and the poor dupes become the tools of the Political Anti-Masons, it is calculated to cast a blot upon our annals, and to rouse the honest resentment of every man who loves his country. We are not sure, but we should prefer Clayism itself to Anti-Masonry; but when the two are united together, the *ominous conjunction* is truly horrible. We speak strongly upon this subject; because we should despise ourselves, if we did not feel strongly. We despise the Jesuit, who thinks that *such an end will justify such means.* We scorn from the very bottom of our souls, "of all the cant in this canting world, the cant of hypocricy," which such political Anti-Masons are using in New York; ay, and in Pennsylvania.

We seize this occasion to repeat the obligations that we feel in common with every honorable man, for the part which the New York Daily Advertiser has taken at the present time. Throop and Livingston have been nominated by the friends of the administration in New York. The Anti-masons had nominated Granger and Stevens. The Clay men, as such, shrunk from any nomination of their own—but most of them have mounted the stalking horse of Anti-Masonry. The New York American played the Jesuit, and declared for Granger and Stevens Thus situated, what course did the Albany Advertiser, an uniform opponent of Gen. Jackson, pursue? It came out with an eloquent exposition of its views. It depicted and denounced the consequences of the Anti-Masonic spirit. With a force of language and a magnanimity of temper, which thrill to the soul, it arrayed itself against this fanatic sect. We wish it were in our power to give the whole Essay—but we must confine ourselves to the following extracts:

"Anti-Masonry is proscriptive in its character and baneful in its effects—It destroys the harmony of every thing which is held sacred. Its pestilential breath is felt in every relation of life, and among its myrmidons are some of the most heartless and depraved of the human species.

"Some of the leaders of the party who have nominated Messrs. Granger and Stevens, have insinuated, and others have openly declared that De Wit Clinton *committed suicide in consequence of the workings of a guilty conscience, produced by his being concerned in the MURDER of Morgan!* Can the friends of that great man assist to build up a party who will utter such wicked, foul and hell-born slander? Or rather, will not his friends spurn from them those who dare to ask their suffrage, while the insult of their feelings is fresh in their memory? Can any one be safe under the domination of a party who thus, in the madness of their persecution, aim to sully the memory of one of the best and purest patriots that ever lived."

"If the object is to arrest the progress of corruption in State matters, let it be so said, and then all honest men can unite in the laudible exertion. Let opposition be placed on such ground, that a man, though he be a mason, may give a vote, so that he shall not by his own interdiction, stand accursed, nor acknowledge by his own act, that he is unworthy of all political confidence, and unfit to hold any office or receive any honor from the people.

"If any real and lasting reformation is to be effected in this State, *principle* must be the leading motive and cue of action. A reformation so produced, would endure for principles are immutable. Health and purity would exist in our government. But if a change should by any chance be effected, by a deleterious whirlwind, like anti-masonry, that change can be but brief, for principle would be wanting. The obnoxious materials which had been displaced, would soon again return, and we fear that the people who had suffered under temporary change would not soon be brought to effect another alteration in the manner of government. They would desire a change, but would be apprehensive, judging from their past experience, that it would but lower and degrade their condition, instead of elevating it."

"In the course which we take, we have the great satisfaction of knowing that we pursue the course taken by honorable and high minded men, with whom we have heretofore acted in politics. Among a host of worthies in this city, it is with pride and gratulation that we mention the name of Stephen Van Rensselaer and Abraham Van Vechten.—Such men can have no inducement to govern them, but that which they think is for the public good, and the preservation uncontaminated and unimpaired of our privileges and our rights secured to us by the toil and the blood of our fathers. They will not 'write their own reproach, nor consent to the degradation of pure, honorable and gifted men, merely because they are members of the institution of free-masonry. They have uniformly and sufficiently opposed those who are now at the head of affairs in this State. But they are men of high and noble bearing who despise fanaticism, and contemn persecution, whether it be in religion or politics, and they would rather forever remain in the minority than by mean and contemptible arts acquire ascendency. As their souls are above vice, so are their acts beyond meanness.—They harbor no craft and seek no corrupt ends."

"In conclusion:—We appeal to the patriot, whether he can promote a cause which is calculated to undermine the principles and sap the foundations of our free and liberal institutions.

"We appeal to the few remaining venerable patriots and soldiers of the revolution, whether they will record their votes in favor of a cause, which if it had prevailed in the days of '76 would have prevented Washington from taking the command of our armies; which would have excluded Warren, and Montgomery, and George Clinton, and Mercer, and Schuyler, and Gansevoort, and Willet and Rutgers, and every general officer of our continental army, (except *Arnold!*) from participating in the glorious struggle for liberty; which would have denied to Lafayette, and to Steuben, and to Pulaski, their generous wish to engage in our cause;—which would have debarred from taking part in promoting our freedom, Franklin and Jefferson and Jay, remain a monument lasting as the liberties whose foundations they laid, and durable as the principles on which they are founded."

From the same.

"ONE AND INDIVISIBLE."

The Clarksburg Enquirer does not seem to lend so ready an assent to the division of Virginia as the Wheeling Compiler has done. The following are some of the strictures which the former makes on the 19th, on the proposition:

"The communication of our respectable correspondent A. B. will, we hope, receive the dispassionate consideration of the Editors of the Wheeling Compiler, and of the citizens within the counties proposed to be ceded. The cession of the territory alluded to, to Maryland, would be a reflection on and injury to the State of Virginia, that every man should wish to avoid *if possible.* The next session of the Virginia Legislature, commences *a new era* in the history and political condition of the State. If, after a just representation of our wants, and of our rights to that body, the Legislature should still continue to turn a deaf ear to our prayer, then and not till then, will we be justified in taking such a step as the Editors of the Compiler propose. No; let us not be too precipitate—let us await the close of the next Legislature: we shall then be better able to judge of the expediency of the measure recommended. The inhabitants, generally, of the Western part of Virginia have just grounds of complaint. * * *

"It is is high time for the State Government to awake from the delusions that have so long bound her to the car of sectional feeling. Let her laws operate alike on every portion of the State. Let her open roads, and afford facilities to every section of the country: then, indeed may we reasonably expect that she will prosper, and resume her high rank among her sister States. But, should she still continue to pursue the same course she hitherto has, the Editors of the Compiler may rest assured of our co-operation in any scheme that may ameliorate the condition of any section of the whole of of the Western district of Virginia.

'The cession proposed embraces the whole of *five* counties, besides parts of three others, containing in all a population of about sixty or seventy thousand. No little addition to the State of Maryland if made; who, no doubt, would gladly open her arms to receive the rich boon, whilst Virginia might hang down her head and mourn the effects of her bad, ruinous policy. With us as with others, *necessite n'a point de loi.*'

[*Communicated.*]

The Wheeling Compiler of the 6th inst. announces that a meeting of the Citizens of Ohio County will be held on the first day of November next *to consider the expediency of making application to the Legislature of Virginia for the cession to Maryland, of so much of the territory of Virginia as would lie North of a due West line from the South-west point of the State of Maryland to the Ohio River.*—The proposed line would run some miles south of Clarksburg and Parkersburg, and would embrace in the cession, the entire counties of Preston, Monongala, Brook, Ohio and Tyler, a small part of Randolph, and the greater part of Harrison and Wood Counties. It is difficult to conceive the particular object of this movement, although the citizens of this part of the State have had much cause to complain of the policy of our State Government; yet, at no time has the idea, for a moment, been seriously entertained of a separation from it. At this particular time such *threatning* must be injudicious; we should wait until the new Government developes its policy, and even should its operations be less favorable to our interests than we have a right to expect, other means are reserved for us, better calculated to attain our object than the idle threatnings embraced in the proposed expedient. Bad, very bad indeed, must be the administration of our State Government to induce any portion of our citizens to desire to be annexed to *Maryland.* A. B."

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Barry is winning a reputation not inferior to that which was acquired by his able and indefatigable predecessor. We have no doubt his next annual Exhibit will be of the most favorable description. His recent contracts are said to be excellent, in the economy both of *money* and of *time.* The New Orleans mail is to be carried in quicker time, and at a saving of at least $20,000 The receipts of many of the Post Offices are increased by his judicious arrangements—that of Nashville (is said by the Nashville Republican) to yield an increase, in the two first quarters of 1830, of $597 23—that of Galatin $151 41;—and of New Orleans $5,135 45.

☞Since penning the above paragraph, we have received a letter, not from Washington, from which we make the following extract: *R. Enq.*

"The Department has certainly saved much by the contracts just made, I should say from 60 to $80,000, and have in many instances very much improved as to the mode of conveying the mail, and in expedition. For instance—on the main route to New Orleans, a company has contracted to convey the mail from the city of Washington to Fort Mitchell for $67,000, about 16 to $18,000 less than heretofore; and have offered proposals to continue a daily line from Fort Mitchell to New Orleans for $20,000 more per annum, (but little more than the saving to Fort Mitchell,) and to expedite so as to deliver the mail from New Orleans at the city of Washington in twelve and a half days, instead of fourteen as now. Some of the contracts are certainly taken too low, and may produce delay or loss to the Department, but none of that description I believe on the *principal* routes."

By Request—From the Annapolis Gazette.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on the night of Friday, the 15th ult. at the residence of his father, Mr. John Done, of Annapolis, in the thirty-eighth year of his age, WILLIAM DONE, Esq. of Somerset county, after a long continuance of ill health, which ultimately destroyed an excellent constitution naturally healthy, sound and vigorous. The fond partiality of surviving and endearing connexions has become in a great measure proverbial in obituary notices, but no high coloring, no extravagant eulogies, will find a place here—true it is, that a most ardent and tender affection reciprocally existed between him and those deeply afflicted relatives who survive to deplore his loss, they might be truly said to be a family of love, but a plain and unvarnished tale is all that is necessary here.

His character as a public man is extensively known. He had served several times as a member of the House of Representatives of this State, and was re elected at the election immediately preceding his death; his conduct in that station needs no comment or panegeric, but may be safely trusted to speak for itself, with all who are candid and unprejudiced As a member of the community, the integrity of his principles, and his views, bid defiance to censure or melevolence. From an early period of his life, indeed from the first dawn of manhood, his conduct and habits have been regular; temperate, and strictly virtuous and moral, and in the whole of his progress through life, to the deeply lamented close of it, he has manifested a pious reverence for religion, with which his practice has uniformly corresponded. He was a man of business, for which he was well qualified, and in the pursuit of which, in various directions, he was diligent, upright and punctual. He had lately entered on the practice of the law, in which department he had the most auspicious prospects of respectability and usefulness, and agreeably to short-sighted human views, of a long and happy life, to have been a blessing to his family, and an ornament to the society to which he belonged.

But the Great and Perfect Being who rules the universe, and who cannot do wrong, and whose decrees it would be blasphemy to arraign, or dispute, has determined otherwise. To his decree the writer must submit with humble resignation, although the overwhelming blow must embitter all the few remaining days of the bereaved and heart-stricken earthly parent, and bring down his gray hairs with sorrow to the grave. With respect to the lamented object of this communication—

No further seek his merits to disclose,
Or draw his frailties from their dread abode,
(There they alike in trembling hope repose)
The bosom of his father and his God.

DIED, on Wednesday the 3d instant, Mr. *Charles Gates*, of this county.

Baltimore Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, Nov 5, 1830.

FLOUR—best white wheat family, 5 75 *a* 6 25—superfine Howard-st. 4 91 *a* 5 00 city mills 4 62 *a* 4 75; Susquehanna, —— CORN MEAL; bbl 2 25—WHEAT, best red, 0 90 *a* 0 95; best white 0 95 *a* 1 00; ord. to good — *a* ——CORN, white 56 *a* 57; yellow 57*a*58 RYE, 52 *a* 53 OATS, — *a* 29 —BEANS, 0 90 *a* 1 00—PEAS, 50 *a* 60 CLOVER SEED, 5 50—TIMOTHY *a* 2 50—ORCHARD GRASS 1 25 *a* 1 50 Herd's — *a* 1 00—Lucerne 30 *a* 37 lb—BARLEY——FLAX SEED, —*a* 1 10 WHISKEY, hhds 1st pf. 31 —in bbls 31 *a* ——WOOL, common unwashed, lb 15 *a* 16—washed 18 *a* 20—crossed 20 *a* 22—three quarter 28 *a* 30—full do 30 *a* 35, according to the quality—FISH, Shad, Susquehanna, No 1, bbl 0 00; do trimmed 7 00; North Carolina, No. 1, 7 00 *a* — Herrings No 1 bbl 4 12, No 2, 0 00 -Mackerel No 1, ——; No 2, 5 25; No 3, 3 50; BACON hams, Baltimore cured, 10 and —; FEATHERS 35 *a* — —OAK WOOD 3 *a* 3 25

We are authorized to announce JOHN DENNIS, Esq. as a candidate to fill the vacancy, occasioned by the death of Col Wm. Done, in the representation of Somerset county in the State Legislature.

YOUNG LADIES' *Boarding School,*

At NEWARK, Del.

THE winter session of this Seminary will commence on Monday the 25th instant. The course of instruction embraces Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Rhetoric, History, ancient and modern, and Geography with constant reference to the best Maps and Charts; Natural History; Natural Philosophy; Electricity illustrated by experiments; Astronomy and use of the Globes; Chemistry; Intellectual Philosophy and the Elements of Moral Science; Evidences of Christianity with Biblical Recitations on the Sabbath; Exercises in Letter-Writing and other species of composition, weekly, with recapitulation—Terms; board and Tuition in any of the foregoing branches $30 per quarter, payable in advance. Music with use of Piano, $10. Moderate extra charges for Painting and other ornamental branches.

The subscriber, intending to devote to the school, his constant personal attention, together with the assistance of the most competent Teachers in both departments, flatters himself that he will be enabled to render the course of instruction thorough and efficient. A small Chemical and Philosophical apparatus is connected with the institution.

The adaptation of the village of Newark to the purposes of Academical Education has been confirmed by long experience, and the almost proverbial healthfulness of the situation renders its place of residence peculiarly desirable for Young Ladies from the low grounds of the Peninsula.

SAMUEL BELL.

Oct. 19, 1830.

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber on store accounts contracted previous to the first of the year 1830, and all persons indebted to him for blacksmith's work done in the years 1828 and '29, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment on or before the 31st of next December. Those who neglect this notice will find their accounts placed in the hands of an officer, for collection, after that date, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

Marcellus Jones.

Nov. 9, 1830.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a meeting of the Trustees of the Poor of Somerset county on NEXT FRIDAY, the 12th instant, when they will proceed to elect an

Overseer of the Poor for 1831.

Applicants will please state, in writing, to some member of the Board of Trustees, on or before that day, the terms on which they are willing to serve.

James Wilson, sec'y.

Nov. 9, 1830.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued by George Waller, a justice of the peace of Somerset county, and to me directed at the suit of Benjamin I. Jones against Chapman Dashiell and Delila Dashiell his wife, administratrix of Joseph Dashiell, deceased, I have seized and taken in execution negro boy James, and negro girl Betsey, as the property of said Chapman Dashiell and Delila his wife, and as *late* the property of Joseph Dashiell, deceased, which I shall proceed to sell at public vendue, for cash, on Tuesday the 30th instant, at the public house of Wm. S. Disharoon, in Salisbury, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M. to satisfy the above named writ and costs.

L. W. Disharoon,
Constable.

Nov. 9, 1830.

Public Vendue.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Somerset county, will be exposed at public auction, at the late residence of John Robertson, deceased, on Wednesday the 1st day of December next, the following property, to wit:

One Horse, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and other articles too numerous for detail.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums of and over five dollars, and for all sums under five dollars the cash must be paid. No property to be removed until the terms are complied with, Sale to commence at the hour of 10 o'clock A M.

Robert Robertson, *Guardian to the heirs of John Robertson, dec'd*

Nov. 9, 1830.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of Esther H Cottman, use of George A. Dashiell and Robert Stewart, against Alexander Jones, Geo. Jones of Robt & Robert Leatherbury, I have heretofore taken in execution the following property of said Alex. Jones, to wit: one negro man named Bill, 1 do. named Moses, a tract of land called Maney's Resolution containing 560 acres more or less, one other tract called Rertified Mistake containing 138 acres more or less and I hereby give notice that on Tuesday the 23d inst. at the Court-House door, in Princess Anne, between the the hours of 3 and 5 o clock P M. I will expose all the right and titile of the said Alexander Jones to the above described property for sale to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the aforesaid writ with officers fees due for the years of 1829 and '30.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, late Shff.

Nov. 2.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Appeals and to me directed in favor of John Parson, use of George C. and John H. Johnson, use of John W. B. Parsons, against John Smart, I have heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit: a tract of land called Wright's Conclusion containing 260 acres more or less, and I hereby give notice that on Tuesday the 23d inst. between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock P. M. at the Court-house door in the town of Princess Anne, I will expose to public sale all the right and estate of the said John Smart to the above described property to satisfy the above named writ and officers fees due for the years 1828, '29 and '30.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, late Shff

Nov. 2.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of Zadock Long use of William Roach use of Henry Lankford against Robert Leatherbury, Levin K Leatherbury and Adam Rencher, I have heretofore seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: one negro woman named Milly, 2 negro children of said Milly names unknown, one negro boy named Arthur, one negro woman called Lizzy, and a tract of land called Covington's Vineyard, containing 250 acres, more or less, taken as the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of the said Robert Leatherbury, and I hereby give notice that on Tuesday the twenty third instant, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock P. M. at the Court-House door in the town of Princess-Anne, I will expose to public sale all the right and interest of said Robert Leatherbury in & to the above mentioned property to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the afore said writ with county levy due for the year 1828, and officers' fees due for the years 1828, '29 and '30.

Joshua Brattan, late shff.

Nov. 2, 1828

NEW STORE.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he has resumed the Mercantile Business, in *Salisbury*, at his old stand, under the firm of

GEO. TODD & Co.

He has a General Assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

which he offers, on at least as moderate terms as any person in the place. He returns thanks to his former friends and customers, for their past encouragement; and he solicits a renewal of their kindness as dealers.

GEO. TODD.

Oct. 26, 1830.

Public Sale,

Of the Personal Estate of Elijah Christopher, dec'd.

(Negroes and legacies excepted.)

THE subscriber will offer at public sale on Wednesday the 10th of next November, (if not fair the next fair day,) at the late residence of said deceased, near Quantico, the following personal property, to wit:

Oak Wood on the river side, A Crop of Corn and Fodder, Stock of all descriptions, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and a variety of other articles,

too numerous for detail.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. when the terms of sale will be made known.

The sale will continue from day to day till all the property is sold.

BELITHA CHRISTOPHER.
Adm. of E. Christopher, dec'd.

Oct. 26, 1830.

FISHING ISLAND FOR SALE.

THIS valuable property lies in the Narrows of Menokin River, where all oyster boats take in their cargoes There are about 20 acres of very productive upland, together with 400 acres marsh. The improvements consist of two small tenements, which have rented for 40 years past at $60 per annum. It is thought that there is no situation in Somerset county better adapted for a grocery store in connexion with the oyster business, which bids fair to be one of the most profitable branches of industry in our county—More need not be said, as those desirous of purchasing will inspect the premises. For terms apply to

J. C. WILSON.

Oct. 19, 1830.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of Clement Stanford, against Charles Venables, I have heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit: one negro boy named Sandy, one brown horse, one yoke of oxen, a tract of land called Western Fields containing 544 acres more or less, as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said Charles Venables, and I hereby give notice that on Tuesday the 2nd day of November next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock P. M. at the Court-House door, in the town of Princess-Anne, I will expose to public sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash, all the right title and estate of the said Chales Venables to the above named property, to satisfy the above name writ with officers fees due for the years 1829 and '30.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.

Oct. 12, 1830.

Cash for Negroes.

We wish to purchase **200** Negroes for the New Orleans Market, and will give more than any purchaser that is now or may hereafter come in the market, for such as may suit us.

One of the firm wishes to buy families for his own use, and will give for them the highest prices—Letters addressed to us at Princess-Anne, will be attended to.

Woolfolks, Sanders & Overley.

Oct. 26, 1830.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of Jacob Henderson are hereby notified that he has applied for the benefit of the insolvent laws of the State of Maryland, and that the first Saturday in the next May term is the day appointed for his appearance before the Judges of Somerset county court to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be propounded to him relative to his said application.

Oct. 19, 1830.

BLANKS,

Of the following descriptions, printed on excellent paper, constantly on hand and for sale, at low prices for cash, at the Office of the Village Herald:

Warrants,
Fieri Fa.'s before supersedeas
Do. after do.
Ca. Sa.'s before do
Do. after do
Narrations,
Appeal Bonds,

Insolvents' Papers.

Insolvents can be supplied with papers, on application at the office of the Village Herald.

ALSO,

Appeal Bonds

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Elisha Whitelock, use of Severn Teackle, use of John C. Wilson Jr. and Littleton J. Dennis, against Edward M. Waters, I have heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit: a tract of land called Waters' River, a tract of land called Waters' Addition, one other tract called Waterton, one other tract called Beach and Pine and Wilson's Lot, and a tract of land formerly the property of Samuel Tull, the whole containing 436 acres more or less, and I hereby give notice that on Wednesday the 24th instant at the Court-House door, in the town of Princess-Anne, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock P. M. I will expose all the right and interest of the said Edward M. Waters to the above described property for sale to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above named writ with officers fees due for the years of 1828, '29 and '30.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, late Shff.

Nov. 2.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of Ruben Larmore against Chapman Dashiell and Delilah his wife Ex'rs. of Joseph Dashiell, I have heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit: one negro boy named John, one do. named Frank, one do. named Joseph, one do. named Abraham, one girl named Orelia, one do. named Charlotte, a tract of land called Dunagall, one other tract called Buck Hill, the whole containing 250 acres of land more or less, and I hereby give notice that on Tuesday the 23d inst. at the court-house door in the town of Princess Anne between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock P. M. I will expose to public sale all the right and title of the said Chapman Dashiell to the above described property to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the aforesaid writ with officers fees due for the year of 1830.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, late Shff.

Nov. 2.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of Robert Stewart against Robert Dashiell, I have heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit: 1 negro man named Shadrack, 1 do. named Spencer, 1 negro boy named Henry, 1 do named Samuel, 1 negro woman named Leah, a tract of land called Mitchell's Improvement & Jones' Chance containing 250 acres more or less as the goods and chattels lands and tenements of the said Robert Dashiell, and I hereby give notice that on Tuesday the 23d inst at the court-house door in the town of Princess-Anne between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock P. M. I will sell all the right and title of the said Robert Dashiell to the above described property for cash to satisfy the aforesaid writ with county levy due for the year 1828 and officers fees due for the years 1828, '29 and '30.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, late Shff.

Nov. 2

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of James Ste[illegible] use of F. [illegible], against Joseph S. Colgan, I have heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit: one schooner named Wanderer, one horse, two yoke of oxen, two milch cows, one ox cart, 1 pair of new timber wheels and chain, 1 odd ox, 2 sows and pigs, 1 plough and harrow, 3 beds and furniture, 1 book case, 2 mahogany tables, 10 chairs, a tract of land containing 300 acres more or less, 3 lots of land sold by Samuel McBryde trustee for the sale of the real estate of Jesse H. Wainright, taken as the goods and chattels lands and tenements of the said Joseph S Colgan, and I hereby give notice that on Tuesday the 23d inst. at the court house door in the town of Princess-Anne between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock P. M. I will sell all the right and title of the said Joseph S. Colgan, to the above described property for cash to satisfy the aforesaid writ with interest and cost due thereon.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, late Shff.

Nov. 2.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of Williams & Dickey, against Josiah Johnson I have taken in execution the following as the property of said Johnson, to wit: one negro man named Bob, one negro boy named Ben, one negro woman named Hannah, and one horse, and I hereby give notice that at the court-house door in the town of Princess-Anne on Wednesday the 24th inst. between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock P. M. I will expose to public sale all the right and interest of the said Josiah Johnson to the above named property to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above named writ with county levy due for the year 1828, and officers fees due for the years 1828, '29 and '30.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, late Shff.

Nov. 2.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of Henry Lankford, use of Caroline Tull, against William E. Waters, I have heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit: a tract of land called Waters' River, one other tract called Waters' Addition, one other tract called Waterton, a tract called Beach and Pine and Wilson's Lot, the whole containing 421 acres more or less, and I hereby give notice that on Wednesday the 24th instant, at the Court-House door in the town of Princess-Anne between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock P. M. I will expose all the right and interest of the said William E. Waters to the above described property for sale to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the above named writ with interest and cost due thereon. JOSHUA BRATTAN, late Shff.

Nov. 2.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instance and for the use of Josiah Hubble, use of Clement Stanford agent for Leah W. Hubble, against Mary Dashiell, Thomas D. Jones and John W. B. Parsons, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: a tract of land called Jones' Choice containing 125¾ acres more or less, one negro boy named Elbert, two head of horses, and one yoke of oxen as the property of said Thomas D. Jones; also a tract of land called Wright's Conclusion containing 260 acres more or less, one other tract called Macomb's Lot and Hab Nab containing 300 acres more or less; also one negro boy named Lorenzo, one do. named Aaron, one do. named Levin, one negro girl named Charlotte, three horses and two yoke of oxen, taken as the property of said John W. B. Parsons, and I hereby give notice that on Wednesday the 24th inst. between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock P. M at the Court-House door in Princess Anne, I will expose the above property to public sale to satisfy the aforesaid writ, with interest and cost due thereon and officers fees due to the subscriber.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, late Shff.

Nov. 2.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Peter Bell, use of Purnell I. Jones, against Isaac Kennerly I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: a tract of land called Twiford's Support containing 75 acres more or less, a tract of land called Jonathan's Project containing 75 acres more or less, one negro man named Levin, two head of horses, 2 yoke of oxen, 1 still, and one carriage, which I have taken in execution as the property of said Kennerly, and I hereby give notice that on Tuesday the 16th instant between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock P. M. at the Court-House door in the town of Princess-Anne I will expose to public sale all the right and interest of the said Kennerly in and to the above mentioned property to satisfy the aforesaid writ with county levy due for 1828 and officers fees due for 1828, '29 and '30 to the highest and best bidder for cash. JOSHUA BRATTAN, late Shff.

Nov. 2.

The following list of balances, for county charges, has been returned to me by my deputies as yet unpaid—and *NOTICE* is hereby given, that unless the same shall be paid with interest, on or before the first day of December next, I shall apply to the Commissioners of the Tax, for an order to sell the property upon which the charges are levied, for the payment of the taxes due.

ROBT. STEWART, Collector of S. C for 1825, '26 & '27.

First District.

Thomas J. Bounds	$1 01
Wm. Connerly	5 67
Patty Disharoon	2 91
Thos. Dashiell	8 75
Ann Elliott	1 77
Benjamin Graham	1 69
Lewis Jones	4 98
James F. Johnson	5 42
Henry Nichols	2 20
Samuel Robinson B.C.	1 70
Greenbury Tilghman	2 17
Stephen Thomas	4 88
Lev. J. Wailes	2 25
Wm. Windsor	1 54

Second District.

Jno. Austin	$6 33
Wm. W. Allen	3 28
Philip C. Adams	1 90
Wm. Adams	3 79
Ann Andrews	1 32
John Adams of S.	1 76
Mary Broughton	2 00
James Benson	4 20
James Boyd	2 43
Jesse Brombly	1 10
Nancy Brereton	2 20
James Bounds	13 50
Wm. Craft	1 32
Jethro Carter	3 69
John Cannon	3 94
Mary Cox	2 25
Samuel A. Cohoon's hrs	3 63
Levi Cathull	1 47
Dennis Durham	2 09
George Dorman, sen.	3 65
Wm. Duckery	8 17
Mary Dashiell	1 68
John Erie, Virginia	1 12
James Furrow	3 34
Sally Furrow	1 55
Aaron Foxwell's heirs	1 84
John Gibbons, sen.	11 56
James Harris	2 94
Wilson Hunt	2 07
Josi. W. S. Heath	6 60
J. B. M. Heath	1 72
Josiah Hubble, Balt.	2 81
Rebecca Hobbs	4 75
Elijah Hitch	1 28
Ann Horsey	2 64
Nicholas Jones	3 25
Wm Jones's heirs, W.c.	1 76
Richard Ingersol	7 21
Geo. W. Jackson's hrs	4 17
Thomas Johnson	3 04
Jesse Long, f. n.	4 25
Robt. Lafield, W. city	5 71
George Latchem	1 52
Saml. Leatherbury's hrs.	2 20
Isabella Lowes	1 10
Jesse Lafield	1 71
James Miles f. n.	1 10
Mat. Miles of Geo.	1 82
Lev. D Miles	2 31
Isaac C. Mitchell's hrs.	27 34
David Malone	2 04
Isabella Murray	3 64
Peter Malone	1 32
Jesse Purnell	2 32
Thos Prior	12 64
Alexander Prior	1 58
Ben. Polk, W. city	3 40
Parker Puzey	2 92
Philip Polk	2 39
Elisha Philips	2 80
Lev. Reece	1 10
Wm. Revill	4 13
John Riggin's heirs	2 79
Loudy Riggin	3 54
Mary Roberts	3 73
James Sampson	5 99
John Swift	1 63
Mary Sasser	1 21
Richard Sampson	3 10
Dinah Stevens	2 92
Jas Stevens	5 34
Isaac Stevens	1 24
Thomas Skinner's heirs	1 79
Wm. Stevens	1 21
Maria Shreeves	3 23
Elij. A. Taylor	1 19
John Wrotten	5 81
Ed. Waters	14 92
Frs. White	2 20
Samuel Whittingham	2 16
Geo. W. Waller of W.	4 13

Lower District.

Elijah Boston	10 02
W. Cottingham's heirs	3 41
Samuel Curtis's heirs	1 22
Isaac Dixon	11 00
Noah Holland	6 44
Thos. Handy's heirs	2 43
Patty Johnson's heirs	2 69
Wm. McGrath	1 71
Elisha Potter	1 79
Samuel Summers	1 32
Gilbert Townsend	1 93

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued by James L. Waller, Esq. a Justice of the Peace for Somerset county and to me directed, in favor of Isaac W. Copes, against Beauchamp D. Adams, Isaac Kennerly and William Cornwell, I have taken in execution the following property, to wit: a tract of land called Oak Hall containing 196 acres more or less, one other tract called Maiden's Lot containing 100 acres more or less, two head of horses and two yoke of oxen taken as the property of the said Beauchamp D. Adams and I hereby give notice that on Tuesday the 23d instant, at the Court-House door in the town of Princess-Anne between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock P. M. I will expose to public sale to the highest and best bidder for cash all the right and interest of the said Beauchamp D. Adams to the above described property to satisfy the aforesaid writ. JOSHUA BRATTAN, late Sff.

Nov. 2.

JOB PRINTING;

SUCH AS

Handbills, Cards, Blanks,

PAMPHLETS, &c.

Thankfully received and neatly printed on moderate terms,

At the Office of the Village Herald.

NOTICE.

The following named persons indebted to the subscriber as Collector of Somerset county, for County Levy due for the year 1828, are requested to make immediate payment, as there is an application to the Commissioners of the Tax for the sale of the property upon which the same is due, and if not shortly paid the property will be exposed to sale.

DISTRICT NO 1.

Anderson Thomas, on	$1,260	at 80 cts.	$10 08
Beckett Benjamin "	60	"	48
Benson Nancy "	65	"	52
Benston Levin M. "	40	"	32
Brown Nancy "	45	"	36
Culver Elijah "	465	"	3 72
Collier Martha "	275	"	2 20
Cooper Howard (f.n.)	45	"	36
Connerly William "	485	"	3 88
Dashiell Geo. of Jno.	4,115	"	32 92
Dashiell Thomas (heirs)	370	"	2 96
Dashiell Josiah "	70	"	56
Dulaney Henry (heirs)	175	"	1 40
Dorman William (heirs	45	"	36
Dashiell John (heirs)	50	"	40
Davis Sampson (heirs)	1,050	"	8 40
Donoho James (heirs)	1,760	"	14 08
Dashiell Thomas on	360	"	2 88
Daley Mary "	90	"	72
Davis Ann "	60	"	48
Ellis Joshua "	70	"	56
Elliott Ann "	75	"	60
Game Sarah "	60	"	48
Green Rachel "	95	"	76
Game George f. n. "	105	"	84
Green William "	135	"	1 08
Gordy Wesley "	210	"	1 68
Graham Peter "	470	"	3 76
Hammond Charles "	65	"	52
Hall Philip "	45	"	36
Hitch Elijah "	50	"	40
Hubbell Josiah "	115	"	92
Holder Sarah "	65	"	52
Johnson Elijah C. "	835 bal.	"	3 85
Jones Lewis "	210	"	1 68
Johnson James "	60	"	48
Jackson Betsy H. "	95	"	76
Ker Dort Saml. "	220	"	1 76
Lester James f. n. "	70	"	56
Landon Elizabeth E.	40	"	32
Lank Philip (negro)	105	"	84
Leonard William "	110	"	88
Lecompte Saml. "	315	"	2 52
Leonard Joseph of J.	40	"	32
Moore Saml. f. n. "	60	"	48
Moore Jona. "	635	"	5 08
Mills Selby "	145	"	1 16
Maddux Stoughton "	45	"	36
More John f. n. "	40	"	32
Mills Benjamin "	65	"	52
Nichols John "	55	"	44
Nicholson Henry "	90	"	72
Owens Thomas "	155	"	1 24
Owens Milly "	40	"	32
Pollitt Sally *widow of W.*	120	"	96
Pollitt James S. on	185	"	1 48
Porter Theodore "	40	"	32
Phillips Rhoda "	155	"	1 24
Phillips Robert "	40	"	32
Polk Aaron "	90	"	72
Phillips John "	290	"	2 32
Phillips Noah "	95	"	76
Phillips Lavinia "	270	"	2 16
Robertson Phillis "	205	"	1 64
Russell Levin (heirs)	140	"	1 12
Robertson Wm. (heirs)	110	"	88
Ritchie James (heirs)	270	"	2 16
Stanford John L. W.	120	"	96
Stockley John of S. on	100	"	80
Smith Geo. A. Z. "	50	"	40
Turpin Wm. "	145	"	1 16
Taylor Eleanor "	240	"	1 92
Tully Levin "	50	"	40
Taylor Wm. of Lev.	200	"	1 60
Thompson Littleton f. n.	55	"	44
Twilley Thomas on	95	"	76
Vincent James "	450	"	3 60
Vincent Benjamin "	265	"	2 12
Vance David "	625	"	5 00
Venables Robert, sen.	170	"	1 36
Wailes Levin I. "	105	"	84
Arvey William "	75	"	60
Anderson Alexander	315	"	2 52
Aires George (heirs)	80	"	64
Bounds Doughty "	325	"	2 60
Beckworth Nehemiah	90	"	72
Brown Robert "	185	"	1 48
Bush Cilas C. "	40	"	32
Corn Wall "	45	"	36
Collier Chancy "	815	"	6 52
Donoho Joshua "	1180	"	9 44
Dashiell Leah "	40	"	32
Dashiell Margaret "	120	"	96
Dashiell Jane "	120	"	96
Dickerson Lucretia	285	"	2 28
Dashiell Wm. of Jas.	80	"	64
Dashiell Mary Jane	85	"	68
Durham John S. "	155	"	1 24
Dickerson Isaac "	550	"	4 40
Dashiell James W.	3810	"	30 48
Dean Joshua "	70	"	56
Dashiell Levin F. "	180	"	1 44
Dashiell Messer f. n.	55	"	44
Elliott Burkett "	55	"	44
Goddard George "	80	"	64
H[illegible] Constant "	[illegible]	"	1 84
Hull Brittingham on	$1075	at 80 cts.	$8 60
James Samuel "	1905	"	15 24
Jones John of Jas. "	995	"	7 96
Jones George W. "	40	"	32
Jones Patrick f. n. "	40	"	32
Jackson Tubman "	110	"	88
Larmore James "	260	"	8 48
Landon Isaac "	60	"	48
Lecompt John "	907	"	7 24
Lloyd Zaccheus "	645	"	5 16
Lloyd Edward H. "	55	"	44
Larmore Samuel "	65	"	48
Moore William of J.	100	"	80
McIntyre Jesse "	120	"	96
Mezick George "	50	"	40
North Edward J. "	625	"	5 00
Owens John "	60	"	48
Phillips Handy "	355	"	2 84
Philips James "	45	"	56
Pritchard Elizabeth	45	"	36
Parks Joseph (M. H.)	80	"	64
Phillips Jesse on	45	"	36
Rhodes Isaac "	80	"	64
Smith James "	195	"	1 56
Sewall Peter "	75	"	60
Stephens John "	395	"	3 16
Timmons Samuel "	110	"	88
Taylor George "	165	"	1 32
Tully Stephen "	50	"	40
Thomas Stephen "	315	"	2 52
Travers Matthew "	170	"	1 36
Wilson William "	85	"	68
Windsor John "	165	"	1 32
Wilson George D. "	125	"	1 00
Whittington Matthew	125	"	1 00
Winright John on	50	"	40
Winright Joshua "	380	"	3 04
Willing Aaron "	65	"	52
Willing Isaiah "	40	"	32
Willing Fanny "	140	"	1 12
Willing Mary "	190	"	1 52
Weatherly George of G.	60	"	48
Winder Moyer H. on	145	"	1 16
Wilson Samuel "	150	"	1 20

DISTRICT NO. 2.

Adams William on	$420	at 80 cts.	$3 36
Bradshaw Aaron "	190	"	1 52
Boyd James "	100	"	80
Bluitt Levin (f. n.) "	70	"	56
Brumbly Jesse "	45	"	36
Brereton Nancy (heirs)	145	"	1 16
Banks Gabriel on	240	"	1 92
Banks Wm. "	605 bal.	"	3 84
Chetham John "	1275 bal.	"	7 70
Cannon Matthew "	475 bal.	"	1 80
Chase Robt. (f. n.) "	55	"	44
Cornish Jas. (f. n.)	90	"	72
Dorman Solomon (heirs)	815	"	6 25
Dorman Mary on	425	"	3 40
Dutton Stephen f. n.	85	"	68
Dashiell Miss Mary	190	"	1 52
Duffee John on	135	"	1 08
Hillman Wm. (heirs)	330 bal.	"	64
Heath John B.M. (heirs)	115	"	92
Heath Wm on	200	"	1 60
Hayman Randall (heirs)	1600	"	12 80
Hayman Miss Sally	60	"	48
Hayman Matthias (f. n.)	65	"	52
Heath Julia Ann on	130	"	1 04
Hitch Adams "	180 bal.	"	94
Irving John "	85	"	68
Jones Geo. P. "	430 bal.	"	2 94
Jones James of Tho.	40	"	32
Jones Mrs. Sarah "	55	"	44
Ingersol Richard "	195	"	1 56
Jones John W. of Edwd.	230 bal.	"	84
Kibble Resotta on	955 bal.	"	3 64
Kibble Polly S. "	490 bal.	"	1 98
Lankford Sam'l. "	160	"	1 22
Lowes Isabella f. n.	45	"	36
Lowes Robert f. n. "	105	"	84
Layfield Jesse "	70	"	50
Lankford John "	150	"	1 26
Layfield James "	245	"	1 94
Morris Joshua "	1305	"	10 46
Miller Wm. (heirs)	125	"	1 00
Malone Peter, sen. "	85	"	68
Morris Robt. (heirs)	210	"	1 68
Murray Isabella "	150	"	1 20
Polk Philip f. n. "	155	"	1 24
Puzey John, sen. "	480	"	3 84
Pryor Thomas "	530	"	4 16
Philips Elisha "	115	"	92
Riggin Jno. (heirs)	180	"	1 44
Stanford Constant D.	1025 bal.	"	1 70
Stanford Jno. (heirs)	215	"	1 82
Stevens Dinah f. n.	120	"	96
Smith James on	260	"	2 08
Taylor Stephen (heirs)	295	"	2 36
Townsend Wm. on	60	"	48
Venables Josiah "	50	"	40
Williams Isaac "	115	"	92
White Samuel "	2685	"	21 48
White Elizabeth "	125	"	1 00
Waller Wm. (heirs)	690	"	5 52
Anderson John H.	2050	"	16 40
Bozman Wm. on	105	"	84
Ballard Levin, sen. "	1050	"	8 40
Ballard William (heirs)	345	"	2 76
Bosman David on	40	"	32
Dashiell Robt. D. "	2340	"	18 72
Dorman Geo. sen. "	150 bal.	"	70
Duckery William "	130	"	1 04
Elzey Adam (heirs "	195	"	1 56
Foxwell Gabriel "	125	"	1 00
Holbrook Mrs. Peggy	415	"	3 32
Hobbs Rebecca on	195	"	1 56
Jones Robt. of Geo.	185	"	1 48
Jones T. of Wm. (heirs)	325	"	2 60
Jones John heirs D. Q.	205	"	1 64
Jones Robt. heirs Monie	410	"	3 28
King John Dr. on	7280	"	58 24
King Matilda Miss "	120	"	96
King Henrietta Miss	120	"	96
Laws John "	1720	"	13 76
Leatherbury Robt. "	2085	"	16 68
Linton Major "	95	"	76
McHenry John, Balt.	935	"	7 48
Roberts Mary Miss	155	"	1 24
Reucher Sam'l. on	40	"	32
Skinners Thos heirs	115	"	92
Shores Levin, sen.	55	"	44
Waller Geo. W. on	170	"	1 36
Whittingham Sam'l.	40	"	32
Wilson Leah L. on	5,165 bal.	"	19 53
White Jas., Washington	85	"	68
Winsor James on	160	"	1 28
Bounds James "	555	"	4 44
Jones Sewell f. n. "	50	"	40
Anderson Ann "	150	"	1 20
Ballard Clemon "	2350 bal.	"	8 34
Carroll Michael B. "	255	"	2 40
Carter Jethro [heirs]	160	"	1 28
Coston Henry W. T.	170	"	1 36
Coston Susan & Eliz.	165	"	1 32
Clayton Geo. on	150	"	1 20
Dennis John [heirs]	7905 bal.	"	5 00
Fleming Wm. [heirs]	3470	"	27 76
Gunby John on	110	"	88
Gibbons John, sen.	550	"	4 40
Gibbons John, jr. on	105	"	84
Heath Josiah [heirs]	3540	"	28 32
Harris John of Jno. and others	100	"	80
Jones Charles [heirs]	5100	"	40 80
Jones Thos. M. [heirs]	[illegible] bal.	"	1 25
Johnson Thomas on	$125	at 80 cts.	$1 00
King Robt. J. [heirs]	610	"	4 88
King Levin R. [heirs]	360	"	2 88
Leatherbury Sam'l. heirs	90	"	72
Layfield Molly on	255	"	2 04
Long Jesse f. n. "	175	"	1 40
Miles Jane f. n. "	45	"	36
Millaway Mary [heirs]	175	"	1 40
Miles Levin D. on	95	"	76
Miles Matthias "	75	"	60
Maddux Lazarus "	335	"	2 68
Melvin Thos. "	50	"	40
Polk John [heirs] "	1455	"	11 64
Purnell Lemuel [heirs]	840	"	6 76
Riggin Henry of Jno.	70	"	56
Revell William on	170	"	1 36
Riggin Pierce [heirs]	1930	"	15 44
Riggin John [heirs]	180	"	1 44
Sasser Mary on	50	"	40
Stewart John C. heirs	bal.	"	98
Stevens Miss Maria	135	"	1 08
Stevens Mary on	310	"	2 48
Tull Levin "	40	"	32
Warwick Wm. R.	1030	"	8 24
Waters Eliz. [heirs]	bal.	"	1 70
Wilson Edward heirs	2325	"	18 60

DISTRICT NO. 3.

Adams Samuel on	$40	at 80 cts.	$0 32
Beauchamp Elisha -	50	"	40
Bradshaw Arabella -	165	"	1 32
Bird David -	40	"	32
Chelton Fleet C. -	810	"	6 48
Cottingham Ths. (heirs)	435	"	3 48
Cottingham Josiah on	365	"	2 92
Curtis Samuel (heirs)	50	"	40
Carver John on	285	"	2 28
Dougherty John -	95	"	76
Dorsy Joseph -	70	"	56
Dougherty Nathaniel jr.	55	"	44
Dougherty Ann on	215	"	2 12
Dougherty Peter (heirs)	110	"	88
Dyes John, jr. on	95	"	76
Dyes John, sen. -	60	"	48
Eskridge Joseph -	65	"	52
Holland Thomas -	1210	"	9 68
Holland Noah -	265	"	2 12
Handy Violet -	50	"	40
Handy Wm. -	bal.	"	2 92
Handy Thos. (heirs)	100	"	80
Horsey Nathan -	120	"	96
Jones Thomas -	1210	"	9 68
Johnson Elijah f. n.	60	"	48
Johnson Elijah of E.	80	"	64
Johnson Jemimah -	355	"	2 84
Johnson Mrs. Patty (heirs	100	"	80
Lord Orpha on	410	"	3 28
Lankford George f. n.	85	"	68
Lankford Ann on	120	"	96
Lankford Benj. jr. -	55	"	44
Lord Betty -	40	"	32
Moore Wm., Executor of Cottingham	845	"	6 76
Maddux Rebecca on	275	"	2 20
Maddux Nelly -	30	"	24
Outton Elisha -	390	"	3 12
Potter Elijah -	65	"	52
Parker John, sen. -	50	"	40
Potter George f. n. -	50	"	40
Pool John -	75	"	60
Riggen Elisha, sen. -	120	"	96
Riggen Mrs. Elizabeth	140	"	1 12
Riggen Nehemiah on	110	"	88
Schoolfield Wm. A. -	410	"	3 28
Summers Samuel -	85	"	68
Stirling Thomas -	1265	"	10 12
Stephenson Wm. H.	70	"	56
Tyler Robert f. n. -	100	"	80
Thomas John -	475	"	3 80
Wilson Ada -	170	"	1 36
Wood Isaac -	60	"	48
Wood Ezekiel -	135	"	1 08
Wilson William -	100	"	80
Wood Joseph -	40	"	32
Williams Lily -	50	"	40
Wood Elizabeth -	40	"	32
Adams William H. -	165	"	1 32
Adams Amelia -	70	"	56
Adams Lazarus -	175	"	1 40
Adams Jesse -	bal.	"	56
Adams John of Jas. -	295	"	2 36
Adams Henry (heirs)	345	"	2 76
Adams Henry of Jacob	200	"	1 60
Adams Sarah on	160	"	1 28
Beauchamp Nathan	410	"	3 28
Beauchamp Ths (heirs	1255	"	10 04
Beauchamp Henry	225	"	1 80
Conner Elijah on	1145	"	9 16
Crosswell Zipporah	815	"	6 52
Curtis Elizabeth -	1450	"	11 60
Cox Tubman -	630	"	5 04
Dougherty Elijah -	100	"	80
Dryden Sarah of Isaac	520	"	4 16
Dakes Daniel -	1690	"	13 52
Dakes George -	85	"	68
Dakes Stephen -	315	"	2 52
Evans Francis -	155	"	1 24
Evans Sarah -	160	"	1 28
Evans Zachariah -	40	"	32
Furniss William -	120	"	96
Furniss Margaret -	90	"	72
Gibbons Hetty -	955	"	7 64
Hall John M. -	410	"	3 28
Hall Hetty -	210	"	1 68
Handy Maria -	150	"	1 20
Hall Francess -	400	"	3 20
Handy Levin -	bal.	"	30
Haworth Charles -	55	"	44
Hearn Edward -	90	"	72
Hall John, capt. of Balt.	120	"	96
King John W. on	350	"	2 80
Kelliom Henry -	125	"	1 00
Maddux Daniel -	290	"	2 32
Marshall Robt. N. heirs	790	"	6 32
Mathias George on	85	"	68
Milligan Eli Wesley	45	"	36
Moore Henry -	225	"	1 80
Marshall Adrian -	85	"	68
Milligan Henry & Chas.	70	"	56
McGrath Wm.	70	"	56
Milbourn James, heirs	1260	"	10 08
Milbourn Hannah on	195	"	1 56
Marshall Mrs. Elizabeth	185	"	1 48
Parks Zebulon -	60	"	48
Parks Charles -	300	"	2 40
Parks William -	685	"	5 48
Powel Matilda -	110	"	88
Powel George W. -	1290	"	10 32
Powel Levin -	bal.	"	88
Powel Jesse, heirs -	60	"	48
Revell David -	65	"	52
Riggin John, sen. -	95	"	76
Revell Curtis -	85	"	68
Riggin Mrs. Ann, widow of Pierce	225	"	1 80
Sudler Thos. S. -	bal.	"	9 12
Smith William of S.	210	"	1 68
Smith Levin -	165	"	1 32
Turpin John U. -	4070	"	32 56
Turpin Wm. heirs -	895	"	7 16
Tilghman Wm. heirs	365	"	2 92
Townsend Gilbert -	100	"	80
Waters Wm. of Wm.	120	"	96
Waters Sarah -	370	"	2 96
Warwick Levin -	40	"	32

JOSHUA BRATTAN,

Collector for 18[illegible]

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

VOL. IV. TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 30, 1830. NO. 35.

HUMOROUS.

ANN ROYAL TO THE COURIER AND ENQUIRER.

Canandaigua, Nov. 1830.

Gentlemen—Where are the glittering ten thousand swords of gallantry which Edmund Burke talked of? Why do not the lazy scoundrels leap instantly from their scabbards and avenge the insults offered to the Lady-Walter-Scott of the new world? The sufferings which Maria Antoinette bore are nothing to mine. She only had her head taken off by the gentlemanly gullotine—but I have forty heads taken off besides the pulling out of ninety horns. I have suffered as much as the celebrated Hortensia, the fair philosopher of Alexandria or some other heathen city, whom the rascally monks and anti-masons murdered on the banks of the Nile, and then flung into the river to make a breakfast to a crocodile.

I have scarcely slept a wink since I left Pittsburg—that barbarous, ignorant, smoky, pitiful, rascally, dirty, dingy, silly, murderous, anti masonic, vagabond village. Have you heard how I have been used there by the anti-masons? If there had been a spark of gallantry remaining, the carrier pigeons ought to have spread intelligence of the outrage from Maine to Georgia. A rascally post master refused to frank me a letter to you my honored friends. I mean to have him removed *instanter.* I know he has been dealing in coffin hand bills. But the anti masons! "If you have tears, prepare to shed them now." If your heart ever bled, now let it pour forth its floods. I went into an anti-masonic shop in Pittsburg to sell a Black Book; the people in it had a very rascally, anti-masonic, down look. I told them if they wanted to do any business they must get gentlemen behind the counter, that if they could beg or borrow or steal the tail of a monkey from any old mason, and have it pinned to his coat tail, he might be carried through the country, and make a fortune by exhibiting an anti-mason or Morgan rarity. What do you think he did? Why the old fellow sneaked down stairs with a cow-skin on behind his back, and perpetrated an assault and battery on Mrs. Ann Royall. Oh! how my heart boiled! If I had not had a little [illegible] on me at the time, I should have caught the villain and whipped him on the spot. He ran, however, like a greyhound [illegible] chamber. What could I do [illegible] which the blue skies in [illegible] other year, and [illegible] as good as new? I will not [illegible] paper by writing [illegible] be easily recognized. His countenance will bear witness—yes, his Cain like face will furnish *prima facia* evidence against him for almost any crime, in any court of justice, from a simple larceny up to a [illegible] burglary. Oh! if I had only caught him how I should have nullified him, and dismembered every limb in his body. But those [illegible] sons have the longest legs in the world, and bless me, how they do use them!

We must have the word reformed. The rights of women are disregarded. If the nullifiers of South Carolina had any brains, which is rather doubtful, they would do something for the fair sex, instead of their stuff about the tariff and cotton bags. When I was last in New York, I mentioned the necessity of doing something for the recovery of the lost rights of women, to Russel Comstock. He agreed with me decidedly, and said he meant to look for them among the lost rights of the states. I have no doubt but both have been hid away by the nullifiers. Give my compliments to Russel, and tell him that I shall be glad to hear that he prosecutes his patriotic course.

But of these anti-masons, they are the wickedest pack of rascals that crawl between heaven and earth—all but one. What one? you will ask with a smile. Why then out it must come—my friend Frank Granger, who, contrary to my solemn advice, took their nomination and almost broke up the friendship, that, like a rose in the bud, was just blushing to maturity between us. He has one of the most princely houses I ever saw, and then he is so hospitable, polite, kind, and chatty, besides doing [illegible], carving, and such like accomplishments, most as good as an angel.

When I reached this place, he was in high spirits, about the election. "I'm governor, I'm governor, Mrs Royall," cried Frank "You are a fool," said I. The messengers were arriving every five minutes, with majorities from the "infected district." Mr Granger, says one, "over 3600 from Genesee,"—"Mr. Granger," says another scoundrel anti mason, "1500 from Monroe—we have done wonders, must have a flour inspector's birth"—"Mr. Granger," says another, "a majority in Cayuga—Throop is dished—I should be pleased to be a canal collector." Frank bowed, smiled, looked pleased, and promised every thing. Says I to him, "Frank, do you believe these rascals, they tell you that you are elected—there is not one word of truth in them—you are no more elected than I am—they are deceiving you." "My dear madam," said Frank, bowing low, "these are very large majorities—I must think I'm elected"—and then he went to spouting Mr. Shakspeare's poetry about the crown, and all that.

Well, next day came, and up comes old [illegible], like the rush of the Trenton falls in a thunder storm—then Herkimer at its heels [illegible] Montgomery—then Rensselaer; then Albany. "Bring me no more reports," said Frank. "Mrs. Royall give me your hand—the anti masons are all cheats—henceforth I [illegible] my attention to philosophy and rutabaga—anti-masonry I forswear"—and then covering himself with his mantle like the immortal Cæsar, he sat down to one of the fattest roast turkies, I think, I ever sat my [illegible] teeth upon. "Frank," said I, "this turkey was never raised by an anti-mason." "Hang old Root!" said he. "Take care how you touch old Root," said I, "he is my friend."

So you see I have saved my honored friend Frank from that desolating scourge of anti-masonry. I have snatched him like a burning brand out of the furnace. When I came through the Genesee country, I was told that my life was in danger. "Let them try," said I, like the immortal Stark. "Phineas L. Tracy is on the look out for you," said some one. "Let him come," said I,—"I can thrash him any day—I have done it before in Washington, and I'll do it again." Then there was a report that Fred Whittlesy was going to waylay me.—"He waylay me," said I, "the mean, sneaking fellow—I am only afraid that he will sue me for damages. Oh! if I only could get him to knock a chip off my shoulder, and so get round the law, I would give him one of the soundest thrashings he ever had." Then came another rumor that Bates Cooke and Thurlow Weed meant to make an anti mason of me. "If they do," said I, "I'll Tim-Monroe every hair on their heads—I'll Morganize them—I'll dish them." So the anti masons are down the Niagara, where they themselves put poor Morgan, for I have no doubt his blood is on their guilty heads—poor fellow!

My dear gentlemen, I shall be in New York soon.—Present my compliments to Mr Charles King, who, I understand, has much improved of late—tell him to cut off his whiskers. Col Stone, I suppose, is still sipping any body's wine, and smoking every body's segars. Secretary Dwight will be crawling out of his flannel and organizing the church and state-blue-burgundy party, to overwhelm me in New York. Let him look out for squalls.—I'm not afraid of the world in arms—provided the anti masonic bears are tied up. Pray, how is "good society" getting on? I have a few odd accounts to settle with them. What a glorious thing is the French revolution. I have some thoughts of going over to see Louis Philip, and putting him in my Black Book.

Thine, for ever,
ANN ROYALL.

—§—

[illegible]—A marshal in our neighboring counties, on making a call at the house of one Cornwell, who, to use an eastern phrase, was at the time pretty well corned, enquired who was the head of the family. "She is," replied the man, pointing to his [illegible] a boarder, I suppose," said the [illegible] [illegible] *Portland Advocate.*

[illegible] to [illegible] refused a [illegible], look [illegible] it would be [illegible]

We were [illegible] the Tall Mossy Advocate a few days since, to hear a man who is [illegible] abusing his wine sing [illegible] *Home, sweet Home.*

When it was [illegible] to the Ex Dey of Algiers that Charles had been driven from his throne, he exclaimed, [illegible] just, he drove me from mine, and his people have driven him from his.

Married in Boston, [illegible] the Mayor, James Alexander Brown, to [illegible] Death

Some cling to life, with coward gripe,
So long as they have breath—
Not so with Brown. His aim was [illegible]
He bravely courted Death.

Our office Imp says he does not think it probable that this death will diminish the number of the family.

One William [illegible] was lately [illegible] before the Superior Court [illegible] cut, for forging an order [illegible] and sentenced to two years [illegible] State's prison. The [illegible] probably led him into the temptation. The drawee, however, acted [illegible] for a spurious [illegible].

The N. Kings.—[illegible] newspapers during the week [illegible]

In exchange for these paragraphs, we give one assortment another way, [illegible] contemporaries may retort upon us. We found it upon our desk, and it is probably the work of some *literal* devil of the establishment, tired with the [illegible] to *compose* himself.

"Charles X. [illegible] was [illegible] xtolled, and is [illegible] [illegible] xtraordinary [illegible] xcerbation in xaltation, xemplary in xternals, but xtrinsic on xamination, he was xtant under xaltation, and xtreme in xcitement, and he xtinguished xtempore xpression. He was xpatriated for his xcesses, and to xpiate his extravagances, must xist as a spot in xile."

Two negroes travelling together, one of them picked up a piece of money. The other says to him "what dat you pic up dare, Sambo?" "Dollar, Pompey." "Well jes let 'em down agin. I only put em dare to try you."

The Editor of the Boston Palladium suggests the propriety of a quarterly dinner by the fraternity of Editors. The idea is a good one—Editors have a right to a good dinner, quarterly at least.

Living without Brains.—As the late Professor H——, was walking near Edinburgh, he met one of those beings usually called fools. "Pray," said the Professor, accosting him, "how long can a man live without brains?" "I dinna ken," replied the fellow, scratching his head, "pray, how long hae you lived yoursel, Sir?"

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 00 *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months.

☞ Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance.*

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year.*

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the editor's discretion, until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement.

☞ Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage [illegible]

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, will be inserted [illegible] and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion; those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

☞ Persons advertising must limit the time of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

☞ All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

[illegible]

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans court of Somerset county, the subscribers will offer at public sale on Wednesday the 1st day of December next at the late residence of William White (of Thos) dec'd. of Dame's Quarter, all

The Personal Estate

of said deceased (except the negroes) [illegible] consisting of one Horse, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, two yoke of Oxen Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, a Still, Blacksmith's Tools, Carpenter's Tools, a lot of Slips, and other articles too tedious to mention.

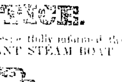
The terms of sale will be a credit of six months on all sums of and over five dollars the purchasers giving bond with approved security, and for all sums [illegible] dollars the cash [illegible] [illegible] A. M.

[illegible]
[illegible] WHITE,
[illegible] of [illegible]

Nov. [illegible]

NOTICE.

The Public are respectfully informed that THE ELEGANT STEAM BOAT



PATUXENT.

Capt GEO WEEMS,

[illegible] and is now running [illegible]

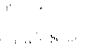
Baltimore and Salisbury & [illegible] Haven on the Wicomico River.

[illegible]

PASSAGE [illegible]

[illegible]

The [illegible] of the Wash[illegible]



[illegible]

New-York Medical Academy.

CIRCULAR.

THE happy effects of the Botanical System of Practice, more especially of late employed in the cure of Diseases, are such as entitle it to a high rank among modern improvements. The opinion long entertained in its favor, by many of the judicious, a thorough experience has now demonstrated to be well founded; and with the number and variety of its salutary achievements, its reputation is increasing.

It must be evident to every discerning mind, that the present prevailing practice of medicine, which rejects this Botanical aid, is at variance with our nature & our happiness. MERCURY, the LANCET, and the KNIFE, are chiefly relied upon by Physicians at the present day for the removal of almost all [illegible] the effects of these [illegible] evidently fatal [illegible] with those [illegible] among the [illegible] an individual in the year 1827, procured a lot of ground, and erected a handsome and convenient [illegible] denominated the United States Infirmary, expressly for employing [illegible] system of Practice in the [illegible] of diseases; the remedies [illegible] chiefly derived from the [illegible] The course of [illegible] institution, was [illegible] years ex[illegible] demonstration, that [illegible] that boasted champi[illegible] other poison [illegible] may be cured [illegible] salutary means [illegible] has so liberally [illegible]

[illegible]

Public Vendue.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Somerset county, will be exposed at public auction, at the late residence of John Roberts [illegible] the [illegible] of December next, the following property, to wit:

One Horse, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and other articles too numerous for detail.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums of and over five dollars, and for all sums under five [illegible] the cash [illegible] No property to be removed until the terms are complied with. Sale to commence at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M.

Robert Robertson, *Guardian of [illegible] of John Robertson, dec'd.*

Nov. [illegible], 1830.

BLANKS,

Of the following descriptions, printed on excellent paper, constantly on hand and for sale, at low prices for cash, at the Office of the Village Herald.

Warrants,
Fieri Fa.'s before supersedeas,
Do. after do.
Ca. Sa.'s before do.
Do. after do.
Narrations,
Appeal Bonds,

[illegible]

Public Sale.

[illegible] by James L. Waller [illegible] for Somerset county [illegible] the suit of [illegible] execution the following property, which I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy the [illegible] mentioned writ, on Saturday the 11th day of December next at the hour of [illegible] A. M at James L. Waller's Office in Salisbury, all the [illegible] house and lot near Salisbury [illegible]

L. W. DISHAROON, Dep. Shff.

Nov. 16, 1830.

[illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] in the [illegible] Institution, and [illegible] course of studies, [illegible] refinements, [illegible] both in a short [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]ONS.

[illegible] into the [illegible] of good [illegible] English [illegible]

TERMS.

[illegible] person for [illegible] payable in ad[illegible] the Sessions; [illegible] or close [illegible] option was grant[illegible] to those [illegible]

[illegible] is $2 50 [illegible]

[illegible] able to those [illegible]

[illegible] to announce [illegible] that there is no [illegible] section of the United States [illegible] Principles [illegible]

☞ Those wishing further information, by addressing a letter, post paid, to the Subscriber, will receive a prompt [illegible] giving a [illegible] and present state of the course of tuition.

W. BEACH.

New York Medical Institution, June 1830.

PRO PATRIÂ LIBERTATE.

VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, NOV. 30, 1830.

THE MAYSVILLE TURNPIKE.

It will be recollected by our readers that this was the Turnpike which gave rise to President Jackson's Veto message, by which the Stockholders of this *local* improvement were denied the privilege of drawing from the *National* Treasury the money necessary for its construction. No sooner were the stockholders satisfied of the President's opposition to appropriations for works not *national* in their character, than they set their own shoulders to the wheel, contributing the necessary aid themselves, and we now learn that so much of the road as extends from Maysville to the South end of Washington, (Ky.) has been already constructed, and the Directors are about to be authorized to receive toll according to their charter. This is as it should be—The States of New York and Pennsylvania have incurred millions of dollars of expense in making canals, roads, and bridges, without asking the aid of the U. States' Treasury, and it is but fair that other states, if they desire like improvements, should pursue the same policy, else let them first contribute towards paying off the State debts of New York and Pennsylvania. After this shall have been done, they may with some reason ask for assistance in turn, and not before.

One and Indivisible!—The last Wheeling Compiler gives the proceedings of a "numerous and respectable meeting of the citizens of Elizabethtown and its vicinity," in Ohio county, on the 13th inst.—They unanimously adopted a resolution approving of the proceedings at Wheeling on the 1st, "relative to the proposed cession of a part of the territory of the State of Maryland, including all that portion of the territory North of a West line from the South West corner of said State to the Ohio river."

The Editor of the *Frederick Citizen* thinks the Annapolis Republican is quite amusing, and to shew his reason for thinking so, he quotes from a paragraph on the New York election, the following lucid passage:—

"*It is said that such was the character and objects of the several parties that took the field in opposition to the Regency, that many of the strongest and most respectable members.*—The National Intelligencer says, "many thousands" of the party opposed to Jackson, not only *discountenanced* but actually *voted for* the Regency candidates, in preference to seeing *them* succeed."

A Savage Business.—On Tuesday last a week, a woman named Mrs. Savage, residing at Pottsville, Pa. poisoned herself. She expired the following morning.

At a Dinner given to Mr. Hume, at Glasgow, he said he had visited one of the manufacturing establishments, where he learned that a woman for tambouring 1198 figures, which would occupy 13 or 14 hours, earned but 3 pence. What a pity the *American System* (as it is called) cannot be raised to such a pitch!—It would not only reduce the price of manufactures, but give to laborers the glorious opportunity of working at 3d. a day.

Encouragement to Cultivators of Fruit.

Mr. Samuel R. Johnson of Charlestown, Mass. has received $51 56, for the produce of a single plum tree in his garden, this season, besides giving away considerable of the fruit to his friends. The tree produces the Bolmar's Washington Plum, and has yielded a little short of $50 per annum, for the last three years. St. Michael pears of the finest appearance have been sold in our market this week for $1 50 per dozen.

N. E. Farmer.

A New Counterfeit.—We have just been informed that counterfeit *ten dollar notes* on the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, are in circulation in this city. They are made payable at Lynchburg, to Wm. Radford; letter D; dated Richmond, 22d of September, 1819; Wm. Nekervis, Cashier; P. N. Nicholas, President.—*Bicknell's Counterfeit Detector.*

The N. J. Chronicle says, we are requested to caution the public against receiving five dollar bills of the Branch Bank of the United States, payable at Washington—They are good imitations, and well calculated to deceive; they are payable to the order of, and endorsed R. Smith, Cashier; letter C.—*th.*

Mr. Randolph said to John at their parting, "My remains will be sent to Virginia, in sweets. Bury them under the old oak, on my plantation. Turn my head to the east, *I wish to look westward.*" This was related by John to our informant, and it is too characteristic not to be true. Sickened of the old world, he wished, even in death, to turn his back upon it, and to set his face towards the rising empire of the west.—*Palladium.*

Baltimore Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 25.

WHEAT, white $1 05; do. red $1 00; CORN 56 a 57.

STEAM BOAT DISASTERS.

We have information, says the Editor of the St. Louisville Republican of the 20th ult. of the loss of two more steamboats on the Mississippi. The Neptune, Capt. Barrett, from this port for New Orleans, on the morning of the 7th inst. struck a snag a short distance below the mouth of the Ohio, and sunk in 2 minutes, in 22 feet water.—Boat and cargo wholly lost. The passengers escaped by jumping on board the boats which the Neptune had in tow; all their baggage was lost.

The new steamboat New Jersey, which left this port on Thursday last for New Orleans, when near St. Genevieve, was snagged and filled with water to the guards. The boat it was thought would be raised.

EASTON, Nov. 27.

A gentleman, who arrived in the steam boat Maryland last night, informs us that the steam boat Charles Carroll took fire while on her way to Baltimore on Thursday last and was run on shore on Pool's Island—We did not learn how the fire originated, or what damage was done.—*Gaz.*

FOUL AND SAVAGE MURDER.

Among all the horrid murders which we have been called upon to chronicle in the course of twenty years, we have no recollection of an instance of such brutal atrocity as the following, the account of which is copied from the Salisbury, N. C. Journal of the 19th instant:—

A most atrocious murder was perpetrated in Davidson county, on Monday the 11th instant, by a man named *Osborn*. He had been separated from his wife for some months, and on the day above mentioned, he went to the house of his mother-in-law, with whom she resided; his conduct being very outrageous, his wife became alarmed and ran off to the neighbors. On this he gave vent to his passion by throwing a pair of shoes in the fire; and on his mother-in-law, an old lady eighty years of age, attempting to take them out, he assaulted her, and with an axe split her head across the temples, and chopped her body to pieces in such a manner as to render it impossible for the jury of inquest to join together the separated and mangled parts. He then murdered one of his children, by dividing its body into two parts with his axe! After completing this most unnatural and diabolical butchery, he commenced pulling up the chairs and other furniture in the centre of the room with the intention of setting fire to them, and consuming the victims of his ferocity; but the arrival of the neighbors prevented the execution of his design. He was secured and is now confined in the jail at Lexington. We cannot learn that the wretch was insane; though the plea of insanity, will, doubtless be set up, as few will be willing to believe that such a monster could exist in civilized society, who could deliberately, and in the full possession of his rational faculties, commit a deed so savage bloody, and unnatural.

Isinglass, boiled in spirits of wine, will produce a fine transparent cement, which will unite broken glass so as to render the fracture almost imperceptible, and perfectly secure.

FOREIGN.

From Algiers.—The Commander in-Chief at Algiers forwarded on the 18th and 25th of August, several reports to the Minister of War, giving details of the force sent to Bona, and of its operations. The people submitted after some persuasion, without resistance, and the landing of the troops was promptly effected. The Cabailles and Arabs threatened an attack, covering the country around and stopping provisions. On the 6th of August they were attacked and routed at every point. On the 8th, they again attacked Gen. Damremont's position, and were driven back with murderous loss, the French sustaining comparatively little.

On the night of the 11th, another assault which had been anticipated, was made with great fury and perseverance. Several of the Arabs were killed, after having sprung over the fosse of the redoubt. The brother-in-law of the Bey of Constantine, among 86 others, was found. This expedition re-embarked on the 20th and 21st, and reached Algiers on the morning of the 25th. The number of the sick at Algiers, on the 23d was 1400 in military hospitals, and 900 in the regimental hospitals. The first of the regiments under orders to return, embarked for Toulon in five vessels on the 23d. A letter of that date says:—

We have 1000 armed Arabs doing the duty of our posts, and we are anxious to come in contact with our enemies. We might have, if we pleased, 30,000 of these Arabs, and with them might traverse Africa in every direction. All the tribes are pressing to send in their submission to Gen. Clausel and to supply our Markets, so that an ox may be had for 20 francs and a sheep for 30 sous.

Paris, October 19.—A band of some thirty persons, marching three by three, and carrying a tri-colored flag with this inscription, "Death to the Ex-ministers," presented itself to day about twelve before the Palais Royal. The National Guard took up arms, and the standard bearer and several other individuals were arrested.

This evening frequent assemblages took place in the Courts of the Palais Royal.—Cries of "Down with the Ministers, the head of Polignac," were uttered. The National Guard cleared the Courts, and the gates were closed. At 8 o'clock the garden was also closed; and so great was the crowd that the shops were shut up. The Guard conducted with equal prudence and firmness.

The Nuremberg Correspondent contains the following letter from Carlsruhe, dated Oct 9.—"Our army is put upon the war establishment. A great number of horses have been brought up in the Grand Dutchy for the cavalry. The soldiers who were on furlough have been recalled in such haste that they were obliged to travel by diligence to rejoin their corps. However, some of them have been sent back, and several regiments who had received orders to march towards the Hessian frontiers, have received counter orders. A Prussian Commissioner has arrived here, who has orders to cause cannon to be made at our foundry for the fortresses of the Confederation. The inhabitants of Durbach have dismissed their magistrates, and appointed others in their place, but without committing any excesses."

RUSSIA.—A report of a general insurrection of the Ukraine, Esthonia, Red Russia, Poland, and a part of Livonia, was the general topic of conversation last night in many political circles. It was said that the peasantry in these countries had taken up arms to overthrow the feudal system, and that the Russian Government was sending troops towards the disturbed district in order to stop the explosion. The Berlin Journals also admit that an extraordinary fermentation reigns in the Grand Dutchey of Posen, (Prussian Poland,) and that the Government has been compelled to take very strict precautionary measures to prevent the possibility of an insurrection.—*Journal de Paris.*

SPEECH OF TALLEYRAND.

The Prince de Talleyrand, upon his presentation to the king of England, addressed his Majesty in the following terms, "Sire,—the king of the French has chosen me to be the interpreter of the sentiments with which he is impressed towards your Majesty. I have accepted with great satisfaction a mission which brings my long career to a close so honorable. Sire, after all the vicissitudes of my lengthened days, after all the various changes of fortune which, during forty years, so fruitful in events have chequered my life, nothing could have been more grateful to me, nor have more fully accomplished my wishes, than the appointment which brings me again into this happy country. But how great is the difference between the two periods. The jealousies, the prejudices that so long divided France and England, have given place to esteem and enlightened friendship. Common principles of policy unite the two nations still more closely. England, moreover, concurs with France in repudiating the principle of interfering in the internal affairs of its neighbors; and the Ambassador of a Monarch, called to the throne by the unanimous voice of a great people, feels himself perfectly at his ease in a land of liberty, and near a descendant of the illustrious house of Brunswick, I rely with confidence, Sire, upon your favorable acceptance of the offices with which I am charged, and solicit your Majesty to receive the homage of my profound respect."

SOUTH AMERICAN STATES.

Paris, Oct. 15.—The Minister for Foreign Affairs has notified to the Consuls-General of Mexico, Colombia, De la Plata, and Chili, a resolution of his Majesty to acknowledge in principle the independence of these States, and his being disposed to conclude with them, as soon as they shall have sent to Paris agents invested with the necessary powers, treaties of amity, commerce and navigation. Orders are to be given for similar notifications to the Governments of Peru and Montevideo by the French Consuls resident there, and to the Governments of Guatamala and Bolivia, where France has not Consuls, by officers of the Royal Navy.

The London Morning Herald of the 15th ult. contains the following copy of a hand-bill, circulated in Brighton and London in large numbers during the night:

"*Englishmen*—The time is fast approaching when you will be called upon to exert yourselves in the cause of liberty A standard is about to be reared, around which, we feel assured, thousands and tens of thousands will flock.

Our country is overrun with military, police, excise officers, &c. &c. These must and shall be done away with.

Our blood will flow, but it will flow in the cause of liberty; better to die in that cause than live slaves. Englishmen, be united, firm and steady. A REPUBLICAN."

PORTUGAL.—Lisbon dates are to the 26th ult. It was deemed unlikely, though there had been no insurgent movement of much consequence, that the then present state of things could long continue. The apparent apathy was ascribed to uncertainty as to what would be done in Spain, from which country scarcely a rumor had been heard for a fortnight previous. The American brig, captured with the Diana, had not been given up, notwithstanding the urgent application of the Charge d'Affairs. Imprisonments continued. The discount on government paper on the 25th was 32½. A great number of papers were regularly purloined from the London mail, and there was no doubt it was done in the Portuguese Post Office. French papers were more frequently purloined than any others. Nothing is more common than to open letters; and sometimes they are not ceremonious enough to seal them afterwards.

Fifty prisoners, among whom were seven or eight well dressed Constitutionalists, were marched through the streets on the 23d September, chained together by two and two, previous to their being transported to Africa. The number of Constitutionalists imprisoned at Oporto between the 1st of September, 1828, and the 1st of September, 1830, was 1001; of whom 113 were discharged, 37 transported, 20 banished in the kingdom, 19 condemned in costs, 28 died in the infirmary, 12 were hanged, 9 banished to foreign countries, and 766 remain in prison. In the fortresses of Almeida and gaol of Villa Real there were supposed to be 500 and upwards imprisoned; and in addition to this huge number there were supposed to be in the District of Porto, 100 out on bail, who must surrender when called for.

SPAIN.—Agitation prevailed in Cadiz during the month of September, without the cause being distinctly understood. M. Muret, charged with the maratime Custom House, became excessively unpopular, from directing the pursuit of smugglers, and when three of the latter were killed under the walls of Port St. Phillippe, the exasperation became so great that he was obliged to save himself by escaping to the island of Leon. Nine persons concerned in the transaction were arrested. The Governor of Cadiz, M. de Flaixes, was dismissed by a cabinet order on the 29th, and Col. Yero appointed in his place. The arrest of Carlist conspirators continued.

At a late interview with his ministers, king Ferdinand took Calemard aside, and in a state of great irritation, was overheard to say, "Thou shalt answer to me for it with thy head!"—Calomarde went away much agitated, and has been ill ever since.

The government was in fact adopting the system of terror. A decree was issued declaring all persons concerned in plans for the establishment of another form of government, to be subject to the penalty of death. It was received with scorn and indignation. The king showed a distrust of the Royalist volunteers. Their captain general had been dismissed.—The Messenger des Chambres contains under the date of Madrid, October 10, an announcement that the Society of the Anilleros had completed its labors in forming a *project* of a new Council of State, to consist of 15 members, which, with other changes was to be submitted to the king for his approbation.

From Bayonne they wrote on the 8th that the divisions among the constitutionalists continued. The Junta was aware that the constitutionalists had no chance without Mina. The provisional government and the head quarters of Mina, were to be established at St. Sebastian. That place was garrisoned by militia the officers of which were royalists; but the subalterns and privates were said to be waiting for the constitutionalists to deliver the town up to them, which would have been done, had not the garrison been again changed and replaced by royal guards.

From the Baltimore American of Nov. 25.

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

Mr. O'Connel, it is known, has been writing a series of letters on the question of the repeal of the Union between England and Ireland. By some accounts, this movement of the popular leader is treated with ridicule by the more sober part of the nation. Other accounts state that the subject is more and more talked of in all circles in Dublin, and "has caused a restlessness in the minds of the people that was not exceeded in the most agitating times of the Catholic question." The letters of O'Connell have been widely disseminated, and produce a better feeling in the population, and a determination to attempt dissolving the link between the two countries. Meetings were getting up at various places, and the subject engrossed the minds of the persons of all shades in religion, politics and condition. Subscriptions were also opening to defray the expenses.—In a speech of Mr. O'Connell's, delivered at Killarney, he says that Ireland has been reduced to a pitiful province; that she has been driven to madness by the want of her parliament, and is bowed down by taxes of which she is not permitted the humble privilege of furnishing the collectors, even in the most subordinate stations; and that until she has a domestic parliament she cannot prosper, for that there is no sympathy, no regard for Ireland in the British parliament. "We will have," he says, "a bloodless revolution in Ireland." He intimates that the time is come when troops cannot longer be depended on for crushing the people; "the soldier is sunk in the citizen." The same accounts which furnish these particulars, admit that the desire for the measure he advocates is not confined to him or his party. It finds much favor with a large body of the Protestants of Ireland, who would anxiously join in any measure that would resuscitate the trade of our impoverished country, and alleviate the system of absenteeism. They, however, differ materially from Mr. O'Connell as to the mode of its attainment.

At length, on the 18th of October, the following notice appeared in the Dublin papers:

"Gentlemen of all persuasions having intimated their wish to form a Society for Legislative Relief, there will be a meeting held on Tuesday, at the Parliamentary Office, to make the necessary arrangements. The chair will be taken at half past one o'clock. Tickets, one shilling each, to be had at the door. N. B.—A strong wish has been expressed to call the Society 'The Anti-Union Association,' which will then be discussed."

The publication of this notice was instantly followed by a Proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant, under the Act 10, George 3, prohibiting the meeting of the intended association, and enjoining its dispersion, should it meet. The Dublin Register comments on this proceeding in regard to a society *about to be formed*, of which not even the name was fixed, and at which no arrangements at all might have been made.

Mr. O'Connel, on the occasion, addressed a letter to the people of Ireland, in which he says, "the act is indeed according to law—that is, there is a statute in force enabling this Englishman to prevent Irishmen from consulting together in order to obtain legal and constitutional relief. The proclamation," he adds, "will of course be obeyed, for it is essential to future success implicitly to obey it. He warns the people against three things which may impede "the now certain repeal of the Union;"—bigotry; the organization of secret societies, and the administering of illegal oaths; and any attempt at force.

New-York, Nov. 24.

Latest from Europe.

The ship Minerva, Capt. Hussey, arrived last night from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 24th ultimo, in company with the packet ship York. The latter ship has the packages of papers for the New York Editors; and as Capt H. brought none, we are all indebted to the politeness of some of the passengers who have furnished a London Morning Herald, of Saturday, Oct. 23d, and Cobbett's Weekly Register of the same date; the latter being furnished to the Journal of Commerce. The intelligence contained in these papers, wears an important and ominous aspect—particularly from France The Spanish Refugees have made their first demonstration, and have been signally defeated. Disturbances have broken out in Kent But we will treat of these matters separately and in detail. And first of

FRANCE.—The tone of the various letters and other advices from Paris, is not exactly the same; but that there is a general agreement as to the prominent facts, which renders it very evident that the present Government treads a volcano. The latest ha... is date is Oct. 22; but there is in fact no later news than down to the evening of the 21st. Cobbett's Register of the 23d, contains a postscript, the following extract from a letter writer, by his son in Paris, on the 21st.

"Lafayette has lost his popularity and influence with the National Guard, who have the charge of the prisoners. These guards are demanding *their elections* of their officers, and, preparatory to the great office, they will make sure of the *right men.* Last night at the Palais Royale, after the king came from Versailles, the people sang the Marseillaise Hymn, and called for the king, when he came to the balcony, they cried '*A mort les ministres.*' After they went to another place, where there are chairs, and some of the best singers got upon them. They sang the Marseilloise, *with their hats off,* about fifty times, and after every time, cried '*Mort aux Ministres*'—'*La tete de Polignac et de Peyronnet aussi,* and kept up the concert till a late hour." That is "Death to the Ministers!" "The head of Polignac and Peyronnet also!"

Upon this letter Cobbett himself remarks: "I have no doubt at all, that if the new government *do not change its course quickly,* it will be tumbled down. It is clear that the lives of these vagabonds (the Ex Ministers,) *is not all.* The people are discontented with *the whole thing.* They find that they have accomplished *no real change.* The cry for the heads of the tyrants, is, in fact, *a cry for a republic.* This is plain truth; and we are convinced of it the better."

The news from Belgium is of a cheering description. The king's speech, on opening Parliament, will, it is expected, be still more satisfactory to France. There are in progress very large speculations, for a rise is expected to take place in the French Funds on receipt of that document, and which we shall have this day week. It is quite evident that one obstacle in the way of a good understanding between the two Governments, is about to be removed, by the withdrawal of the principal part of the French army from Algiers. The unquivocal declaration of France, that she seeks not to retain her African conquests, will, it is believed here, form a striking paragraph in the forthcoming speech of William IV. but other circumstances may arise to defeat those hopes.

Mr. Zieber,

You are authorized to announce WILLIAM W. STEVENS, Esqr. (of Rockawalking) as a candidate to represent Somerset County in the Maryland Legislature, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of William Done, one of the delegates elect for this county—Mr. Stevens is friendly to the present administration of the General and State Governments.

Public Vendue.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Somerset county, will be exposed at public auction, at the late residence of Thomas Jones, of John, deceased, on Wednesday the 22nd day of December next, all the *Personal Estate* of said deceased, consisting of

Household and Kitchen Furniture, One-Half of the Schooner Swan, and Canoe, and a number of other articles.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums of and over five dollars, and for all sums under five dollars the cash must be paid. No property to be removed until the terms are complied with, Sale to commence at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M.

Philip Covington,
Adm. of T. Jones, dec'd.

Nov. 30, 1830.

TO RENT

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.
The Store-House and Lot in Princess-Anne, now occupied by Mr. Littleton Long.
ALSO, the House and Lot occupied by Mr. John Gurney.
Apply to ROBT. STEWART.
Nov. 30, 1830.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias issued by John Hopkins, Esq and to me directed at the suits of Jones & Evans, Henry Hyland, administrator of Abraham Barkley, Thomas Bell and Isaac H. Price against Matthew Travers, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: one negro man named Noah, which I shall proceed to sell on Thursday the 23d of December next, at White Haven, to the highest and best bidder, for ready cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writs and cost. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

MATTHIAS DASHIELL, Shff.
Nov. 30, 1830.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Somerset County, will be exposed at public auction on MONDAY the 20th of December next, at this place, all

The Personal Estate

Of WILLIAM DONE, dec'd. (negroes excepted) as follows—His

Stock of Goods.

CONSISTING OF
An Extensive Assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, &c. &c.
ALSO,
A Gig and Harness, Horses, Cattle, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and a great variety of other articles.

The terms of sale will be a credit of six months on all sums of and over five dollars the purchasers giving bond with approved security, and for all sums under five dollars the cash will be required.

No property to be removed before the terms of sale are complied with.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and continue from day to day till the whole is sold.

HENRIETTA B. HAYNIE.
Adm'x. of Wm. Done, dec'd.

POLITICAL.

ONSTITUTIONAL DOCTRINE.

From the New York Evening Post.

Mr. Editor.—If you are not opposed to exposition of the truth, as it exists upon mooted and deeply interesting subject of Rights, you will oblige by giving an tion to the following extract from the rleston Patriot, illustrative of an irreconcilable collision of the opinions of the eminent individual whose recent letter has been regarded as conclusively establishing the absurdity of a State suspending an unconstitutional law of the Federal Government, until armed by the only creating power known the Constitution, viz: "three fourths of States." The political elevation which mes past, this gentleman had attained, imparted a validity to his reasonings, h the present decrepancy of sentiment in a great measure cancel. How to unt for the incongruity of argument, ifested in these two papers, we are happy oes not devolve upon us to elucidate. The one of 1830 has been given to the e, it is but reasonable to apprize it of the ents of the celebrated Report of 1798.

"MR. MADISON'S LETTER."

letter from this gentleman to the editor he North American Review, has just published, which is represented as having *settled the question* as to the true character of the Virginia Resolutions of '98, and the us Report based upon them. The ions of Mr. Madison are certainly entitled to very great respect; but that they conclusive as to the true characters of e celebrated State Papers, will be apparent from a comparison of the doctrines advanced by Mr. Madison in this letter, and e promulgated in this report. It will be d that these only do not agree, but are ly irreconcilable. Whether Mr. Madison's present opinions, or those advanced by in '98, contain the true views of the stitution, is another question, but that are essentially different, is beyond dispute.

Mr. Madison's letter, he takes the nd that the Federal Judiciary are the final arbiters between the individual States the United States, "as to all controversies concerning the boundaries of jurisdiction." He takes great pains to show that st have been foreseen that such controversies would arise, and *that the federal* iary was the tribunal presented by the stitution for the "peaceable and authoritative termination to them." He goes on to that the right to decide on such questions *was not and could not be safely reserved States*, and quotes the 39th number of Federalist to prove that such were the s of the authors of that work. Now in rring to Mr. Madison's Report on the ginia Resolutions of '98, we find that he *ly rejects* and *repudiates the doctrines* that Supreme Court is the ultimate arbiter in ion to such questions, and answers with t force, the very argument which he has used on this subject. Comment on this ect is wholly unnecessary. We shall ly quote Mr. Madison's own words on subject.

MR. MADISON'S REPORT OF '98.

The next position is, that the General embly views the powers of the Federal ernment as limited by the plain sense intention of the instrument constituting compact;" and their acts "as no further l than they are authorized by the grants ein enumerated." The resolution having taken this view of the federal compact, ceeds to infer "that in case of a deliberate, pable and dangerous exercise of other ers not granted by said compact, the es who are parties thereto, *have the right are in duty bound to interfere for arresting* progress of the evil, and for *maintaining in their respective limits*, the authorities, ts and liberties appertaining to them. ppears to your Committee to be a plain ciple founded in common sense, illustrated by common practice, and essential to nature of compacts, that where a resort not be had to a higher tribunal, superior e authorities of the parties, the parties t be the rightful judges in the last resort, ther the bargain made (the constitution) been pursued or violated. The Constitution of the United States was made by tion of the states given by each, in its reign *capacity* It adds to the stability dignity as well as to the authority of the stitution, that it acts upon the legitimate solid foundation, the states then being s to the constitutional compact, and in sovereign capacity. It follows of necessity, *there can be no tribunal over their authority*, to decide in the last resort, whether compact made by them be violated, and equently that as parties to it *they must* in the last resort such questions as be of sufficient magnitude to require interposition."

t it is objected (as Mr. M. now himself sts) that the judicial authority is to be rded as the sole *expositor* of the constitution in the last resort. On this objection it be observed—

st—that there may be instances of d power, which the forms of the constitution would never deem within the control of the judicial department—(the tariff internal improvements are two conspicuous instances.)

ondly—that if the decision of the judiciary be raised above the authority of the eign parties of the constitution, the decisions of the other *departments*, not carried forms of the constitution before the ary, must be equally *authoritative* and with that department. But the proper er to this objection is, that the resolution of the general assembly relates to those extraordinary cases, in which all forms of the constitution may prove ineffectual against infractions, dangerous to the al rights of the parties to it. (Such n and sedition laws were then pro ed to be.) The resolution supposes dangerous powers, not delegated, may be usurped and executed by the departments, but the like *judicial* department also may exercise or sanction dangerous powers beyond the grants of the constitution, and consequently that the ultimate of the parties to the constitution to whether the contract had been dangerously violated, *must extend* to violations delegated authority as well as another, judiciary as well as by the executive legislature.

So much for the present and former opinions of Mr. Madison as to the exclusive right of the supreme court to determine finally on the constitutionality of laws, and the right of a state to *judge for itself* on such questions.

A considerable portion of Mr. Madison's letter is taken up in attempting to show that the exercise of such a power by a state would be utterly destructive of the objects for which the federal government was constituted; and he exclaims against the "utter inefficiency of a supremacy in the law without a supremacy in the exposition and execution of the law." Now, it so happens that the very arguments advanced by Mr. Madison, were urged against the Virginia resolutions of '98, and were then *answered* by *Mr. Madison himself* in his report, in the following terms:

"It does not follow, however, that the states being sovereign parties to the constitutional compact, must ultimately decide whether it had been violated, that such a decision ought to be interposed either in a hasty manner, or on doubtful or inferior occasions. Even in cases of ordinary conventions between different nations, where, by the strict rule of interpretation, a breach of a part may be deemed a breach of the whole, it is always laid down that the breach must be both wilful and material to justify an application of the rule. But in cases of an intimate constitutional union, like that of the United States, it is evident that the interposition of the parties in their sovereign capacities, can be called for only by occasions deeply and essentially affecting the vital principles of their political system. The Resolution has accordingly guarded against any misapprehension of its objects, by expressly requiring for such an interposition the case of a deliberate, palpable, and dangerous breach of the Constitution, by the exercise of powers not granted by it." But the resolution has done more than to guard against misconstruction, by expressly referring to cases of a deliberate, palpable, and dangerous nature. It specifies *the object which it contemplates* to be solely *that of arresting the progress* of usurpation, and of maintaining the authorities, rights and liberties *appertaining to the states* as parties to the constitution. If the deliberate exercise of dangerous powers, palpably withheld by the constitution, could not justify the parties to it in interposing so far as to arrest the progress of the evil, *and thereby preserve the constitution* itself, as well as to provide for the safety of the parties to it—there would be an end to all relief from usurped power," &c.

We think it impossible for any one to peruse these extracts from Mr. Madison's Report, without perceiving that its "true character" is very different from that of the letter recently published, and we will venture to assert that no one can peruse the two documents, and recognize them as proceeding from the same hand.

THE INDIANS.

It seems to be the determination of the Cherokees and their white allies to carry up their case to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The idea of Indian sovereignty has been but recently proclaimed, and then for the merest and lowest purposes of party. It is in every sense of the word a new fangled doctrine—never having been recognized by this or any other country. The claims of sovereignty set up by them and their white allies is altogether at war both with the spirit and usage of our Government. Our ablest statesmen have hooted at it, and deprecated in the most glowing colors, the assumption of it on the part of the Indians. Adams, Porter, Clay, Judge Spencer of New York, Mr. Niles, and even Mr. Wirt, on all former occasions, have strenuously and powerfully opposed it. Mr. Adams in his first message to Congress, recommended the removal of the Indians beyond the limits of Georgia, and invited the particular attention of Congress to a report on this subject by General Porter, the then Secretary of War, in which report he declared that the assumption or exercise on their part of govermental powers within the limits of a sovereign State was altogether unprecedented and insufferable.—The fact is, that the last Congress has only passed a law on this subject, previously recommended by the last administration.

It is an undeniable fact that Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay both, long previous to the agitation of this question in this country, did hold *the same opinions* in reference to the subject that Gen. Jackson does now. At the treaty of Ghent in 1814, this question was discussed between the American and British Commissioners, and the grounds then assumed by our Ministers, were most ably and powerfully set forth in the last war, the Indians had been the allies of the British, and in concluding the treaty of peace with the United States, the British Commissioners required an acknowledgment on our part, of this very question. The correspondence is too voluminous for insertion here, but in a letter addressed to them by the American Commissioners, ☞ *including Messrs. Adams and Clay*, they hold the following language: *Kentucky Gaz.*

"The U. States cannot consent that Indians residing within their boundaries, as acknowledged by G Britain shall be included in the treaty of peace *in any manner which will recognize them as independent nations*, whom G. Britain having obtained this recognition, would hereafter have the right to consider in every respect as such. ☞ Thus to recognize these Indians as independent and sovereign nations, would take from the United States, & TRANSFER TO THOSE INDIANS ALL THE RIGHTS OF SOIL AND SOVEREIGNTY OVER THE TERRITORIES WHICH THEY INHABIT!!"

From the North Carolina Sentinel.

THE WEST INDIA TRADE.

While negotiations were pending, and it was doubtful whether the British government would consent to open their West India ports to the vessels of the United States, the Clay papers ridiculed the idea that the present administration could succeed in an object in which their champion had been foiled. They declared that the British government was too sensible of the importance of that trade to this country, to grant a reciprocal commerce with her colonies, and that the friends of Jackson were holding out delusive hopes to influence the elections This was their language when they believed the negotiation would fail. But the moment they discover that Mr. McLane's intelligence and perseverance have accomplished what the bungling and vacillating policy of the last administration had lost, their tune is changed. They now, with characteristic regard for consistency and truth, declare the trade to be worth nothing,—and some of them are even endeavoring to prove that it will be a serious injury to the country! Such is the course of the opposition.

No state, perhaps, in the Union, will be more benefitted by this trade, than North Carolina—but we are told here, even in Newbern, that its importance will be trifling. Four years ago we had between 30 and 40 West Indiamen, owned in Newbern, and laden exclusively, with grain and lumber from our fields and forests, and *now*, by the loss of that trade, we have not more than 10. Staves sold then for $8 and $10 per M. and shingles from 1 50 to 1 75—and now, the former command about $4 and the latter from 75 cts. to $1. Our country people, whose only dependence for years, has been upon the sale of their lumber, have been injured beyond conception.—By the opening of these Islands, our oak and pine forests will increase 25 per cent. in value, and in a very short time, the farmer will find, by the increased prices of his produce, the beneficial effects of this new avenue of trade.

It is stated, upon the authority of public documents, that in the three years succeeding the act of parliament of 1822, our trade with the West Indies rose from $1,500,000 to nearly 5,000,000, and well informed merchants believe, that under the recent arrangement, it will amount annually to $3,500,000, and give occupation to 150,000 tons, paying freights of upwards of $1,000,000.

PROSCRIPTION.

The opposition papers have never ceased to charge the administration with proscription since it first came into power. The following summary of removals and of the number of officers in the respective departments of the public service, will show with what propriety this charge has been made:

In the department of state, there are 24 officers; of those, 6 or one fourth have been removed.

In the treasury department, there are 174 officers; of those 22, or one eighth have been removed.

In the war department, there are 20 officers; of those 3, or one seventh have been removed.

In the navy department there are 23 officers; of those 5, or one fifth have been removed.

In the post-office department, there are 61 officers; of those 5; or one twelfth have been removed.

There are, in the United States, 8,396 post masters; of these 545, or one sixteenth have been removed

In the year 1822, Mr. Meigs, the then post-master general, in his official report to congress, says;

"The changes of post masters, from various causes, is no inconsiderable source of labor, in making final adjustments of accounts. These changes amount nearly to 1,000 a year."

If, in 1822, when the number of post-masters was about 5,000, *one thousand changes* annually took place, five hundred and forty-three will not be thought extravagant for 18 months, when their number has increased to 8,000.

A letter from Columbus, received last evening, states that *three* of the members of the legislature from the Western Reserve, elected upon the principles of anti masonry, are known to be Jacksonians. In that event the administration will have a decided majority in joint ballot. The State Bulletin of this week claims a majority at any rate, and we have no reason to doubt their correctness. At all events, we have the strongest hopes. We hope also to see gen. ROBERT LUCAS elected to the U. States' senate. We know of no one who has stronger claims to that station.—*Chillicothe Post.*

In the returns from the county of Rockland in the State of New York, there is an item which speaks volumes of warning to the Farmers. We allude to the votes of the town of Ramabo—the seat of Mr Pierson's large Manufactory. In every other town there is a large majority for the Democratic ticket, but the little township of Ramabo almost neutralizes them all! Out of 375 votes 247 are for Granger and Stevens. These are the votes of Mr. Pierson's manufactory—of the *Rotton Borough* of which Mr. Pierson is the proprietor. The whole landed interest, backed by the independent mechanics of half a dozen townships, is out-voted by a single manufactory, the votes of which are entirely under the influence of a single man. One such establishment in each of the counties of the State would control the elections of the whole State, and give a monopoly of its representation to some hundred or two proprietors of manufactories!

N. Y. Courier.

We are authorized to announce JOHN DENNIS, Esq. as a candidate to fill the vacancy, occasioned by the death of Col Wm. Done, in the representation of Somerset county in the State Legislature.

Somerset County Court, November Term, 1830—In Chancery—

ORDERED, That the report and sales made by Josiah Bayly, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Doctor Robert I. King, deceased, in the cause of Zadock Long and others against Robert I. H King, administrator, and Robert I. King, heir at law of the said Doctor Robert I. King, deceased, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the second day of the next term of this Court—Provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in some newspaper published in Somerset county before the second day of May term next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $1540.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN,
ARA SPENCE,
WILLIAM TINGLE.

True Copy. *Test.*
GEO. HANDY, Clk.

November 28, 1830.

Insolvents' Papers.

Insolvents can be supplied with papers, on application at the office of the Village Herald.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of three writs of Fieri Facias, issued by Thomas Robertson, a justice of the peace for Somerset county, and to me directed, two at the suit of Thomas Beauchamp, use of William W. Beauchamp, and one at the suit of Caroline Tull, all against William A. Schoolfield, I have seized and taken in execution the life estate of said Schoolfield, in and to two tracts of land, names unknown—one tract adjoining lands of William Long, the other whereon the said Schoolfield now resides—which I shall proceed to sell at public sale, for cash, to the highest and best bidded, on Tuesday the 21st of December next, at the Court-House door, in Princess-Anne, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, P. M. to satisfy the above named writs and costs.

D. BENSON, Cons.
Nov. 30, 1830.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Somerset county court, and to me directed, at the suit of William W. Handy, Trustee to sell the real estate of Peter Dashiell, dec'd, against George P. Jones, Henry Banks, and William Banks, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: a tract of land called Anderson's Invention, containing 35 acres more or less, 1 other tract called Bayly's Chance, containing 34 acres more or less, 1 house and lot at the Trappe, containing 3 acres more or less, 8 head of cattle, six head of hogs, 4 beds, 1 negro man named George, 1 boy named Ephraim, 1 do. named George Washington, 1 negro girl named Sophia, 1 do. named Eliza, 1 negro woman named Sarah, 2 horses, 2 yoke of oxen, 2 beds and furniture, a tract of land called Galand, containing 140 acres more or less, 1 negro man named Saul, 1 negro boy named George, which I have taken in execution as the property of said Jones, and said Henry and William Banks, and I hereby give notice that on Tuesday the 2d of Nov. next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock P. M. at the Court-House door in Princess-Anne, I will expose to public sale all the right and interest of said Jones, and Henry and William Banks in and to the above mentioned property, to satisfy the aforesaid writ, with county levy due for 1828, '29 and '30.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
Oct. 12, 1830.

☞ The above sale is postponed till Tuesday the 16th instant, at the place and between the hours above mentioned.
Nov. 9, 1830.

☞ The above sale is further postponed till Tuesday the 21st of next December, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock P. M. at the place above mentioned.
Nov. 30, 1830.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of Robert Stewart against Robert Dashiell, I have heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit: 1 negro man named Shadrack, 1 do. named Spencer, 1 negro boy named Henry, 1 do. named Samuel, 1 negro woman named Leah, a tract of land called Mitchell's Improvement and Jones' Chance, containing 250 acres more or less, as the goods and chattles lands and tenements of the said Robert Dashiell, and I hereby give notice that on Tuesday the 23d inst. at the Court House door in the town of Princess Anne, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock P. M. I will sell all the right and title of the said Robert Dashiell to the above described property for cash to satisfy the aforesaid writ with county levy due for the year 1828, and officers fees due for the years 1828, '29, and '30.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, late Shff.
Nov. 2.

☞ The above sale is postponed till Tuesday the 21st of next December, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock P. M. at the place above mentioned.
Nov. 30, 1830.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of Esther H. Cottman, use of George A. Dashiell and Robert Stewart, against Alexander Jones, George Jones of Robt & Robert Leatherbury, I have heretofore taken in execution the following property of said Alex. Jones, to wit: one negro man named Bill, 1 do. named Moses, a tract of land called Maney's Resolution, containing 300 acres more or less, 1 other tract called Rectified Mistake, containing 138 acres more or less, and I hereby give notice that on Tuesday the 23d inst. at the Court House door, in Princess Anne, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock P. M. I will expose all the right and title of the said Alexander Jones to the above described property for sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the aforesaid writ with officers fees due for the years of 1829 and '30.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, late Shff.
Nov. 2.

☞ The above sale is postponed till Tuesday the 21st of next December, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock P. M. at the place above mentioned.
Nov. 30, 1830.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Appeals and to me directed in favor of John Parson, use of George C. and John H. Johnson, use of John W. B. Parsons, against John Smart, I have heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit: a tract of land called Wrights Conclusion, containing 260 acres more or less, and I hereby give notice that on Tuesday the 23d inst. between the hours of three and 5 o'clock P. M. at the Court-House door in the town of Princess Anne, I will expose to public sale all the right and estate of the said John Smart to the above described property to satisfy the above named writ and officers fees due for the years 1828, '29 and '30.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, late Shff.
Nov. 2.

☞ The above sale is postponed till Tuesday the 21st of next December, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock P. M. at the place above mentioned.
Nov. 30, 1830.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of James Stewart of Baltimore, against Joseph S. Colgan, I have heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit: 1 schooner named Wanderes, one horse, 2 yoke of oxen, two milch cows, 1 wain cart, 1 pair of new timber wheels and chain, 1 odd ox, 2 sows and pigs, 1 plough and harrow, 3 beds and furniture, 1 book-case, two mahogany tables, 10 chairs, a tract of land containing 306 acres more or less, 3 lots of land sold by Samuel M'Bryde, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Jesse H. Wainright, taken as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said Joseph S. Colgan, and I hereby give notice that on Tuesday the 23d inst. at the Court-House door, in the town of Princess-Anne, between the hours of 3 and five o'clock P. M. I will sell all the right and title of the said Joseph S. Colgan, to the above described property for cash, to satisfy the aforesaid writ with interest and cost due thereon.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, late Shff.
Nov. 2, 1830.

☞ The above sale is postponed till Tuesday the 21st of next December, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock P. M. at the place above mentioned.
Nov. 30, 1830.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of Zadock Long, use of William Roach, use of Henry Lankford against Robert Leatherbury, Levin K Leatherbury and Adam Reecher, I have heretofore seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: one negro woman named Milly, 2 negro children of said Milly, names unknown, one negro boy named Arthur, one negro woman called Lazzy, and a tract of land called Covington's Vineyard, containing 250 acres, more or less, taken as the goods, chattles, lands and tenements of the said Robert Leatherbury, and I hereby give notice that on Tuesday the 23d instant, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock P. M. at the Court-House door in the town of Princess-Anne, I will expose to public sale all the right and interest of said Robert Leatherbury in and to the above mentioned property to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the aforesaid writ with county levy due for the year 1828, and officers fees due for the years 1828, '29 and '30

JOSHUA BRATTAN, late Shff.
Nov. 2.

☞ The above sale is postponed till Tuesday the 21st of next December, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock P. M. at the place above mentioned.
Nov 30, 1830.

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

October 16, 1830.

ON application of David White and Thomas White, Executors of WILLIAM WHITE, of Thos. late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test
JAMES POLK, Reg of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers, of Somerset county, have obtained from the Orphans Court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William White, of Th. late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the 24th of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 16th day of November, A. D. 1830.

DAVID WHITE, and
THOMAS WHITE,
Ex'tors of W. White, of Th. dec'd.
Nov. 23.

FOR SALE,

THAT VALUABLE FARM CALLED

WORKINGTON,

Better known as the residence of the late Col. Geo. W. Jackson. This Farm contains about 1200 acres, one half of which is cleared It is situated in Somerset county, about 8 miles from Princess Anne, on Back Creek, a branch of Menokin River, and has navigable water for batteaux within 50 yards of the dwelling The arable land is well adapted to the growth of clover, Indian-corn, wheat, oats, &c and it is believed this farm contains more good wheat soil, than any other farm of the same size in this part of the Eastern Shore. The improvements consist of a spacious and comfortable brick dwelling and good out houses. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that persons disposed to purchase will view the farm.—Possession can be given on the 1st day of January next. The terms will be made accommodating. Those who may be inclined to purchase will please apply to the subscriber.

H. P. C. WILSON,
Executor of John C. Wilson, dec'd.
Somerset county, Aug. 24, 1830.

THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Steamboat on her routes, between Easton and Baltimore, will, on and after the 20th of this month, and until the Spring, call at Castle Haven, in Dorchester county, for the delivery and reception of passengers, and not at Cambridge.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR

Passage from Castle Haven to Baltimore or from Baltimore to Castle Haven, $2 50.
October 16—Nov. 16.

THE CORNUCOPIÆ.

"Blending the useful with the sweet."

SONG.

THE S[illegible]OYARD'S RETURN.

BY HENRY KIRK WHITE.

Oh! welcome is yon little spot,
My dear, my long-lost native home;
O! welcome is yon humble cot,
Where I shall rest, no more to roam.
Oh! I have wander'd far and wide,
O'er many a foreign sea and land;
Each place, each province I have tried,
And sung and danced my saraband;
But all their charms could not prevail
To steal my heart from yonder vale.

Of distant climes the false report
Allured me from my native land,
It bade me rove—my sole support,
My cymbals and my saraband.
The woody dell, the hanging rock,
The chamois skipping o'er the heights;
The plain adorned with many a flock,
And oh! a thousand more delights,
That grace yon dear beloved retreat,
Have backward won my weary feet.

Now safe return'd, with wand'ring tired,
No more my little home I'll leave;
And many a tale of what I've seen
Shall while away the winter's eve.
Oh! I have wander'd far and wide,
O'er many a distant foreign land;
Each place, each province I have tried,
And sung and danced my saraband;
But all their charms could not prevail,
To steal my heart from yonder vale.

THE PARSEE, THE JEW, AND THE CHRISTIAN.

(Beautiful Extract—By Dr. F. A. Krummacher.)

A Jew entered a Parsee temple, and beheld the sacred fire; what! said he to the priest, do ye worship the fire? Not the fire, answered the priest: it is to us an emblem of the sun, and of his genial heat. Do ye then worship the sun as your God? asked the Jew. Know ye not this luminary also, is but a work of that Almighty Creator?

We know it, replied the priest; but the uncultivated man requires a sensible sign, in order to form a conception of the Most High. And is not the sun, the incomprehensible source of light, an image of that invisible Being, who blesses and preserves all things?

The Israelite thereupon rejoined:—Do your people, then, distinguish the type from the original? They call the sun their God, and descending, even from this to a baser object, they kneel before an earthly flame!—Ye amuse the outward but blind the inward eye, and while ye hold to them the earthly, ye withdraw from them the heavenly light! thou shalt not make unto thee any images or any likeness.

How then do ye designate the Supreme Being? asked the Parsee.

We call him Jehova Adonis, that is, the Lord who is, who was, and who will be, answered the Jew.

Your appellation is grand and sublime said the Parsee, but it is awful, too!

A Christian then drew nigh and said—We call him *Father*.

The Pagan and the Jew looked at each other and said—Here is at once an image and a reality; it is a word of the heart, said they.

Therefore they raised their eyes to heaven, and said with reverence and love—Our *Father*. And they took each other by the hand, and all three called one another *brother*.

Until lately we believe no body has tho't of cultivating the Cranberry any more than the Whortlebury or Persimmon. It has been looked upon as the natural product of swamps which were good for nothing else, and though the fruit was a favorite in the markets, the gatherer trusted to nature alone to keep the supply equal to the demand. A gentleman in Barnstable, Massachusetts, has, however, discovered that it is as susceptible of cultivation and improvement as the Strawberry. On about an acre of ground he has raised for the last ten years an average of about seventy bushels a season, sometimes a hundred. The following account of his Cranberry yard is from the Barnstable Journal.—*N. Y. Post.*

Sandy bog land is the soil best adapted to the growth of the Cranberry plant, and it should be well drained. Capt. Hall has a tract of about four acres enclosed, which he calls his "Cranberry Yard," of a damp sandy soil, surface nearly level, and where not planted with Cranberries covered with rushes and swamp brush. The Cranberry vines were set around on the borders of the 'yard,' some on land elevated two or three feet above the general level of the surface. The vines grow most vigorously, and the berries are of a better quality and more abundant where the soil is most sandy and damp. In very dry seasons the Cranberries are liable to be eaten and destroyed by worms; but, in general, they are, under skilful management, as certain a crop as any kind of grain or garden vegetables.

The manner of transplanting is simple.—Holes are dug four feet apart; only they are made deeper than for corn: into each of these, sods of vines are placed. The Cranberry has creeping roots, spreads very rapidly, and in three years from the time of planting will entirely cover the ground. If the land is overgrown with bushes they must first be removed; but it is not necessary to destroy rushes, for the Cranberry vine will do it in a few years. When the land is very low and covered with a thick growth of weeds and rushes, Capt. Hall practises spreading over it a quantity of beach sand before planting. The fall is the best season for transplanting. No other cultivation is performed or required, than to keep the land drained, and cattle from injuring the vines. The Cranberries sell from $1.00 to $150 per bushel, and the cost of picking is 20 cents per bushel.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 20.

We received yesterday from Mr Daniel Whitney, of Oakly farm, near Calverton, a present of remarkably fine *strawberries*, which had just been gathered in one of his fields. They were all of delicious flavor, and many of them of very large size, and we heard with surprise that they had attained this perfection of maturity in the open field, without any care or cultivation on the part of Mr. W. They are a curious instance of the unusual mildness of the present season.—*American.*

It was predicted some short time ago, that the improvements in the application of steam power would, in all probability, soon enable persons to travel upon Rail-Ways at the rate of a mile per minute, and the prediction has been nearly verified much earlier than we anticipated.—In the *London Globe and Traveller* of the 14th of October, we find the following article taken from the *Taunton Courier.* *B. Gaz.*

"*Unparralleled Steam Engine Trip.*—Mr. Stephenson the proprietor of the Rocket engine, on the Manchester and Liverpool Railway, had this week decided in his favor a wager of *one thousand guineas* upon the speed of his engine, by traversing the distance between the two towns, (*thirty two miles,*) in *thirty-three minutes*—[or, in other words, at more than 58 miles per hour.]

Happiness.—True happiness is of a retired nature, and an enemy to pomp and noise; it arises in the first place from an enjoyment of one's self; and in the next from the friendship and conversation of a few select companions: it loves shades and solitude, and naturally haunts groves and fountains, fields and meadows; in short it feels every thing it wants within itself, and receives no addition from multitudes of witnesses and spectators. On the contrary false happiness loves to be in a crowd, and to draw the eyes of the world upon her. She does not receive any satisfaction from the applause which she gives herself, but from the admiration which she raises in others. She flourishes in courts and palaces, theatres and assemblies, and has the existence but when she is looked upon.

Addison.

Sugar Cane in Maryland.—A fine stalk of sugar cane, four inches in circumference, and more than four feet high, was brought to our office from the farm of Wm. L. Brent, esq. in Prince George's county, who planted one or two hundred canes, by way of experiment, in May last. The cane which we saw appeared to be well ripened, the juice abundant and sweet, and to all appearance as fine, we understood, as if it had been the produce of Louisiana. Its maturity is not alone evidence of the extreme mildness of our present autumn, but shews also, we think, that the plant is susceptible of being acclimated in latitudes much higher than those to which its culture has been hitherto confined.

National Intelligencer.

ALLEGANY TOBACCO.—We have a few most beautiful samples of red and yellow tobacco, raised by James Cunningham, esq. on his farm, in Allegany county. The texture of this tobacco is very superior, notwithstanding the severe draught of the season, which was very unfavorable to it, and in consequence of which, Mr. Cunningham thinks the samples are not a fair specimen of the tobacco of that part of the state. Good judges pronounce the samples excellent, but Mr. Cunningham thinks he will be able to do much better another season, particularly in giving it a brighter color, in which, however, this is by no means deficient. The prices of of these samples are, red, $12—yellow, $14 per hundred.—*American Farmer.*

Wives taken in exchange for Tobacco.—There is a singular fact mentioned in Marshal's life of Washington, which we do not recollect to have seen any where else. It is stated that in the early settlement of Virginia, some three or four hundred young ladies, all virgins, chaste and fair, were transported from England to that colony, and sold to the young planters as wives, for one hundred and fifty pounds of tabacco each. If any young man was unable to pay in advance this inconsiderable price for his companion, he was most generously credited until he could plant, make and gather his crop. It is likewise stated that this debt was considered a debt of honor by the young planters, and therefore paid in preference to all others. We doubt very much whether such *fair* bargains can be had on terms so liberal at the present day. There is one thing, however, in the exchange of these two commercial products of the old and new worlds, which we do not think is altogether correct. It surely does not comport with our notions of justice and equity, to exact the same price for a bad wife as for a good one. As it regards the propriety of such a rule in 1620, we can only speak conjecturally; but to our certain knowledge, there is a difference of more than a hundred and fifty pounds of tobacco in wives now-adays.

Reduction of the Rate of Interest.—An official notice from the Union Bank of Maryland, which has been published in the several newspapers of the city, gives the important and highly gratifying information that "The President and Directors have decided to make loans of money, upon pledges of approved stocks as security, *at less than the rate of six per cent. per annum.*" This decision of the directors of an incorporated, monied Institution, possessing the largest capital of any Bank in this State, reflects the highest credit on their judgment, liberality and attachment to the prosperity of their fellow-citizens, who will duly appreciate the value and influence of this first step to reduce the rate of interest in monied Institutions.

The *just* rate of interest is that which monied men generally are accustomed to receive and be satisfied with, and it is well known in Baltimore that all well secured stocks, paying a certain interest of five per cent. per annum, are above *par*, some of them as much as ten per cent.—And vast sums of money are constantly on deposit in one of our public institutions, and in the hands of individual bankers, at the rate of four per cent. per annum—it is therefore an act of justice to the men of business in our community, who require loans by discounts for short periods, that they should not pay more than a fair rate of interest.—The Directors of the Union Bank will have the merit of being foremost in effecting this desirable and just reduction, as there can be no doubt the other public institutions will follow their example. We scarcely need remark, that the reduction of interest will cause a great increase in value of real property in Baltimore as compared with the usual standard—money.—*Balt. Gaz.*

BUSINESS.—It is at this season of the year that business draws to a close upon the productions of one crop, and commence on those of another. Seldom has a crop been so thoroughly and profitably disposed of as the last. Our cotton crop of 1829, the largest we ever had, has furnished our own manufactures with one hundred and thirty thousand bales, and foreign nations with eight hundred and fifty thousand bales, for which the latter have paid us at least thirty millions of dollars. Our corn crop, which was also a good one, has found ready buyers at good prices. The same is true of Tobacco, and all the other agricultural products. In Coffee we have done a large business, having taken great quantities from the growers, in payment for our produce, but it has all been sold, with the exception of a very light stock, which is deposited to await the reduction of duty on the 1st of January. Sugar, the article in which, at the commencement of the year, there was any apprehension of a deficiency, remains in larger supply than any other. But the present prospect is, that the whole of it will soon be wanted. The following estimate is probably not far from the value of the principal articles of domestic produce which have been exported:

Cotton	$30,00,0000
Tobacco	5.000.000
Bread stuff's including Rice	10.000.000
Lumber, Naval Stores and Ashes	3,000 000
	$48.000,000

The transportation of this immense mass of merchandize has been almost all of it done in American ships; the bargains have almost all been made by American merchants, brokers, and factors; and a very large proportion of them on account of, and with the capital of Americans. Every department and stage of the business has been profitable, from the planter to the exporter.

For all this amount of produce, sold to foreigners, including commissions, freights, and profits, they have paid us cash—unless we have preferred to receive something else, which to be sure we generally have. For to have taken the whole in money, rather than merchandize, would have been to pursue the policy of the miser, who, that he may enlarge his heap of useless gold, denies clothes to his back and food to his stomach. A few individuals of this disposition may exist, but a nation of such fools was never known.

N. Y. Jour. of Com.

Can this be true?—The skeleton of an animal of prodigious size, was discovered about four weeks ago, at the Big Bone Lick, in Kentucky. We have the following particulars from a friend, who received them of a gentleman who resides near the Lick.

There are ten or twelve set of tusks, from four to twelve feet long—the claws are four feet long, and three broad: the tusks were arranged in circular order, as if by the hands of man—within the circle, the bones were deposited, which, when placed together, shewed the animal to have been at least twenty-five feet high, and sixty feet long. The scull-bone alone weighed 100 pounds.—They were found by Mr. Finny, about fourteen feet below the surface of the earth, who has refused $5,000 for them. The skeleton is complete, saving only one or two ribs.

When and how this animsl existed, must baffle all speculation. The mammoth himself, so long the wonder of these latter times, must dwindle into comparative insignificance before this new-discovered prodigy. If carniverous, a buffalo would scarcely serve him for a meal; and if graniverous, trees must have been his tender herbage.

Staunton Spectator.

A serious accident occurred in Delhi, Delaware county, on Monday afternoon.—One of Messrs. Wright's bears sprang with so much force as to tear up the post which he was chained to, and seized upon a woman, Mrs. Scott, who was passing by, and inflicted several wounds with his teeth and claws upon the head, neck and other parts of her body. Fortunately several persons were near, and ran to her assistance. Mr. Waters with a courage worthy of old General Putnam, took the bear by the throat and choked him off. The wounds are very severe, and it is considered somewhat doubtful whether they will not prove fatal.

From the Auburn Free Press.

The following is an account of one of those most distressing cases of disease, upon which it is impossible to reflect without a shudder—a case of hydrophobia.

Mr. Vale, of the town of Ovid, Seneca co. died of this awful and distressing disorder on Sunday, the 31st of October last, leaving a wife and one child to deplore his melancholy fate.

The particulars, so far as I have been able to gather them, are as follows.—Nine or ten weeks previous to his death, Mr. Vale discovered for the first time, that his dog exhibited symptoms of hydrophobia, and thinking it unsafe that he should run at large, confined him; but while in the act of chaining the dog he was bitten severely on the hand. The animal was immediately killed, and consequently did not live to prove the correctness or incorrectness of Mr. Vale's suspicions. But a cow, which had been bitten by the same dog, a short time previous to his confinement, died a few days after, with every symptom of hydrophobia, which was fearful evidence to the wretched man, that he too, had within him all the elements of a quick-coming and most appalling death: Medical aid was immediately secured, and all known specifics for hydrophobia put in requisition.

Eight or nine weeks had passed, and he felt that the applications had not the desired effect; when be learned that the mysterious and maddening agent was at work within him—learned that he must die a *mad man!* On Thursday evening previous to his death, while he was sitting before the fire, his mother had occasion to pour some water into a dish that stood before him, which caused him to shudder and catch his breath, something as a person does on being suddenly immersed in water. This was the first symptom he exhibited.—Dr. Pearl, of Genoa, in this county, was called on Friday, who says that he saw nothing unusual in the appearance of Mr. V. except in the eyes, which were considerably protruded out of the head—very glassy in their appearance, and the pupils of which were very much enlarged.

The patient continued in this situation, free from pain, and well at heart, until one o'clock, on Sunday morning, when he suddenly sprang from his bed and exclaimed to the bystanders, (fifteen or sixteen in number, who from friendship or curiosity, remained with him through the night)—"Clear the room! clear the room!" They immediately withdrew, and he was confined in the room alone. Now commenced a struggle which the pen cannot describe—the imagination cannot conceive. He raved and struggled—grated his teeth—frothed at the mouth—and yelled most distressingly. His distorted visage, staring eyes and furious gestures, presented a spectacle, which, by those who have witnessed it, can never be forgotten. The first attack continued but a short time when he became more calm, and asked his friends to come into the room where he was.—"Now," said he "bind me, keep away from me!" Solemn and awful as was the duty, it was done as he requested, and the wretched man was bound hand and foot to his bed, where with agonies and groans, and shouts, too fearful to be told, and too dreadful ever to be forgotten, he died, at about 10 o'clock, on Sunday morning. W. G. B.

Genoa, Cayuga county, Nov. 1, 1830.

TO PRODUCE EARLY CABBAGES.—A writer in the Domestic Encyclopedia, gives the following method to produce early cabbages: In the spring, as soon as the sprouts on the cabbage stalks have grown to the length of a plant fit for setting, cut them out with a small slice of the stalk, about two inches long; and if the season permit, plant them in a garden, and the usual care will produce good cabbages.

FOREIGN.

England is a party to treaties with the Holly Alliance by virtue of which it is thought her interposition might be demanded to preserve, as the phrase goes, the peace of Europe. The 16th article of one of these, the treaty of Chaumont, made the 1st of March, 1814, is introduced as follows:—"As it is the object of the present treaty of defensive alliance, to maintain the balance of power in Europe, to insure the repose and independence of the different Powers, and to prevent the arbitrary violations of the rights territories of other States, by which the world has suffered for so many years together, the contracting powers, &c."

A London Journal remarks—"Perhaps it would be difficult to frame an article that more expressly prohibits all interference than this does, unless when "an arbitrary violation of the rights and territories of other States" is attempted. If Prussia enter Holland, we might, by strict interpretation of the treaty of Chaumont, be bound to resist her troops."

The course of England is indeed a point of no small interest in the great question now pending in Europe; yet she can hardly pursue any but one, for it is not probable that engagements entered into fifteen years ago, under circumstances so different, will be very efficiently performed in the face of the opinion which is manifest in the British public, in favor of the late events in France, and those to which they have given rise elsewhere.

The interest of the present period is very great, and not wonderful. There is scarcely an arrival, and they are very frequent, which does not bring intelligence of some event which has more or less influence in determining our calculations of the future. The delay of Russia to recognize the new Government in France, if true, is somewhat ominous; and the report of the Prussian movements, true or not, shows how doubtful the course of the European Powers is to the apprehensions of the public. A little while must decide the turn of events.

Balt. Amer.

The London Courier and its Brussels correspondent both contradict the most serious of the charges alleged against the Dutch troops during their occupation of Brussels. The stories, in particular, of the daughter of an English gentleman being first violated and then murdered before her father's eyes, and a boarding school for young ladies being broken into and seventeen of the pupils violated, are wholly discredited by the paper above mentioned. In reference to this last tale of horrible outrage, the ministerial paper says:—"We hope, we believe, that it is as false as the rest.—It has not even been alluded to by our Brussels correspondents, and we should for that reason alone disbelieve it—but we are assured by a gentleman who had daughters at Brussels, that he has made diligent enquiries concerning it. He says he could only hear of one instance in which a boarding school was entered by the military—the intruders were officers. They demanded refreshments which were given, but they committed no acts of violence, and retired after making proper acknowledgments for their reception. From one school, at which there were several young English ladies, all the pupils were removed previously to the attack; and if, as we have reason to believe, this was the school alluded to, the lie is at once contradicted." The motive imputed to the letter writers for the invention or repetition of these stories is, that they might deter the English ministry from taking part against the Belgians.

Baltimore Republican.

RECIPES.

HYDROPHOBIA.—As this horrible disease appears to be prevalent at this time throughout the country, all information calculated to effect a cure is desirable. The following preventive of this malady is from the American Journal of Science, and is said to have been discovered by the French chemist and surgeon, M. Coster, who highly recommends it. It is this, "that the chlorine has the power to decompose and destroy the deadly poison of the saliva of the mad dog." The article (chlorine) is cheap, and should, in conjunction with the mode of using it, be in the possession of every family, because delay will render it abortive.

It is prepared and applied in the following manner:

Make a strong wash by dissolving two table spoonfulls of the chlorine of lime in half a pint of water, and instantly and repeatedly bathe the part bitten. The poison will in this way be decomposed. It has proved successful when applied in six hours after the animal has been bitten.

A speedy and certain remedy for chilblains is chalk, dipped in vinegar. Dip a piece of chalk in vinegar and rub it gently over the surface of the chilblain.

Cash for Negroes.

We wish to purchase 200 [illegible]groes for the New Orleans Market, and [illegible] give more than any purchaser that is [illegible] or may hereafter come in the market, [illegible] such as may suit us.

One of the firm wishes to buy families [illegible] his own use, and will give for them the [illegible]est prices—Letters addressed to us at P[illegible]cess-Anne, will be attended to.

Woolfolks, Sanders & Overl[illegible]

Nov. 30, 1830.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias [illegible] by James W. Dashiell, a justice of the pe[illegible] of Somerset county, and to me directed [illegible] the suit of William S. Dashiell, assignee [illegible] John Ennals, guardian of Algeron S. [illegible]shiell for the use of John Jones (of Be[illegible]) against Chapman Dashiell and Delila [illegible]shiell his wife, administratrix of Joseph [illegible]shiell, deceased, I have seized and taken [illegible] execution negro boy James, and negro [illegible] Betsey, as the property of said Chapm[illegible] Dashiell and Delila his wife, and as late [illegible] property of Joseph Dashiell, deceased [illegible] which I shall proceed to sell at p[illegible]lic vendue, for cash, on Saturday the [illegible] of December next, at the public [illegible] of Wm. S. Disharoon, in Salisbury, betw[illegible] the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M. to sat[illegible] the above named writ and costs.

L. W. Disharoon, Constable

Nov. 16, 1830.

NOTICE.

Drs. William L. Jones and Samuel K. Handy,

HAVING associated themselves in [illegible] PRACTICE OF MEDICINE, respectfully tender their professional services to the p[illegible]lic. One or the other may always be fo[illegible] at their respective offices, ready to at[illegible] whenever called upon.

Princess-Anne, Nov. 16, 1830.

N. B. All persons indebted to the sub[illegible]bers previous to their entrance into part[illegible]ship are requested to come forward and [illegible]tle their accounts either by cash or note.

W. L. J.
S. K. H.

Nov. 16.

NEW STORE.

DONE, JONES & C[illegible]

HAVE taken the stand opposite the Wa[illegible]ington Hotel, lately occupied by Mes[illegible] Wm. Done & Co. and are now opening

AN ENTIRELY NEW AND CHOI[illegible]

ASSORTMENT OF

Seasonable Goods

Comprising almost every article usually [illegible]ed for in country trade, among others [illegible] tedious to name.

THEY HAVE JUST OPENED

1 Case, 15 pieces, newly import[illegible] Superfine Blue, Black, Brown [illegible]live, Gold and Steel Mixt, Ele[illegible]rate and London

CLOTHS,

From 5 to $9.

1 ditto, Blue, Steel, Gold, Clay, & Fa[illegible] Mixt Cassimeres and Cassinetts, fro[illegible] to 1 87½ cents—Which they offer [illegible] at the most reduced prices, for ca[illegible] country produce. The public are [illegible]fully invited to call and examine for [illegible]selves.

Princess-Anne, Nov. 16, 1830.

N. B. John W. Done, respectfully [illegible]turns his thanks to his friends and the [illegible]lic generally, for the liberal patronage [illegible] they have heretofore extended towards [illegible] and hopes (by his unremitting exertions [illegible]) give general satisfaction) to merit a con[illegible] of the same.

State of Maryland.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHA[illegible] COURT,

October 19th, 18[illegible]

§§§§§§§§§§ ON application of GEO[illegible]
§§ SEAL §§ HANDY, Administrator of H[illegible]
§§§§§§§§§§ HANDY, late of Somerset [illegible]ty, deceased, it is ordered that he [illegible] the notice required by law, for credito[illegible] exhibit their claims against said dece[illegible] and that the same be published once ea[illegible] week for three successive weeks in a [illegible] printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test.

JAMES POLK, Reg. of W[illegible]
for Somerset co[illegible]

In compliance with the above [illegible]

Notice is hereby given.

That the subscriber of Somerset [illegible] hath obtained from the Orphans Court [illegible] county, in Maryland, letters of adm[illegible]tion on the personal estate of H[illegible] HANDY, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the [illegible]scriber, on or before the 24th of June [illegible] they may otherwise by law be excluded [illegible] all benefit of said estate. Given under [illegible] hand this 18th day of November, A. D. [illegible]

GEORGE HANDY, Adm[illegible] of H. Handy, dece[illegible]

Nov. 23, 1830.

NOTICE.

Whereas my wife Nancy Carey ha[illegible] [illegible]ntarily departed from my house without leave or consent, and has refused to [illegible] and live with me. I therefore hereby [illegible] it and forewarn all persons from trus[illegible] on my account, as I will not pay any [illegible] of her contracting.

GEORGE CAREY of W[illegible]

Nov. 23, 1830.

Appeal Bonds

Of several kinds,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFI[illegible]

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

VOL. IV. TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 14, 1830. NO. 37.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

[illegible] Dollars a year, to be satisfied by [illegible] *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid [illegible] six months.

Subscriptions paid within 30 days after [illegible] the first number, (of the year [illegible] for,) will be considered *in advance.*

[illegible] subscription will be taken for less [illegible] *year.*

[illegible] paper will be discontinued (unless at [illegible] discretion,) until all arrearages [illegible] and a failure to notify a discontinuance previous to the expiration of the [illegible] subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

[illegible] papers sent by mail will be subject to [illegible] to be paid by the subscribers.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square [illegible] inserted three times for $1, and 25 [illegible] every subsequent insertion: those [illegible] a square in the same proportion. Persons advertising must limit the [illegible] insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

All communications addressed to the [illegible] must come POST PAID.

Cash for Negroes.

[illegible] wish to purchase 200 Ne[groes] [illegible] the New Orleans Market, and will [give more] than any purchaser that is now [or may] hereafter come in the market, for [illegible] may suit us.

[illegible] the firm wishes to buy families for [illegible] use, and will give for them the highest [illegible]. Letters addressed to us at Princess Anne will be attended to.

[illegible] Sanders & Overley.

[illegible] 30, 1830.

TO RENT

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

The Store [illegible]

[illegible] Long.

[illegible] the House and [illegible]

ROBT. STEWART.

[illegible] 30, 1830.

NOTICE.

[illegible] ELEGANT STEAM BOAT

PATUXENT,

Capt. GEO. WEEMS,

[Has c]ommenced, and is now running, on [her] regular route between

[Baltim]ore and Salisbury & White Haven, on the Wicomico River.

[Will] leave Baltimore every MONDAY [illegible] during the season, [arriv]e at White Haven [illegible] morning—which place she will [leave at] [illegible] o'clock the same Morning, and [arrive] at Salisbury: *Returning*, she will [leave Sa]lisbury every TUESDAY AFTER[NOON] at 2 o'clock, and proceed to White Haven, which place she will leave the same [evening] at 4 o'clock, and arrive in Baltimore [early] on Wednesday morning.

[Passen]gers wishing to proceed to PHILADELPHIA can by taking this route, be [put] on board the morning line of Steam [boats] from Baltimore to Philadelphia every [Wedne]sday morning and arrive in Philadelphia the same evening.

[illegible] STAGES are found to be established for the conveyance of Passengers [from] Hill, Princess Anne, &c. to and [from] White Haven [illegible] travellers [illegible] find this a cheap, safe and expeditious route.

[PASSA]GE to or from Baltimore to any place on the Wicomico, $5 00

White Haven to Salisbury 50

[Childr]en under 12 years of age half price.

[Freight] to or from Baltimore to Wicomico

[illegible]	$3 00
[illegible] carriages	3 00
[illegible] carriages	1 50
[illegible] on Hogsheads	1 00
Barrels	25
Grain or Salt, per bushel	6¼
Boxes, per cubic foot	6
Chairs, per dozen	1 50

[A]ll other articles in like proportion.

[Bag]gage at the risk of the owner or [owners] thereof.

JAMES CORNER & SON, Agents.

[Balti]more, July 6, 1830.

The proprietor of the Washington Hotel, Princess Anne, will send a [stage] [illegible] to the steamboat Patuxent, at [White] Haven, every Tuesday, for the accommodation of passengers.

NOTICE.

[All] persons indebted to the firm of T. [illegible] & Co are respectfully solicited to settle [thei]r accounts, either by note or cash, for [which] purpose they will please to call on the [subscr]iber, to whom the accounts have been [assign]ed. Longer indulgence cannot be [given].

JOHN JONES of Thos.

Public Vendue.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Somerset county, will be exposed at public auction, at the late residence of Thomas Jones, of John, deceased, on Wednesday the 22nd day of December next, all the *Personal Estate* of said deceased, consisting of

Household and Kitchen Furniture, One Half of the Schooner Swan, and Canoe, and a number of other articles.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums of and over five dollars, and for all [sums] under five dollars the cash must be paid. No property to be removed until the terms are complied with. Sale to commence at [illegible] o'clock A. M.

Philip Covington,
Adm. of T. Jones, dec'd.

Nov. 30, 1830.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias issued by John Hoskins, Esq. and to me directed at the suits of Jones & Evans, Henry Hyland, administrator of Abraham Barck [illegible] Thomas B[illegible] and Isaac H. Price against Matthew Travers, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: one negro man named Noah, which I shall proceed to sell on Thursday the 2[illegible] of December next, at White Haven, to the highest and best bidder, for ready cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writs and costs. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

MATTHIAS DASHIELL, Shff.

Nov. 30, 1830.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Somerset County, will be exposed at public auction on MONDAY the 20th of December [illegible]

The Personal Estate

OF WILLIAM [illegible]NE, dec'd. [illegible]

Stock of Goods,

[illegible]

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A Gig and Harness, Horses, Cattle, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and a great variety of other articles.

The terms of sale will be a credit of six months on all sums of and over five dollars, [illegible] with approved security [illegible] for all sums under five dollars the cash will be required.

No property to be removed till the terms of sale are complied with.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and to [illegible]

[illegible]

Adm'x of Wm. Done, dec'd.

Princess Anne, Nov. 23.

THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Steam boat on her routes, between Easton and Baltimore, will, on and after the 29th of this month, and until the Spring, call at Castle Haven, in Dorchester county, for the delivery and reception of passengers, and not at Cambridge.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR.

[Passage] from Castle Haven to Baltimore, [illegible] from Baltimore to Castle Haven, $ [illegible]

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of Esther H. Cottman, use of George A. Dashiell and Robert Stewart, against Alexander Jones, George Jones of Robt. & Robert Leatherbury, I have heretofore taken in execution the following property of said Alex. Jones, to wit: one negro man named Bill, 1 do. named Moses, a tract of land called Maney's Resolution, containing 560 acres more or less, 1 other tract called Rectified Mistake, containing 158 acres more or less, and I hereby give notice that on Tuesday the 23d inst. at the Court House door, in Princess Anne, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock P. M. I will expose all the right and title of the said Alexander Jones to the above described property for sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the aforesaid writ with officers fees due for the years of 1829 and 1830.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, late Shff.

Nov. 2

☞ The above sale is postponed till Tuesday the 21st of next December, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock P. M. at the place above mentioned.

Nov. 30, 1830.

JOB PRINTING;

SUCH AS

Handbills, Cards, Blanks, PAMPHLETS, &c.

Thankfully received and neatly printed on moderate terms,

At the Office of the Village Herald.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued by James L. Waller a justice of the peace for Somerset county, and to me directed, at the suit of Thomas Hooper, against Comfort Williams, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, which I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writ, on Saturday the 1st day of January next at the hour of ten o'clock A. M. at James L. Waller's Office in Salisbury, all the said Comfort's right and title to a house and lot near Salisbury bridge.

MATTHIAS DASHIELL, Shff.

Dec. 7, 1830.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of three writs of Fieri Facias, issued by Thomas Robertson, a justice of the peace for Somerset county, and to me directed, two at the suit of Thomas Beauchamp, use of William W. Beauchamp, and one at the suit of Caroline Toll, all against William A. Schoolfield, I have seized and taken in execution the life estate of said Schoolfield, in and to two tracts of land, names unknown—one tract adjoining lands of William Long, the other whereon the said Schoolfield now resides—which I shall proceed to sell at public sale, for cash, to the highest and best bidder, on Tuesday the 21st of December next, at the Court House door, in Princess Anne, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock, P. M. to satisfy the above named writs and costs.

D. BENSON, Cons.

Nov. 30, 1830.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Appeals and to me directed in favor of John Parsons, use of George C. and John H. Jackson, use of John W. B. Parsons, against John Stuart, I have heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit: a tract of land called Wrights Conclusion, containing 260 acres more or less, and I hereby give notice that on Tuesday the 23d inst. between the hours of three and 5 o'clock P. M. at the Court House [door] in the town of Princess Anne, I will expose to public sale all the right and estate of the said John Stuart to the above described property to satisfy the above [writ] [illegible] due for the years [illegible]

JOSHUA BRATTAN, late Shff.

Nov. 2.

☞ The above sale is postponed till Tuesday the 21st of next December, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock P. M. at the place above mentioned.

Nov. 30, 1830.

Late Sheriff's Sale

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of James Stewart of Baltimore, against Joseph S. Colgan, I have heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit: 1 sch[ooner] named Wanderer, one horse, 2 yoke of oxen, two milch cows, 1 ox cart, 1 pair of new timber wheels and chain, 3 odd ox, 2 sows and pigs, 1 plough and harrow, 5 beds and furniture, 1 book case, two mahogany tables, 10 chairs, a tract of land containing 300 acres more or less, 3 lots of land sold by Samuel McBee[illegible] of the real estate of Jesse H. Wainright, taken as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said Joseph S. Colgan, and I hereby give notice that on Tuesday the 2[illegible] inst. at the Court House door, in the town of Princess Anne, between the hours of [illegible] and five o'clock P. M. I will sell all the right and title of the said Joseph S. Colgan, to the above described property for cash, to satisfy the aforesaid writ with interest and cost due thereon.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, late Shff.

Nov. 2, 1830.

☞ The above sale is postponed till Tuesday the 21st of next December, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock P. M. at the place above mentioned.

Nov. 30, 1830.

Somerset County Court, November Term, 1830—In Chancery—

ORDERED, That the report and sales made by Levin Bright, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Doctor Robert I. King, deceased, in the case of Zadock Long and others against Robert F. H. King, administrator, and Robert I. King, heir at law of the said Doctor Robert I. King, deceased, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the second day of the next term of this Court. Provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in some newspaper published in Somerset county before the second day of May term next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $1540.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN,
ARA SPENCE,
WILLIAM TINGLE.

True Copy. Test.
GEO. HANDY, Clk.

November 23, 1830.

Mr. Zieber,

You are authorized to announce WILLIAM W. STEVENS, Esqr. of Rockawalking as a candidate to represent Somerset County in the Maryland Legislature, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of William Done, one of the delegates elect for this county—Mr. Stevens is friendly to the present administration of the General and State Governments.

We are authorized to announce JOHN DENNIS, Esq. as a candidate to fill the vacancy, occasioned by the death of Col. Wm. Done, in the representation of Somerset county in the State Legislature.

FOR SALE,

THAT VALUABLE FARM CALLED

WORKINGTON,

Better known as the residence of the late Col. Geo. W. Jackson. This Farm contains about 1250 acres, one half of which is cleared. It is situated in Somerset county, about 8 miles from Princess Anne, on Back Creek, a branch of Menokin River, and has navigable water for batteaux within 50 yards of the dwelling. The arable land is well adapted to the growth of clover, Indian corn, wheat, oats, &c. and it is believed this farm contains more good wheat soil, than any other farm of the same size in this part of the Eastern Shore. The improvements consist of a spacious and comfortable brick dwelling and good out houses. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that persons disposed to purchase will view the farm.—Possession can be given on the 1st day of January next. The terms will be made accommodating. Those who may be inclined to purchase will please apply to the subscriber.

H. P. C. WILSON,
Executor of John C. Wilson, dec'd.

Somerset county, Aug. 24, 1830.

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

October 16, 1830.

ON application of David White and Thomas White, Executors of WILLIAM WHITE, of Thos. late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess Anne.

True copy. Test.

JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers, of Somerset county, have obtained from the Orphans Court of said county in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William White, of Th. late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the 2[illegible] day of [illegible] next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this [illegible] day of Nov. [illegible]

DAVID WHITE and
THOMAS WHITE,
Executors of W. White, dec'd.

Nov. 2[illegible]

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of Zadock Long, use of William Roe[illegible], use of Henry Lankford, against Robert Leatherbury, Levin K. Leatherbury and Adam Brattan, I have heretofore seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit, one negro woman named Milly, 2 negro children of said Milly, names unknown, one negro boy named Arthur, one negro woman called Lucy, and a tract of land called Covington's Vineyard, containing 200 acres, more or less, taken as the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of the said Robert Leatherbury, and I hereby give notice that on Tuesday the 23d instant, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock P. M. at the Court House door in the town of Princess Anne, I will expose to public sale all the right and interest of said Robert Leatherbury in and to the above mentioned property to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the aforesaid writ with county levy due for the year 1828, and officers fees due for the years 1828, 29 and 30.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, late Shff.

Nov. 2

☞ The above sale is postponed till Tuesday the 21st of next December, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock P. M. at the place above mentioned.

Nov. 30, 1830.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of Robert Stewart against Robert Dashiell, I have heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit: 1 negro man [illegible] 1 do. named Spencer, 1 negro boy named Henry, 1 do. named Samuel, 1 negro woman named Leah, a tract of land called Mitchell's Improvement and Lanes Chance, containing 250 acres more or less, as the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of the said Robert Dashiell, and I hereby give notice that on Tuesday the 23d inst. at the Court House door in the town of Princess Anne, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock P. M. I will sell all the right and title of the said Robert Dashiell to the above described property for cash, to satisfy the aforesaid writ with county levy due for the year 1828, and officers fees due for the years 1828, 29, and 30.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, late Shff.

Nov. 2

☞ The above sale is postponed till Tuesday the 21st of next December, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock P. M. at the place above mentioned.

Nov. 30, 1830.

Insolvents' Papers.

Insolvents can be supplied with papers, on application at the office of the Village Herald.

New York Medical Academy.

[illegible]

THE happy [illegible] the Botanical system of [illegible] employed [illegible] are such as entitle [illegible] improvement [illegible] ed in its [illegible] thorough [illegible] to be well [illegible] and variety [illegible] reputation [illegible]

It must [illegible] mind, that [illegible] medicine [illegible] at variance with [illegible]

MERCURY, the LANCET, and the KNIFE, are [illegible] physicians of the [illegible] almost [illegible] man [illegible] these articles [illegible] to multitudes [illegible] facts, and with a view of [illegible] ence and practice [illegible] in this city, in the year 1827, procured a lot of ground, and erected a handsome and convenient edifice for an institution denominated the United States Infirmary, expressly for employing a rational system of Practice in the treatment of diseases; the remedial sources being chiefly derived from the productions of our own country. The course of treatment adopted in this institution, was principally the result of near forty years experience, and proved to a demonstration, that, without Mercury, the Lancet, or other poisonous drugs, diseases generally may be cured by those more simple and salutary means which the God of Nature has so liberally scattered around us.

Animated by the past success and with the hope of [illegible] an irrepressible desire has been felt [illegible] measures commensurate with the importance of the object [illegible] mitigate this [illegible] system [illegible] and thereby improve [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Bed and Bedding.

A liberal allowance will be made to those [in] indigent circumstances.

☞ We have the [illegible] that our School [illegible] successful operation [illegible] opening in every section of the United States, for those educated in its Principles and Practice.

☞ Those wishing further information, by addressing a letter, post paid, to the subscriber, will receive a publication giving an account of the rise, progress, [illegible] state of the above institution.

W. BEACH.

New York Medical Institution, June 1830.

PRO PATRIÂ LIBERTATIS.

VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, DEC. 14, 1830.

☞ We understand the Steamboat Patuxent will make her last trip for the present year on Tuesday the 21st instant.

CONGRESS.

The second session of the twenty first Congress commenced on Monday the 6th instant. The Hon. S. Smith, of this State, was appointed President pro tem. of the Senate, after which it was resolved, that the Secretary proceed to the House of Representatives, and inform them that a quorum of the Senate had convened, and was ready to proceed to business. 177 members being in attendance in the House of Representatives they also formed a quorum and proceeded to business. We shall endeavor in future numbers of this paper to give some sketches of the proceedings of this body.

The President's Message is so exceedingly long that we are obliged to divide it, and defer the concluding part for our next publication.

"Methodist Protestant Church."

It appears this is the title by which the associated Methodist churches, which closed their session of conference in Baltimore on the 23d ultimo, wish to be distinguished; and we perceive by an advertisement in one of the city papers, that this body of Christians have adopted a Constitution and Form of Discipline, which are for sale, in connexion with an able and luminous article upon the fundamental principles of civil and ecclesiastical government, at the bookstore of J. J. Harrod, 172 Baltimore street.

Rail Way.—A gentleman in Liverpool, England, in a letter dated Oct. 19, 1820, says the "rail way to Manchester, (30 miles) has now been in operation for one month, and the receipts for passengers only (the road being not yet ready for the conveyance of goods,) amounts to 8,000 pounds sterling." This is at the rate of about $1,180 per day. Good business we take it.

Negro Colony in Canada.

Our readers probably recollect that a number of free negroes left Cincinnati, about a year ago to form a colony in Canada. we are now informed that they have obtained a grant of 25,000 acres of land, in Upper Canada, about 850 miles from Detroit, for which they are to pay $1 50 cts. per acre. They are about 700 in all. Their children attend the free schools, gratis. They are gathering strength rapidly. The Quakers of Ohio had prevented much suffering by the donation of 700 dollars to them, last winter.

Refinement—America and Italy.

A man named Crazy, was lately hung at Batavia, N. Y. It is said that nearly 15,000 persons were present, one third of whom were females. Fighting, drunkenness and swearing were quite common on the occasion. These, however, are the almost certain attendants of public executions, and should convince us of error in supposing them capable of producing a salutary effect upon spectators. But as to Italy:—

The Raleigh Register says, a recent traveller in Italy remarks, that he witnessed in that country, the public execution of a criminal, at which there were upwards of ten thousand persons, but among that number not more than *twenty* females, and those of the most abandoned cast. And yet we boast of the superior refinement of Americans over Italians! It is apprehended, on this point, we have but little cause for self gratulation.

WEST INDIA TRADE.

The North Carolina Star says, the advantages of this trade to our country are already manifesting themselves. Two British vessels entered the port of New York the week before last, and paid ten thousand dollars as duties upon their cargoes. The Baltimore Republican says that this new trade will produce a half a million of dollars duty, at that port alone. The Newbern Sentinel observes, "It is gratifying to witness the increased activity in our lumber market, and a corresponding demand. Our farmers, too, begin to realize some of the benefits resulting from the West India Trade. They are now receiving $2 50 per barrel for corn—for which, but a short time since, they could obtain but $2 00."

Senator Woodbury.—Some of the New-H[illegible]pshire papers suggest that Mr. Woodbury may be appointed Minister to Russia. Mr. Woodbury is a republican of high standing and talent, and would honor any mission he might be selected for.—*N. Y. Courier.*

One of the papers received by yesterday's mail, contains the following extract of a letter dated

XENIA, Ohio, Nov. 21.

Gen. *Wm. M Smith*, a Clay member elect of the Legislature of Ohio, from Montgomery county, departed this life on Friday

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7, 1830.

This day, at 12 o'clock, M. the President of the United States transmitted to both Houses of Congress the following

MESSAGE.

Fellow citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:

The pleasure I have in congratulating you on your return to your constitutional duties is much heightened by the satisfaction which the condition of our beloved country at this period justly inspires. The beneficent Author of all good has granted to us, during the present year, health, peace and plenty, and numerous causes for joy in the wonderful success which attends the progress of our free institutions.

With a population unparalleled in its increase, and possessing a character which combines the hardihood of enterprise with the considerateness of wisdom, we see in every section of our happy country a steady improvement in the means of social intercourse, and correspondent effects upon the genius and laws of our extended republic.

The apparent exceptions to the harmony of the prospect are to be referred rather to inevitable diversities in the various interests which enter into the composition of so extensive a whole, than to any want of attachment to the Union—interests whose collisions serve only, in the end, to foster the spirit of conciliation and patriotism, so essential to the preservation of that Union which, I most devoutly hope, is destined to prove imperishable.

In the midst of these blessings, we have recently witnessed changes in the condition of other nations, which may, in their consequences, call for the utmost vigilance, wisdom, and unanimity in our councils, and the exercise of all the moderation and patriotism of our people.

The important modifications of their government, effected with so much courage and wisdom by the people of France, afford a happy presage of their future course, and has naturally elicited from the kindred feelings of this nation that spontaneous and universal burst of applause in which you have participated. In congratulating you, my fellow citizens, upon an event so auspicious to the dearest interests of mankind, I do no more than respond to the voice of my country, without transcending, in the slightest degree, that salutary maxim of the illustrious Washington, which enjoins an abstinence from all interference with the internal affairs of other nations. From a people exercising, in the most unlimited degree, the right of self-government, and enjoying, as derived from this proud characteristic, under the favor of heaven, much of the happiness with which they are blessed: a people who can point in triumph to their free institutions, and challenge comparison with the fruits they bear, as well as with the moderation, intelligence, and energy with which they are administered; from such a people, the deepest sympathy was to be expected in a struggle for the sacred principles of liberty, conducted in a spirit every way worthy of the cause, and crowned by an heroic moderation which has disarmed revolution of its terrors. Notwithstanding the strong assurances which the man whom we so sincerely love and justly admire has given to the world of the high character of the present king of the French, and which, if sustained to the end, will secure to him the proud appellation of Patriot King, it is not in his success, but in that of the great principle which has borne him to the throne—the paramount authority of the public will—that the American people rejoice.

I am happy to inform you that the anticipations which were indulged at the date of my last communication on the subject of our foreign affairs, have been fully realized in several important particulars.

An arrangement has been effected with Great Britain in relation to the trade between the United States and her West India and North American Colonies, which has settled a question that has for years afforded matter for contention and almost uninterrupted discussion, and has been the subject of no less than six negotiations, in a manner which promises results highly favorable to the parties.

The abstract right of Great Britain to monopolize the trade with her colonies, or to exclude us from a participation therein, has never been denied by the U. States. But we have contended, and with reason, that if at any time, Great Britain may desire the productions of this country as necessary to her colonies, they must be received upon principles of just reciprocity; and further, that it is making an invidious and unfriendly distinction, to open her colonial ports to the vessels of other nations, and close them against those of the United States.

Antecedently to 1794, a portion of our productions was admitted into the colonial islands of Gr. Britain, by particular concessions, limited to the term of one year, but renewed from year to year. In the transportation of these productions, however, our vessels were not allowed to engage; this being a privilege reserved to British shipping, by which alone our produce could be taken to the islands, and theirs brought to us in return.—From Newfoundland and her continental possessions, all our productions, as well as our vessels were excluded, with occasional relaxations, by which, in seasons of distress, the former were admitted in British bottoms.

By the treaty of 1794, she offered to concede to us for a limited time, the right of carrying to her West India possessions, in our vessels not exceeding 70 tons burden, and upon the same terms as British vessels, any productions of the United States which British vessels might import therefrom. But this privilege was coupled with conditions which are supposed to have led to its rejection by the Senate: that is, that American vessels should land their return cargoes in the United States only; and moreover, that they should, during the continuance of the privilege, be precluded from carrying molasses, sugar, coffee, cocoa, or cotton, either from those islands or from the U. States to any other part of the world. Great Britain readily consented to expunge this article from the treaty; and subsequent attempts to arrange the terms of the trade, either by treaty, stipulations or concerted legislation having failed, it has successively been suspended and allowed, according to the varying legislation of the parties.

The following are the prominent points which have, in late years separated the two Governments. Besides a restriction, whereby all importations into her colonies in American vessels are confined to our own pro-

does not appear that we have ever objected, a leading object on the part of Great Britain has been to prevent us from becoming the carriers of British West India commodities to any other country than our own. On the part of the United States, it has been contended, 1st. That the subject should be regulated by treaty stipulations in preference to separate legislation; 2nd. That our productions, when imported into the colonies in question, should not be subject to higher duties than the productions of the mother country, or of her other colonial possessions; And, 3d. That our vessels should be allowed to participate in the circuitous trade between the United States and different parts of the British dominions.

The first point, after having been, for a long time, strenuously insisted upon by Great Britain, was given up by the act of Parliament of July, 1825; all vessels suffered to trade with the colonies being permitted to clear from thence with any articles which British vessels might export; and proceed to any part of the world, Great Britain and her dependencies alone excepted. On our part, each of the above points had, in succession, been explicitly abandoned in negotiations preceding that of which the result is now announced.

This arrangement secures to the United States every advantage asked by them, and which the state of the negotiation allowed us to insist upon. The trade will be placed upon a footing decidedly more favorable to this country than any on which it ever stood; and our commerce and navigation will enjoy, in the colonial ports of Great Britain, every privilege allowed to other nations.

That the prosperity of the country, so far as it depends on this trade, will be greatly promoted by the new arrangement, there can be no doubt. Independently of the more obvious advantages of an open and direct intercourse, its establishment will be attended with other consequences of a higher value. That which has been carried on since the mutual interdict under all the expense and inconvenience unavoidably incident to it, would have been insupportably onerous had it not been in a great degree, lightened by concerted evasions in the mode of making the transhipments at what are called the neutral ports. These indirections are inconsistent with the dignity of nations that have so many motives, not only to cherish feelings of mutual friendship, but to maintain such relations as will stimulate their respective citizens and subjects to efforts of direct, open, and honorable competition only, and preserve them from the influence of seductive and vitiating circumstances.

When your preliminary interposition was asked at the close of the last session, a copy of the instructions under which Mr. McLane has acted, together with the communications which had at that time passed between him and the British Government, was laid before you. Although there has not been any thing in the acts of the two Governments which requires secrecy, it was thought most proper, in the then state of the negotiation to make that communication a confidential one. So soon, however, as the evidence of execution on the part of Great Britain is received, the whole matter shall be laid before you, when it will be seen that the apprehension which appears to have suggested one of the provisions of the act passed at your last session, that the restoration of the trade in question might be connected with other subjects, and was sought to be obtained at the sacrifice of the public interest in other particulars, was wholly unfounded; and that the change which has taken place in the views of the British Government has been induced by considerations as honorable to both parties, as, I trust, the result will prove beneficial.

This desirable result was, it will be seen, greatly promoted by the liberal and confiding provisions of the act of Congress of the last session, by which our ports were, upon the reception and annunciation by the President of the required assurance on the part of Great Britain, forthwith opened to her vessels, before the arrangement could be carried into effect on her part; pursuing, in this act of prospective legislation, a similar course to that adopted by Great Britain, in abolishing, by her act of Parliament, in 1825, a restriction then existing, and permitting our vessels to clear from the colonies, on their return voyages, for any foreign country whatever, before British vessels had been relieved from the restriction imposed by our law, of returning directly from the United States to the colonies—a restriction which she required and expected that we should abolish. Upon each occasion, a limited and temporary advantage has been given to the opposite party, but an advantage of no importance in comparison with the restoration of mutual confidence and good feelings, and the ultimate establishment of the trade upon fair principles.

It gives me unfeigned pleasure to assure you that this negotiation has been, throughout, characterized by the most frank and friendly spirit on the part of Great Britain, and concluded in a manner strongly indicative of a sincere desire to cultivate the best relations with the United States. To reciprocate this disposition to the fullest extent of my ability, is a duty which I shall deem it a privilege to discharge.

Although the result is, itself, the best commentary on the services rendered to his country by our Minister at the court of St. James, it would be doing violence to my feelings were I to dismiss the subject without expressing the very high sense I entertain of the talent and exertion which have been displayed by him on the occasion.

The injury to the commerce of the United States resulting from the exclusion of our vessels from the Black sea, and the previous footing of mere sufferance upon which even the limited trade enjoyed by us with Turkey has hitherto been placed, have, for a long time, been a source of much solicitude to this Government; and several endeavors have been made to obtain a better state of things. Sensible of the importance of the object, I felt it my duty to leave no proper means unemployed to acquire for our flag the same privileges that are enjoyed by the principal Powers of Europe. Commissioners were, consequently, appointed, to open a negotiation with the Sublime Porte. Not long after the member of the commission who went directly from the United States had sailed, the account of the treaty of Adrianople, by which one of the objects in view was supposed to be secured, reached this country. The Black sea was understood to be opened to us. Under the supposition that this was the case, the additional facilities to

mercial regulations with the Porte, were deemed of sufficient importance to require a prosecution of the negotiation as originally contemplated. It was therefore persevered in, and resulted in a treaty, which will be forthwith laid before the Senate.

By the provisions, a free passage is secured, without limitation of time, to the vessels of the United States, to and from the Black sea, including the navigation thereof; and our trade with Turkey is placed on the footing of the most favored nation. The latter is an arrangement wholly independent of the treaty of Adrianople; and the former derives much value, not only from the increased security which, under any circumstances, it would give to the right in question, but from the fact, ascertained in the course of the negotiation, that, by the construction put upon that treaty by Turkey, the article relating to the passage of the Bosphorus is confined to nations having treaties with the Porte. The most friendly feelings appear to be entertained by the Sultan, and an enlightened disposition is evinced by him to foster the intercourse between the two countries by the most liberal arrangements.—This disposition it will be our duty and interest to cherish.

Our relations with Russia are of the most stable character. Respect for that Empire, and confidence in its friendship towards the United States, have been so long entertained on our part, and so carefully cherished by the present Emperor and his illustrious predecessor, as to have become incorporated with the public sentiment of the United States. No means will be left unemployed on my part to promote these salutary feelings, and those improvements of the which the commercial intercourse between the two countries is susceptible, and which have derived increased importance from our treaty with the Sublime Porte.

I sincerely regret to inform you that our Minister to that Court, on whose distinguished talents and great experience in public affairs I place great reliance, has been compelled by extreme indisposition, to exercise a privilege, which, in consideration of the extent to which his constitution had been impaired in the public service, was committed to his discretion—of leaving temporarily his post for the advantage of a more genial climate. If, as it is to be hoped, the improvement of his health should be such as to justify him in doing so, he will repair to St. Petersburg, and resume the discharge of his official duties. I have received the most satisfactory assurance that, in the mean time the public interests in that quarter will be preserved from prejudice, by the intercourse, which he will continue, through the Secretary of Legation, with the Russian Cabinet.

You are apprised, although the fact has not yet been officially announced to the House of Representatives, that a treaty was, in the month of March last, concluded between the United States and Denmark, by which $650,000 are secured to our citizens as an indemnity for spoliations upon their commerce in the years 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811. This treaty was sanctioned by the Senate at the close of its last session, and it now becomes the duty of Congress to pass the necessary laws for the organization of the Board of Commissioners to distribute the indemnity amongst the claimants. It is an agreeable circumstance of this adjustment, that its terms are in conformity with the previously ascertained views of the claimants themselves; thus removing all pretence for a future agitation of the subject in any form.

The negotiations in regard to such points in our foreign relations, as remained to be adjusted, have been actively prosecuted during the recess. Material advances have been made, which are of a character to promise favorable results. Our country, by the blessing of God, is not in a situation to invite aggression; and it will be our fault if she ever becomes so. Sincerely desirous to cultivate the most liberal and friendly relations with all; ever ready to fulfil our engagements with scrupulous fidelity, limiting our demands upon others to mere justice—holding ourselves ever ready to do unto them as we would wish to be done by, and avoiding even the appearance of undue partiality to any nation, it appears to me impossible that a simple and sincere application of our principles to our foreign relations can fail to place them ultimately upon the footing on which it is our wish they should rest.

Of the points referred to, the most prominent are, our claims upon France for spoliations upon our commerce; similar claims upon Spain, together with embarrassments in the commercial intercourse between the two countries which ought to be removed; the conclusion of the treaty of commerce and navigation with Mexico, which has been so long in suspense, as well as the final settlement of limits between ourselves and that republic; and finally the arbitrament of the question between the United States and Great Britain in regard to the north-eastern boundary.

The negotiations with France have been conducted by our Minister with zeal and ability, and in all respects to my entire satisfaction. Although the prospect of a favorable termination were occasionally dimmed by counter-pretensions, to which the United States could not assent, he yet had strong hopes of being able to arrive at a satisfactory settlement with the late Government. The negotiation has been renewed with the present authorities; and, sensible of the general and lively confidence of our citizens in the justice and magnanimity of regenerated France, I regret the more not to have it in my power yet, to announce the result so confidently anticipated. No ground, however, inconsistent with this expectation, has been taken; and I do not allow myself to doubt that justice will soon be done to us. The amount of the claims, the length of time they have remained unsatisfied, and their incontrovertible justice, make an earnest prosecution of them by this Government an urgent duty. The illegality of the seizures and confiscations out of which they have arisen is not disputed; and whatever distinctions may have heretofore been set up in regard to the liability of the existing government, it is quite clear that such considerations cannot now be interposed.

The commercial intercourse between the two countries is susceptible of highly advantageous improvements; but the sense of this injury has had, and must continue to have, a very unfavorable influence upon them. From its satisfactory adjustment, not only a firm and cordial friendship, but a progressive development of all their relations

nest hope that this old and vexatious [illegible] of difference may be speedily removed.

I feel that my confidence in our [illegible] the motives which should govern a [illegible] magnanimous Nation, is alike warranted [illegible] the character of the French people, [illegible] the high voucher we possess for the [illegible] views and pure integrity of the monarch [illegible] now presides over their councils; and [illegible] shall be wanting on my part to meet [illegible] manifestation of the spirit we anticipate [illegible] one of corresponding frankness and [illegible]rality.

The subjects of difference with Spain [illegible] been brought to the view of that [illegible]ment, by our Minister there, with [illegible] force and propriety; and the strongest [illegible]rances have been received of their [illegible] favorable consideration.

The steps which remained to place [illegible] matter in controversy between Great Britain and the United States fairly before the [arbi]trator, have all been taken in the same [libe]ral and friendly spirit which characterized those before announced. Recent [illegible] have doubtless served to delay the de[cision] but our minister at the Court of the [distin]guished arbitrator has been assured [illegible] will be made within the time contemplated by the treaty.

I am particularly gratified in being [able to] state that a decidedly favorable, and [I] hope, lasting change has been effected in our relations with the neighboring Re[public] of Mexico. The unfortunate and [illegible]ed suspicions in regard to our dispositions which it became my painful duty to a[llude] to on a former occasion, have been, [I be]lieve, entirely removed; and the Government of Mexico has been made to understand the real character of the wishes and views [of this Government] in regard to that country. The conse[quence] is, the establishment of friendship [and mu]tual confidence. Such are the [assurances] which I have received, and I see no [reason to] doubt their sincerity.

I had reason to expect the conclusion [of a] commercial treaty with Mexico in [time] for communication on the present occasion. Circumstances which are not explained, [but] which, I am persuaded, are not the re[sult of] an indisposition on her part to enter [into it,] have produced the delay.

There was reason to fear, in the [course of] the last summer, that the harmony of [our re]lations might be disturbed by the [acts of] certain claimants, under Mexican grants, [of] territory which has hitherto been [under our] jurisdiction. The co-operation of the [re]presentative of Mexico near this Govern[ment] was asked on the occasion, and [was] readily afforded. Instructions and [advice] have been given to the Governor of [Arkan]sas and the officers in command in the [ad]joining Mexican State, by which, it is [hoped,] the quiet of that frontier will be pre[served] until a final settlement of the dividing [line] shall have removed all ground of [contro]versy.

The exchange of ratifications of the [treaty] concluded last year with Austria, [has not] yet taken place.—The delay has been [occa]sioned by the non-arrival of the ratification of that Government within the time pre[scrib]ed by the treaty. Renewed authority [has] been asked for by the representative of [Aus]tria; and, in the mean time, the rapidly [in]creasing trade and navigation between [the] two countries have been placed upon [the] most liberal footing of our navigation [acts].

Several alleged depredations have [recent]ly been committed upon our commerce [by] the national vessels of Portugal. They [have] been made the subject of immediate [remon]strance and reclamation. I am not yet [pos]sessed of sufficient information to express a definitive opinion of their character, but [ex]pect soon to receive it. No proper [means] shall be omitted to obtain for our citizens the redress to which they may appear [to be] entitled.

Almost at the moment of the adjournment of your last session, two bills, the [one en]titled "An act for making appropriations for building light houses, light boats, beacons and monuments, placing buoys, and [for im]proving harbors and directing surveys," [and] the other "An act to authorize a subscription for stock in the Louisville and Portland [Ca]nal Company," were submitted for [my ap]proval. It was not possible, within the [time] allowed me, before the close of the [session,] to give these bills the consideration [which] was due to their character and importance, and I was compelled to retain them for [that] purpose. I now avail myself of the [first] opportunity to return them to the Houses in which they respectively originated, with [the] reasons which, after mature deliberation, compel me to withhold my approval.

The practice of defraying out of the [trea]sury of the United States the expenses [incur]red by the establishment and support of light-houses, beacons, buoys, and [public] piers, within the bays, inlets, harbors, and ports of the United States, to render the [navi]gation thereof safe and easy, is coeval [with] the adoption of the Constitution, and [has] been continued without interruption [or dis]pute.

As our foreign commerce increased [and] was extended into the interior of the [coun]try by the establishment of ports of [entry] and delivery upon our navigable rivers, the sphere of those expenditures received a [cor]responding enlargement. Light-houses, [bea]cons, buoys, public piers, and the removal of sand bars, sawyers, and other partial [or] temporary impediments in the navigable rivers and harbors which were embraced in the revenue districts from time to time [es]tablished by law, were authorized [upon the] same principle, and the expense [defrayed] in the same manner. That these [expenses] have at times been extravagant and [dispro]portionate, is very probable. The [circum]stances under which they are incurred [are not] well calculated to lead to such a res[ult, un]less their application is subjected [to the] closest scrutiny. The local advantages [ari]sing from the disbursement of public [money] too frequently, it is to be feared, [invite ap]propriations for objects of this character [that] are neither necessary nor useful. The [num]ber of light house keepers is already [very] large, and the bill before me proposes [to add] to it fifty-one more, of various descriptions. From representations upon the [subject] which are understood to be entitled [to re]spect, I am induced to believe that there [has] not only been great improvidence in the expenditures of Government upon these [ob]jects, but that the security of navigation has, in some instances, been diminished [by] the multiplication of light-houses and [conse]quent change of lights, upon the coast.

It is in this, as in other respects, [illegible]

by the public service. But, in the discharge of that duty in this particular, it must not be forgotten that, in relation to our foreign commerce, the burden and benefit of protecting and accommodating it necessarily go together, and must do so as long as the public revenue is drawn from the people thro' the custom house. It is indisputable, that whatever gives facility and security to navigation, cheapens imports, and all who consume them are alike interested in whatever produces this effect. If they consume, they ought, as they now do, to pay; otherwise, they do not pay. The consumer in the most inland State derives the same advantage from every necessary and prudent expenditure for the facility and security of our foreign commerce and navigation, that he does who resides in a maritime State. Local expenditures have not, of themselves a correspondent operation.

From a bill making *direct* appropriations for such objects I should not have withheld my assent. The one now returned does so in several particulars, but it also contains appropriations for surveys of a local character, which I cannot approve. It gives me satisfaction to find that no serious inconvenience has arisen from withholding my approval from this bill; nor will it, I trust, be cause of regret that an opportunity will be thereby afforded for Congress to review its provisions under circumstances better calculated for full investigation than those under which it was passed.

In speaking of direct appropriations, I mean not to include a practice which has obtained to some extent, and to which I have, in one instance, in a different capacity, given my assent—that of subscribing to the stock of private associations. Positive experience, and a more thorough consideration of the subject, have convinced me of the impropriety as well as inexpediency of such investments. All improvements effected by the funds of the Nation, for general use, should be open to the enjoyment of all our fellow citizens, exempt from the payment of tolls, or any imposition of that character. The practice of thus mingling the concerns of the Government with those of the States or of individuals, is inconsistent with the object of its institution, and highly impolitic. The successful operation of the federal system can only be preserved by confining it to the few and simple, but yet important objects for which it was designed.

A different practice, if allowed to progress, would ultimately change the character of this government, by consolidating into one the General and State Governments, which were intended to be kept forever distinct. I cannot perceive how bills authorizing such subscriptions can be otherwise regarded than as bills for revenue, and consequently subject to the rule in that respect prescribed by the Constitution. If the interest of the Government in private companies is subordinate to that of individuals, the management and control of a portion of the public funds is delegated to an authority unknown to the Constitution, and beyond the supervision of our constituents: if superior, its officers and agents will be constantly exposed to imputations of favoritism and oppression. Direct prejudice to the public interest, or an alienation of the affections and respect of portions of the people, may, therefore, in addition to the general discredit resulting to the government from embarking with its constituents in pecuniary speculations, be looked for as the probable fruit of such associations. It is no answer to this objection to say that the extent of consequences like these cannot be great from a limited and small number of investments: because experience in other matters teaches us, and we are not at liberty to disregard its admonitions, that, unless an entire stop be put to them, it will soon be impossible to prevent their accumulation, until they are spread over the whole country, and made to embrace many of the private and appropriate concerns of individuals.

The power which the General Government would acquire within the several states by becoming the principal stockholder in corporations, controlling every canal and each sixty or hundred miles of every important road, and giving a proportionate vote in all their elections, is almost inconceivable, and, in my view, dangerous to the liberties of the people.

This mode of aiding such works is, also, in its nature, deceptive, and in many cases conducive to improvidence in the administration of the national funds. Appropriations will be obtained with much greater facility, and granted with less security to the public interest, when the measure is thus disguised, than when definite and direct expenditures of money are asked for. The interests of the nation would doubtless be better served by avoiding all such indirect modes of aiding particular objects. In a government like ours, more especially, should all public acts be, as far as practicable, simple, undisguised, and intelligible, that they may become fit subjects for the approbation or animadversion of the people. The bill authorising a subscription to the Louisville and Portland Canal, affords a striking illustration of the difficulty of withholding additional appropriations for the same object, when the first erroneous step has been taken by instituting a partnership between the Government and private companies. It proposes a third subscription on the part of the United States, when each preceding one was at the time regarded as the extent of the aid which Government was to render to that work, and the accompanying bill for light-houses, &c. contains an appropriation for a survey of the bed of the river, with a view to its improvement, by removing the obstruction which the canal is designed to avoid. This improvement, if successful, would afford a free passage to the river, and render the canal entirely useless. To such improvidence is the course of legislation subject, in relation to internal improvements on local matters, even with the best intentions on the part of Congress.

Although the motives which influenced me in this matter may be already sufficiently stated, I am, nevertheless, induced by its importance to add a few observations of a general character.

In my objections to the bill authorizing subscriptions to the Maysville and Rockville Road Company, I expressed my views fully in regard to the power of Congress to construct roads and canals within a State, or to appropriate money for improvements of a local character. I at the same time intimated my belief that the right to make appropriations for such as were of a national charac-

State Governments, and the constituents of each, as to justify its exercise on the ground of continued and uninterrupted usage; but that it was, nevertheless, highly expedient that appropriations, even of that character, should, with the exception made at the time, be deferred until the national debt is paid, and that, in the mean while, some general rule for the action of the Government in that respect ought to be established.

These suggestions were not necessary to the decision of the question then before me; and were, I readily admit, intended to awaken the attention, and draw forth the opinions and observations, of our constituents, upon a subject of the highest importance to their interests, and one destined to exert a powerful influence upon the future operations of our political system. I know of no tribunal to which a public man in this country, in a case of doubt and difficulty, can appeal with greater advantage or more propriety, than the judgment of the people; and although I must necessarily, in the discharge of my official duties, be governed by the dictates of my own judgment, I have no desire to conceal my anxious wish to conform, as far as I can, to the views of those for whom I act.

All irregular expressions of public opinion are of necessity attended with some doubt as to their accuracy; but, making full allowances on that account, I cannot, I think, deceive myself in believing that the acts referred to, as well as the suggestions which I allowed myself to make in relation to their bearing upon the future operations of the Government, have been approved by the great body of the people. That those whose immediate pecuniary interests are to be effected by proposed expenditures should shrink from the application of a rule which prefers their more general and remote interests to those which are personal and immediate, is to be expected. But even such objections must, from the nature of our population, be but temporary in their duration—and if it were otherwise, our course should be the same, for the time is yet, I hope, far distant, when those entrusted with power to be exercised for the good of the whole, will consider it either honest or wise to purchase local favor at the sacrifice of principle and the general good.

So understanding public sentiment, and thoroughly satisfied that the best interests of our common country imperiously require that the course which I have recommended in this regard should be adopted, I have, upon the most mature consideration, determined to pursue it.

It is due to candor, as well as to my own feelings, that I should express the reluctance and anxiety which I must at all times experience in exercising the undoubted right of the Executive to withhold his assent from bills on other grounds than their unconstitutionality. That this right should not be exercised on slight occasions, all will admit. It is only in matters of deep interest, when the principle involved may be justly regarded as next in importance to infractions of the Constitution itself, that such a step can be expected to meet with the approbation of the people. Such an occasion I do conscientiously believe the present to be. In the discharge of this delicate and highly responsible duty, I am sustained by the reflection that the exercise of this power has been deemed consistent with the obligation of official duty by several of my predecessors; and by the persuasion too, that, whatever liberal institutions may have to fear from the encroachments of Executive power, which has been every where the cause of so much strife and bloody contention, but little danger is to be apprehended from a precedent by which that authority denies to itself the exercise of powers that bring in their train influence and patronage of great extent; and thus excludes the operation of personal interests, every where the bane of official trust. I derive, too, no small degree of satisfaction from the reflection, that if I have mistaken the interests and wishes of the people, the Constitution affords the means of soon redressing the error, by selecting for the place their favor has bestowed upon me, a citizen whose opinions may accord with their own. I trust in the mean time, the interests of the nation will be saved from prejudice, by a rigid application of that portion of the public funds which might otherwise be applied to different objects to that highest of all our obligations, the payment of the public debt, and an opportunity be afforded for the adoption of some better rule for the operations of the Government in this matter than any which has hitherto been acted upon.

Profoundly impressed with the importance of the subject, not merely as it relates to the general prosperity of the country, but to the safety of the federal system, I cannot avoid repeating my earnest hope that all good citizens, who take a proper interest in the success and harmony of our admirable political institutions, & who are incapable of desiring to convert an opposite state of things into means for the gratification of personal ambition—will, laying aside minor considerations and discarding local prejudices, unite their honest exertions to establish some fixed general principle, which shall be calculated to effect the greatest extent of public good in regard to the subject of internal improvement, and afford the least ground for sectional discontent.

The general ground of my objections to local appropriations has been heretofore expressed; and I shall endeavor to avoid a repetition of what has been already urged—the importance of sustaining the State sovereignties, as far as is consistent with a rightful action of the Federal Government, and of preserving the greatest attainable harmony between them. I will now only add an expression of my conviction which every day's experience serves to confirm—that the political creed which inculcates the pursuit of those great objects as a paramount duty is the true faith, and one to which we are mainly indebted for the present success of the entire system, and to which we must alone look for its future stability.

That there are diversities in the interests of the different States which compose this extensive confederacy, must be admitted.—Those diversities, arising from situation, climate, population, and pursuits, are doubtless, as it is natural they should be, greatly exaggerated by jealousies, and that spirit of rivalry so inseparable from neighboring communities. These circumstances make it the duty of those who are entrusted with the management of its affairs to neutralize their

ment as equal and equitable among the several States as can be done consistently with the great ends of its institution.

It is only necessary to refer to undoubted facts, to see how far the past acts of the Government upon the subject under consideration have fallen short of this object. The expenditures heretofore made for internal improvements amount to upwards of five millions of dollars, and have been distributed in very unequal proportions amongst the States. The estimated expense of works of which surveys have been made, together with that of others projected and partially surveyed, amount to more than ninety-six millions of dollars.

That such improvements, on account of particular circumstances, may be more advantageously and beneficially made in some States than in others, is doubtless true; but that they are of a character which should prevent an equitable distribution of the funds amongst the several States, is not to be conceded. The want of this equitable distribution cannot fail to prove a prolific source of irritation amongst the States.

We have it constantly before our eyes, that profession of superior zeal in the cause of internal improvement, and a disposition to lavish the public funds upon objects of that character, are daily and earnestly put forth by aspirants to power, as constituting the highest claims to the confidence of the people. Would it be strange, under such circumstances, and in times of great excitement, that grants of this description should find their motives in objects which may not accord with the public good? Those who have not had occasion to see and regret the indication of a sinister influence in these matters in past times, have been more fortunate than myself in their observation of the course of public affairs. If to these evils be added the combinations and angry contentions to which such a course of things gives rise, with their baleful influences upon the legislation of Congress touching the leading and appropriate duties of the Federal Government, it was but doing justice to the character of our people to expect the severe condemnation of the past which the recent exhibition of public sentiment has evinced.

Nothing short of a radical change in the action of the Government upon the subject, can, in my opinion, remedy the evil. If, as it would be natural to expect, the States which have been least favored in past appropriations should insist on being redressed in those hereafter to be made, at the expense of the States which have so largely and disproportionately participated, we have, as matters now stand, but little security that the attempt would do more than change the inequality from one quarter to another.

Thus viewing the subject, I have heretofore felt it my duty to recommend the adoption of some plan for the distribution of the surplus funds which may at any time remain in the treasury after the national debt shall have been paid, among the States, in proportion to the number of their representatives, to be applied by them to objects of internal improvement.

Although this plan has met with favor in some portions of the Union, it has also elicited objections which merit deliberate consideration. A brief notice of these objections here, will not, therefore, I trust, be regarded as out of place.

They rest, as far as they have come to my knowledge, on the following grounds: 1st, an objection to the ratio of distribution; 2d, an apprehension that the existence of such a regulation would produce improvident and oppressive taxation to raise the funds for distribution; 3d, that the mode proposed would lead to the construction of works of a local nature, to the exclusion of such as are general, and as would consequently be of a more useful character; and, last that it would create a discreditable and injurious dependence, on the part of the State Governments, upon the federal power. Of those who object to the ratio of representation as the basis of distribution, some insist that the importations of the respective States would constitute one that would be more equitable; and others again, that the extent of their respective territories would furnish a standard which would be more expedient and sufficiently equitable.

The ratio of representation presented itself to my mind, and it still does, as one of obvious equity, because of its being the ratio of contribution, whether the funds to be distributed be derived from the customs or from direct taxation. It does not follow, however, that its adoption is indispensable to the establishment of the system proposed.—There may be considerations appertaining to the subject which would render a departure, to some extent, from the rule of contribution, proper. Nor is it absolutely necessary that the basis of distribution be confined to one ground. It may, if, in the judgment of those whose right it is to fix it, it be deemed politic and just to give it that character, have regard to several.

In my first message, I stated it to be my opinion that "it is not probable that any adjustment of the tariff upon principles satisfactory to the people of the Union will, until a remote period, if ever, leave the Government without a considerable surplus in the treasury beyond what may be required for its current service." I have had no cause to change that opinion, but much to confirm it. Should these expectations be realized, a suitable fund would thus be produced for the plan under consideration to operate upon; and if there be no such fund, its adoption will, in my opinion, work no injury to any interest, for I cannot assent to the justness of the apprehension that the establishment of the proposed system would tend to the encouragement of improvident legislation of the character supposed. Whatever the proper authority, in the exercise of constitutional power, shall at any time hereafter, decide to be for the general good, will, in that as in other respects, deserve and receive the acquiescence and support of the whole country; and we have ample security that every abuse of power in that regard, by the agents of the people, will receive a speedy and effectual corrective at their hands.—The views which I take of the future, founded on the obvious and increasing improvement of all classes of our fellow citizens, in intelligence, and in public and private virtue, leave me without much apprehension on that head.

I do not doubt that those who come after us will be as much alive as we are to the obligation upon all the trustees of political power to exempt those for whom they act from all unnecessary burdens; and as sensible of

ate and necessary purposes of Government, can no where be so well deposited as in the pockets of the people.

It may sometimes happen that the interests of particular States would not be deemed to coincide with the general interest in relation to improvement within such States. But, if the danger to be apprehended from this source is sufficient to require it, a discretion might be reserved to Congress to direct to such improvements of a general character as the States concerned might not be disposed to unite in, the application of the quotas of those States, under the restriction of confining to each State the expenditure of its appropriate quota. It may, however, be assumed as a safe general rule, that such improvements as serve to increase the prosperity of the respective States in which they are made, by giving new facilities to trade, and thereby augmenting the wealth and comfort of their inhabitants, constitute the surest mode of conferring permanent and substantial advantages upon the whole. The strength, as well as the true glory of the confederacy, is mainly founded on the prosperity and power of the several independent sovereignties of which it is composed and the certainty with which they can be bro't into successful active coperation, through the agency of the Federal Government.

It is, moreover, within the knowledge of such as are at well conversant with public affairs, that schemes of internal improvement have, from time to time, been proposed which, from their extent and seeming magnificence, were regarded as of national concernment, but which, upon fuller consideration and further experience would now be rejected with great unanimity.

That the plan under consideration would derive important advantages from its certainty; and that the moneys set apart for these purposes would be more judiciously applied and economically expended under the direction of the State Legislatures, in which every part of each State is immediately represented, cannot, I think, be doubted. In the new States particularly, where a comparatively small population is scattered over an extensive surface, and the representation in Congress consequently very limited, it is natural to expect that the appropriations made by the Federal Government would be more likely to be expended in the vicinity of those members through whose immediate agency they were obtained, than if the funds were placed under the control of the Legislature in which every county of the State has its own representative. This supposition does not necessarily impugn the motives of such Congressional representatives, nor is it so intended. We are all sensible of the bias to which the strongest minds and purest hearts are, under such circumstances, liable. In respect to the last objection, its probable effect upon the dignity and independence of the State Governments, it appears to me only necessary to state the case as it is, and as it would be if the measure proposed were adopted, to show that the operation is most likely to be the very reverse of that which the objection supposes.

In the one case, the State would receive its quota of the national revenue for domestic use, upon a fixed principle, as a matter of right, and from a fund to the creation of which it had itself contributed its fair proportion. Surely there could be nothing derogatory in that. As matters now stand, the States themselves, in their sovereign character, are not unfrequently petitioners at the bar of the Federal Legislature for such allowances out of the national treasury, as it may comport with their pleasure or sense of duty to bestow upon them. It cannot require argument to prove which of the two courses is most compatible with the efficiency or respectability of the State Governments.

But all these are matters for discussion and dispassionate consideration. That the desired adjustment would be attended with difficulty, affords no reason why it should not be attempted. The effective operation of such motives would have prevented the adoption of the Constitution under which our beloved country has so signally prospered. The framers of that sacred instrument had greater difficulties to overcome, and they did overcome them. The patriotism of the people, directed by a deep conviction of the importance of the Union, produced mutual concession and reciprocal forbearance. Strict right was merged in a spirit of compromise, and the result has consecrated their disinterested devotion to the general weal. Unless the American people have degenerated, the same result can be again effected, whenever experience points out the necessity of a resort to the same means to uphold the fabric which their fathers have reared.

It is beyond the power of man to make a system of government like ours, or any other, operate with precise equality upon States situated like those which compose this Confederacy; nor is inequality always injustice. Every State cannot expect to shape the measures of the General Government to suit its own particular interests. The causes which prevent it are seated in the nature of things, and cannot be entirely counteracted by human means. Mutual forbearance, therefore, becomes a duty obligatory upon all; and we may I am confident, count on a cheerful compliance with this high injunction, on the part of our constituents. It is not to be supposed that they will object to make such comparatively inconsiderable sacrifices for the preservation of rights and privileges, which other less favored portions of the world have in vain waded through seas of blood to acquire.

(To be concluded in our next paper.)

☞ *When our readers are informed that the foregoing eight columns of the Message are little more than half that document, and that we did not receive it in time, to commence its preparation for this paper, before yesterday morning, we are sure they will not blame us for deferring the conclusion till next week. In the mean time we urge them to give the preceding portion of the Message an attentive perusal—they will find the whole to be a document of a character which must make them proud of their Country and their Country's "Military" Chieftain.*

☞ *The Law Library and Miscellaneous Books of Col. Wm. Done, deceased, (which were struck from the advertisement by request) we are now requested to say, will be sold at the sale to commence on next Monday. The Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.*

From the Jackson (Ill.) Courier.

EMIGRATION TO ILLINOIS.

We understand that the roads are filled with families emigrating to this country. A number have taken up their residence at the Camp Ground, in this vicinity, until they can procure suitable accommodations in town. We despair of seeing a sufficient number of buildings erected for all who wish to take up their residence among us, while money commands so great a rate of interest. Some men of capital have come among us with the intention of investing their property in real estate, for the temptation of receiving 50, and in some instances 100 per cent. could not be resisted, and many families on account of this remain houseless. The reason why money commands such an enormous interest is, that many who come to settle in this vicinity, see a piece of land which they fear some other person will enter, having but little money, and being desirous of possessing themselves of a farm, they give the interest asked without hesitation, knowing that the intrinsic value of the land will warrant them in so doing. It is frequently the case that men owning property in this way will not take four or five hundred dollars for a farm which one year before cost them only one hundred.

ILLINOIS.—It is represented that the County of *Sangamon* which in 1825, had a populaton of only 500 souls, now numbers 20,000.

DIED at this place, on last Sunday night, Miss ELOISA ANDERSON.

At White Haven, in this county, Mrs MARGARET HUGHES, consort of Capt. Jesse Huges, after a severe illness of six weeks.

$150 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Saturday night the 4th instant, a negro man named

CYRUS, usually called Cy.

He had on when he went away a blue cloth coat and pantaloons, and a fur hat. He also took with him other clothing such as is usually given to slaves. Said negro is very black, with large white eyes, large feet, and about six feet high.—when spoken to seldom looks at the person speaking,—has thick lips and a grum look, and can read tolerably well. The above reward will be given, if taken out of the State, or $100 if taken in the State and out of the County, or if taken in the County fifty dollars, provided he is delivered to me, or confined in Somerset County jail.

JOHN BOUNDS, near Quantico.

Dec. 14, 1830. Somerset C'y, Md.

☞ *The Cambridge Chronicle and Delaware Gazette will each insert the above 3 times and forward their accounts to this office for settlement.*

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, on TUESDAY the 21st instant, at the public house of Mrs. Disharoon, in the town of Princess-Anne, the following personal property of *John H. Adams*, dec'd. to wit:

A Mahogany Bedstead, a Bed and Furniture, a Table, a Mahogany Stand, Chairs, and various other Articles.

The terms of sale will be, a credit of six months on all sums of and over five dollars—for all sums under five dollars the cash will be required.

The sale will commence at 1 o'clock P. M.

E. E. WHITELOCK,
JOHN SANDERS,
Adm'rs d. b. n. of J. H. Adams, dec'd

Dec. 14, 1830.

LEGER LOST.

THE Leger relating to the business of *Charles Jones*, deceased, while Sheriff and Collector of Somerset County, has been misplaced or fallen into the hands of some person to whom it can be of no use, and having been thrown by, is probably forgotten. The friends and relations of Charles Jones, and others, who in the transaction of business have ever had possession of this book are requested to examine among their papers and books for this, and if found, to hand it over to the subscriber, the administrator d. b. n. of the said deceased.

ARNOLD E. JONES,
Adm. d. b. n. of C. J.

Dec. 14, 1830.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS
Several Servants for Hire.

W. L. JONES.

Princess-Anne, Dec. 14.

NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the Poor of Somerset County will meet on Friday the 7th of January next for the purpose of electing a PHYSICIAN for the year 1831. Applicants will please make known in writing, the terms on which they are willing to serve, to some member of the board of Trustees, on or before that day.

JAMES WILSON, Sec'y.

Dec. 14, 1830.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed at the suit of Robert Leatherbury against Major Simpkins and Charles Simpkins, Alexander Jones and Samuel G. Holbrook, I have seized and taken into execution the following property, to wit:—One tract or parcel of land called My-own-before, and one tract called The Lot, containing 86 acres, more or less, and two horses and one carriage, taken as the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of the said Major Simpkins and Charles Simpkins, and I hereby give notice that on Thursday the 6th of January, 1831, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M. on the premises, I shall expose to Public Sale all the right and interest of the said Major Simpkins and Charles Simpkins in and to the above mentioned property, to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the aforesaid writ.

THE CO[illegible]E.

"Blending the [useful] with the sweet."

From the Youth's Keepsake for 1831.

TIRED OF PLAY.

Tired of play! Tired of play!
What hast thou done this livelong day?
The birds are hush'd and so is the bee,
The sun is creeping up steeple and tree,
The doves have flown to the sheltering eaves,
And the nests are dark with the drooping leaves.
Twilight gathers and day is done—
How hast thou spent it, beautiful one?

Playing? But what hast thou done beside,
To tell thy mother at eventide?
What promise of morning is left unbroken?
What kind word to thy playmate spoken?
Whom hast thou pitied, and whom forgiven?
How hast thou learn'd by field and hill—
By greenwood path and by singing rill?

There will come an eve to a longer day,
That will find thee tired—but not of play!
When thou wilt lean as thou leanest now,
With drooping limbs and aching brow,
And wish the shadows would faster creep,
And long to go to thy quiet sleep.

Well were it then if thy aching brow
Were as free from sin and shame as now—
Well for thee if thy lips could tell
A tale like this of a day spent well.
If thine open hand hath relieved distress—
If thy pity hath sprung to wretchedness—
If thou hast forgiven the sore offence,
And humbled thy heart with penitence—
If nature's voices have spoken to thee
With their holy meanings eloquently—
If every creature hath won thy love,
From the creeping worm to the brooding dove,
And never a sad, low spoken word
Hath plead with thy human heart unheard—
Then, when the night steals on as now,
It will bring relief to thine aching brow,
And with joy & peace at the thought of rest,
Thou wilt sink to sleep on thy mother's breast.

TO —

BY G. D. PRENTICE.

Yes, Lady—thou wilt die. [illegible] of snow
And that pale brow foretell thy early lot;
The wing of Death is o'er thee—thou wilt go
Where broken hearts and bright flowers are not:
Thou art too beautiful to linger [illegible];
The rainbow brightens [illegible];
And the sweet sounds [illegible] on the air,
But swell the dirge of sorrow and decay.

Yet thou wilt die. The spirit [illegible]
This dull, cold exile, for its [illegible],
And, like a bright cloud [illegible],
Melt in the warmer glories of [illegible];
Thy home will be where [illegible]
In [illegible] streams [illegible] Love's undying flowers,
And where the winds of Autumn [illegible]
Nor [illegible] wreathe [illegible] flowers.

[illegible]

SIMONIANS.—A NEW SECT.

The London Chronicle contains an article signed by "BAZARD ENFANTIN, *Chief of the St. Simonian Religion*," setting forth the professions of faith and practice of a society in Paris called after its founder, "St. Simon." The following paragraphs are extracted from this article.

The St. Simonians profess, on the future state of property, and on the future state of women, ideas that are peculiar to them, and which are connected with views likewise quite peculiar, of a new [illegible] religion, politics, [illegible]

[illegible]

They [illegible] the land [illegible] divided stock [illegible] into one common [illegible] be managed by [illegible] that the task of [illegible] the capacity [illegible] of his work.

The St. Simonians only attack the constitution of property inasmuch as it consecrates, for some, the impious privilege of idleness—that is to say, the privilege of living by the work of others, and inasmuch as it leaves to the chance of birth the social classification of individuals.

Christianity has drawn women out of slavery, but it still condemns them to a subaltern state, and in all Christian Europe we see them still under a religious, political,

The St. Simonians come to announce their definitive affranchisement, their complete emancipation, but without pretending to abolish the holy law of marriage, proclaimed by Christianity. On the contrary, they come to accomplish this law, to give it a new sanction, to [add] strength to the force and inviolability of the union which it consecrates.

They demand, as Christians, that one man be united to one woman; but they teach that the wife shall become equal to the husband; and that, according to the peculiar grace which God has conferred upon her sex, she shall be united to him in the exercise of the threefold function of the Church, the state and family, so that the *social individual* who has hitherto been *man* only, shall in future be both *man and woman*.

The religion of St. Simon only comes to put an end to that shameful traffic, to that legal prostitution which, under the name of marriage, so frequently consecrates the monstrous union of devotedness with egotism, of intelligence with ignorance, of youth with old age.

These are the general notions of the St. Simonians on the changes they call for in the constitution of property, and in the social condition of women.

In addition to the foregoing, we find the following curious particulars relating to this new sect, in the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.

The Government of the St. Simonites is a *Theocracy*—the great principles of which are *Love, Intelligence*, and *Power*. Of these, *Love* or charity, is considered the greatest; and the who possesses in the highest degree, love and sympathy for his fellow beings, is placed at the summit of the social ladder, and receives the title of *Social Priest*." The election of social priest is made by a college of priests selected from the community without distinction. At the right, and below the social priest, is the *priest of science*; at the left is the *priest of industry*. Each of these priests is of course selected in consequence of pre eminence in qualifications of the division to which he belongs—his election being the natural result of his qualifications. The account before us is rather *spirituelle*, metaphysical, and smacks rather of a warm imagination than a cool judgment. But we are to deal with facts.

The same decision takes place among the women, that is noticed above, as belonging to the men, and the union of the social priest and social priestess, constitutes the [illegible], the supreme chief of the hierarchy.

Man, it is said, is by the natural constitution of his mind, led to contemplate the past, and thence to gather wisdom from the experience of his predecessors—while women possess apparently a certain degree of prophetic instinct, and the art of divination: she is gifted also with superior faculties of sense. Consequently, in cases that will require tact, art, penetration, habit of detail and extreme delicacy of sense, the woman will decide, and her opinions will be considered as marked with the divine imprint of revelation. She will receive from the *martial* gravity a light restraint to moderate the ardor of her speculative labors, and thus the equilibrium of regulation will be preserved.

The *Pope*, in its double existence, will represent with a finished perfection, the embodiment of the different attributes of man and woman. The *social priest*, ever contemplating the past, will interrogate the dust of [illegible] ages, by invoking the experience of other generations and turning the leaves of history. The *social priestess*, on the contrary, plunging with a prophetic eye into the [illegible] of futurity, will divine the progress of humanity, and will read its unattained destiny. This is the double sexed Janus, the [illegible], will be the image of the present, and that singular personification will keep constantly before the society, the errors of their [illegible] and the hopes of their children.—We ought to mention here, that Madame [illegible], the Signorina Garcia, is spoken of as a candidate for a high office in the order.

St. Simon, the founder of the sect, made four campaigns in America, under *Washington*—was an officer in the French revolution—and died in 1825.

The society, we are told, is very extensive in France and Germany, and includes men and women of all ranks and professions. There is nothing secret in the conversion; the doctrines of the order are preached openly by both sexes, and a periodical journal explains to the Neophytes the principles to which they must attain.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

BACHELORS.

We trust that this class of our readers [illegible] a desirable state of pecuniary independence is small. Bachelors, generally speaking, are among the most honest and honorable species of the male gender; but their being *bachelors*, in so goodly a city as this, abounding with so many butterflies of beauty as well as comely housewives, argues that in their earlier life they have been either disappointed or rejected, or that some peculiar calamity, or event, or disposition has prevented them from entering into that social condition which of all others is most desirable to the man who has sympathy, and is fond of companionship. All this, however, is only prefatory to the subject.

Governor Pope of Arkansas, some time last month accepted of an invitation to a public dinner in Washington, of the goodly territory of which he does the gubernatorial honors. On that occasion he was toasted, and in response made a very excellent speech, the concluding passage of which we quote, recommending it heartily to our readers of both sexes, as somewhat unique for the occasion, but certainly happy:

"At the dinner the other day, and in the [presence] of the people of Arkansas, the Governor said he had been reminded of old Kentucky—of open, generous Kentuckians—but he had discovered in this country, to his great grief and mortification, a larger proportion of single men and bachelors than he had ever seen elsewhere, and a greater aversion or indifference to matrimony. This seems to me (continued the Governor) an evil of serious magnitude, and to demand radical reform. According to the best estimate he had been able to make, there had been born in Arkansas, within the last 12 months, from 1,000 to 1,200 children, and, if the single men and bachelors would marry and do their duty to God and their country, it would soon become a state without the aid of strangers. In a country where the means of subsistence are easily procured, the trouble and expense of a wife and family, but a man who will not hazard much to make himself and a fine girl happy, can hardly be relied on to meet the toils and perils of war when his country is in danger. Permit me to tell you, gentlemen, that the ladies are ardent in their attachments, and grateful for a faithful return; and if a husband will only prefer the company of his wife to the grogshop and gaming table, or other places of idle amusement, and convince her that she is of all things nearest his heart, she will work her fingers to the quick to sustain him, if he should be even a little lazy or worthless. Woman is the best gift of heaven to man, and he that does not accept it, hardly deserves a seat in heaven.

I have (continued the Governor) passed two days in this town, and been rarely cheered with the appearance of a lady. It seems to be a town of bachelors. On Saturday, he supposed the ladies were too much occupied, with their domestic concerns to be visible, but hoped that on Sunday, he would see, in this respectable, wealthy and populous country, a numerous assemblage of both sexes, at church, in the town, or near it; but, to his surprise, he was informed, on Sunday morning, that there was no preaching in town or neighborhood, and that the preachers rarely came to Washington, because there were so few ladies in the place. The Governor said that the idea was novel to him, but, on reflection, he did not censure the preachers, for how can they expect that the glad tidings of the gospel will penetrate the hearts of sinners, who are insensible to the charms of woman? If there are (continued the Governor) but few ladies in this town, there are a number of as intelligent and agreeable gentlemen as are any where to be met with, and may I be permitted to hope for a speedy reformation.

The Governor begged, in conclusion to offer the following sentiment, which was received with cheering applause.

The Fair Sex —He that does not seek an helpmate—the most precious boon of God to man—has no music in his soul, and is worse than an infidel.

Scratches in Horses —This disorder or difficulty is too well known to all who own these noble animals, or deal in them, to need a particular description of it. The remedy is simple, safe and certain, in all cases which have come to my knowledge, however inveterate. It is only to mix white lead and linseed oil in such proportions as will render the application convenient, and I have never known more than two or three applications necessary, to effect a complete cure.—*Turf Register.*

A NEW STATE.

In Arkansas they are discussing with considerable earnestness the propriety of an application to the next session of Congress for admission into the Union as a State. It is expected that the new census will give to that territory the requisite population to entitle it to admission.

In Florida, the same question has been agitated; but it seems to be doubted if the population will be found sufficient. The laws of Congress require the same number as for a Representative in the lower House of Congress, which is 40,000. The ratio of the next census by the bill reported at the last session, will be 50,000.

Cure for the Silious Colic and the Dysentary.—By Dr. Usher, of Connecticut.—Dissolve in keen vinegar as much common table salt, as will, when put into an open bottle, ferment and work itself clear. The bottle should be nearly full, that it may discharge the foam; this done, bottle it for use; let the person affected take a large spoonful of the vinegar is about a gill of boiling water, or as hot as he can drink it until he finds relief. It will effectually remove the cause, (says the recipe) although the patient may be so far relaxed and exhausted as to die with weakness.

The same remedy is said to be good for the common cholic.

REMEDY FOR LOCK-JAW.

We are informed by a friend, that a sure preventive against this terrible disease is to take some strong soft soap and mix with it a sufficient quantity of pulverized chalk, so as to make it of the consistence of buckwheat batter—put it into a cloth or small bag and apply it to the wound—keep the chalk moistened with a fresh supply of soap until the wound begins to discharge, and the patient receives relief. Our friend stated to us, (and implicit confidence may be placed in what he says,) that he has known several cases where this remedy has been successfully applied. So simple and valuable a remedy, within the reach of every person, ought to be universally known.

N. Y. Eve Post.

Advantages of a Straight Forward Course.

Two fellows gifted in story telling, met a short time since over a bowl of blue ruin, and commenced telling a few funny anecdotes to pass away the time. One said he had been caught in a thunder storm, and was standing under a tall hemlock, on the top of which sat a red squirrel. The lightning struck the hemlock, and running round the tree, which was very winding, found its way to the ground. But said he, the squirrel took a *bee line*, and reached the ground *six feet ahead*.

On hearing this the other averred that he had no doubt of the truth of the story, "For, said he, I cut the same *tree* for the owner, and split it into rails, but they were so winding and crooked they could not lie still—and when they were put into a fence, the hogs in attempting to creep through—would always *wind right out to the outside again!*"

The ridiculous custom of describing minutely and eulogizing extravagantly, every trivial action and word of men in power, which is so prevalent in England, and is becoming so in this country, is thus happily hit off in an English newspaper. It relates to the Duke of Gloucester, commonly called, for the sake of shortness, "silly Billy:"

Reading Chron.

"As his Royal Highness was walking in the Park the other morning, with his hands behind his back and his mouth open, as is his Highness' custom, there happened to come a sudden shower of rain, upon Taylor, who was in attendance, and said, "Taylor, the rain comes into my mouth—what shall I do?" To this condescending interrogation Taylor replied. "Had not your Highness better shut it?" Upon which his Highness, with that *energy* and *decision* which characterize his minutest actions, immediately shut his mouth, and no more rain found admittance during the remainder of the walk."

A member of the Legislature, who indulged himself in afternoon naps, requested his friend to awaken him when the lumber act came on. He omitted it by forgetfulness, but accidentally gave him a jog as the house was discussing a bill to prevent forgery. Old sleepy-head started, rubbed his eyes, and exclaimed, "Mr. Speaker, a word or two upon that bill, for one half of my constituents *get their living no other way.*

A facetious person, by the name of *New* had his first child christened *Something*, as this was *Something New*. When his second child was born, it was christened *Nothing*, as this was *Nothing New*.

The New York Dandies wear shirt collars and ruffles made of paper. The ruffles are plaited with irons made for the purpose and look as well a cambric ones. They are worn but one day, and are bought for half a cent a piece.

It appears by a statement in Silliman's Journal, No. 39, that one thousand and five hundred persons have been destroyed in this country by explosions from steam boat boilers.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

As we anticipated, the late change in the Editorship of this truly excellent Agricultural paper, has in no respect detracted from its merits, but on the contrary, there is an evident improvement in all its departments, leaving no room to doubt its continued unrivalled usefulness to the agricultural interests of the country. There is on every page of the Farmer, under its present management, an evidence of untiring industry, application, and practical acquaintance with the subjects on which it treats, that should recommend it to every farmer. Indeed we do not see how any farmer, in the present state of agriculture, can possibly dispense with this most valuable work. We have heard of several gentlemen declaring they would not be without the American Farmer for ten times the amount of its annual subscription. One gentleman, now a rich planter in North Carolina, said a few weeks since, that he owed his success in agricultural pursuits to information derived from its pages; and he mentioned a single instance as illustrative of the remark. He had pursued a particular system of growing wheat, until he had almost ruined his land, making at the same time most miserable crops. But it was the practice in the whole neighborhood, and no one thought of the fault being in the mode of cultivation, but attributed the decline in crops and impoverishment of land to causes beyond their control. An article in the American Farmer, pointing out the errors of the practice caught his notice, and he determined to try the experiment; he did so, and the result has been a complete renovation of his land; abundant crops, and an independency; while his neighbors, obstinately adhering to the system their fathers taught them, and rejecting what they call "book farming," still continue to reap their scanty crops from their starved and impoverished fields. This gentleman declares that he would not be deprived of the knowledge he obtained through the American Farmer for one thousand dollars; and that it had already been worth more than that sum to him. Another gentleman in Connecticut, and another in Delaware expressed the same sentiments. Such testimony, coming as it does from the three great divisions of the country, the northern, middle and southern States—and this, too, voluntarily made, without concert, and unsolicited by the Editor or proprietors, is the highest tribute that can be paid to the excellencies of a public Journal.

We are glad to learn, that many of the oldest and most respectable subscribers to the Farmer, have expressed their entire approbation of the late change of Editors, and volunteered a continuance of their correspondence, while at the same time many new and valuable correspondents have been added to the list.

In a conversation with the Editor, we learn that the demand for complete sets of the Farmer from the commencement of its publication, has been so great that very few, probably not more than a dozen, can now be made up. This is to be regretted, as a reprint of such an immense work is out of the question. The proprietors, however have determined to continue to dispose of them at five dollars a volume, or fifty five dollars for a complete set—the subscription price, while they shall last; and we would recommend those who may wish to obtain this valuable work which undoubtedly contains the greatest and most complete body of agricultural information of any work now extant, to lose no time in securing it. We are also informed that there are a superabundance of a few of the volumes, which will be sold separately.

We have deemed it but just and proper to say thus much of a publication so deserving, and we hope our brother Editors will join us in rendering this justice by copying this article or taking some other appropriate notice of the subject of it.

Thomas Robertson vs. Nathaniel Dixon & Nancy his wife, and Amelia Jenkins. — In Somerset County Court, November Term, 1830.

ORDERED, that the sale of the real estate of Thomas Jenkins, dec'd, as made and reported by John P. Langford, trustee for the sale thereof, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn by the 2nd day of the next term—Provided a copy of this order be inserted in a newspaper published in Somerset County, once in each of three successive weeks before said day.

The trustee reports the amount of sale to be $903. Test, GEO. HANDY, Clk.

A Wife.—In the new piece of Love and Reason, old General Dorlan is persuading Adjutant Vincent to marry. "She is an angel," says the General. "I don't want an angel—I should'nt know what to do with an angel," was the reply of the single-hearted Adjutant. "She is all sweetness," rejoins the General. "So is a bee-hive," answers Vincent, "but it does not follow that I should like to thrust my head into it."

Tubman Cox vs Stephen Riggin, Administrator of William Cox, and Anne Elizabeth Cox, the only child and heir at law of William Cox. — In Chancery, in Somerset County Court.

BY virtue of a decree of Somerset County Court in Chancery sitting, in the above cause passed in November Term, 1830, the subscriber as Trustee will, on Wednesday the 29th of December (instant,) on the premises, expose to public sale to the highest and best bidder, all the real estate whereof William Cox late of Somerset county, died seized and possessed, consisting of the following tract or parcel of land, viz. Part of Long meadow containing 109 acres more or less, lying and being on Pocomoke river. The buildings are in good repair.

The terms of sale will be, a credit of 12 months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond or bonds to the trustee with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale. Upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money, (and not before) and the ratification of the sale by the court, the trustee is authorized, by the said decree, to execute to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs, a deed for the property to him, her or them sold, free, clear, and discharged of all claim of the complainant or defendants in the premises. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

The creditors of William Cox, deceased, are hereby notified to lodge their claims with the vouchers thereof, with the clerk of Somerset county Court, within six months from the day of sale.

THOMAS MARSHALL, Trustee.

Dec. 7, 1830.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Somerset county court, and to me directed, at the suit of William W. Handy, Trustee to sell the real estate of Peter Dashiell, dec'd, against George P. Jones, Henry Banks, and William Banks, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: a tract of land called Anderson's Invention, containing 35 acres more or less, 1 other tract called Bayly's Chance, containing 34 acres more or less, 1 house and lot at the Trappe, containing 3 acres more or less, 8 head of cattle, six head of hogs, 4 beds, 1 negro man named George, 1 boy named Ephraim, 1 do. named George Washington, 1 negro girl named Sophia, 1 do. named Eliza, 1 negro woman named Sarah, 2 horses, 2 yoke of oxen, 2 beds and furniture, a tract of land called Garand, containing 140 acres more or less, 1 negro man named Saul, 1 negro boy named George, which I have taken in execution as the property of said Jones, and said Henry and William Banks, and I hereby give notice that on Tuesday the 2d of Nov. next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock P. M. at the Court-House door in Princess Anne, I will expose to public sale all the right and interest of said Jones, and Henry and William Banks in and to the above described property, to satisfy the aforesaid writ, and county levy due for 1828, '29 and '30.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Sheriff.

Oct. 12, 1830.

☞ The above sale is postponed till Tuesday the 16th instant, at the place and between the hours above mentioned.

Nov. 9, 1830.

☞ The above sale is further postponed to Tuesday the 21st of next December, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock P. M. the place above mentioned.

Nov. 30, 1830.

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

October 18th, 18[illegible].

ON application of GEORGE [illegible] HANDY, Administrator of HOPE [illegible] HANDY, late of Somerset county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess-Anne.

True copy. Test.

JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above order,

Notice is hereby given.

That the subscriber of Somerset county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of HOPE HANDY, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 24th of June next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 18th day of November, A. D. 1830.

GEORGE HANDY, Adm'r of H. Handy, dec'd.

Nov. 23, 1830.

BLANKS,

Of the following descriptions, printed on excellent paper, constantly on hand and for sale, at low prices for cash, at the office of the Village Herald:

Warrants,
Fieri Fa.'s before supersedeas
Do. after do.
Ca. Sa.'s before do.
Do. after do.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

VOL. IV. TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 21, 1830. NO. 38.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

(Concluded from our last.)

Our course is a safe one, if it be but faithfully adhered to. Acquiescing in the constitutionally expressed will of the majority, and the exercise of that will in a spirit of moderation, justice, and brotherly kindness, will constitute a cement which would forever preserve our Union. Those who cherish and inculcate sentiments like these, render a most essential service to their country; whilst those who seek to weaken their influence, are, however conscientious and praiseworthy their intentions, in effect its worst enemies.

If the intelligence and influence of the country, instead of laboring to foment sectional prejudices, to be made subservient to party warfare, were, in good faith, applied to the eradication of causes of local discontent, by the improvement of our institutions, and by facilitating their adaption to the condition of the times, this task would prove one of less difficulty.—May we not hope that the obvious interests of our common country, and the dictates of an enlightened patriotism, will, in the end, lead the public mind in that direction.

After all, the nature of the subject does not admit of a plan wholly free from objection. That which has for some time been in operation is, perhaps, the worst that could exist; and every advance that can be made in its improvement is a matter eminently worthy of your most deliberate attention.

It is very possible that one better calculated to effect the objects in view may yet be devised. If so, it is to be hoped that those who disapprove of the past, and dissent from what is proposed for the future, will feel it their duty to direct their attention to it, as they must be sensible that, unless some fixed rule for the action of the Federal Government in this respect is established, the course now attempted to be arrested will again be resorted to. Any mode which is calculated to give the greatest degree of effect and harmony to our legislation upon the subject—which shall best serve to keep the movements of the Federal Government within the sphere intended by those who modelled and those who adopted it—which shall lead to the extinguishment of the national debt in the shortest period, and impose the lightest burdens upon our constituents, shall receive from me a cordial and firm support.

Among the objects of great national concern, I cannot omit again to press upon your attention that part of the Constitution which regulates the election of President and Vice President. The necessity for its amendment is made so clear to my mind by the observation of its evils, and by the many able discussions which they have elicited on the floor of Congress and elsewhere, that I should be wanting to my duty were I to withhold another expression of my deep solicitude upon the subject. Our system fortunately contemplates a recurrence to first principles, differing in their respect, from all that have preceded it, and securing it, I trust, equally against the decay and the commotions which have marked the progress of other governments. Our fellow citizens, too, who, in proportion to their love of their liberty, keep a steady eye upon the means of sustaining it, do not require to be reminded of the duty they owe to themselves to remedy all essential defects in so vital a part of their system.—While they are sensible that every evil attendant upon its operation is not necessarily indicative of a bad organization, but may proceed from temporary causes, yet the habitual presence, or even a single instance of evils which can be clearly traced to an organic defect, will not, I trust, be overlooked through a too scrupulous veneration for the work of their ancestors. The Constitution was an experiment committed to the virtue and intelligence of the great mass of our country men, in whose ranks the framers of it themselves were to perform the part of patriotic observation and scrutiny; and if they have passed from the stage of existence with an increased confidence in its general adaption to our condition, we should learn from authority so high the duty of fortifying the points in it which time proves to be exposed, rather than to be deterred from approaching them by the suggestions of fear, or the dictates of misplaced reverence.

A provision which does not secure to the people a direct choice of their Chief Magistrate, but has a tendency to defeat their will, presented to my mind such an inconsistency with the general spirit of our institutions, that I was induced to suggest for your consideration the substitute which appeared to me at the same time the most likely to correct the evil and to meet the views of our constituents. The most mature reflection since has added strength to the belief that the best interests of our country require the speedy adoption of some plan calculated to effect this end. A contingency which sometimes places it in the power of a single member of the House of Representatives to decide an election of so high and solemn a character, is unjust to the people, and becomes, when it occurs, a source of embarrassment to the individuals thus brought into power, and a cause of distrust of the representative body. Liable as the confederacy is, from its great extent, to parties founded upon sectional interests, and to a corresponding multiplication of candidates for the Presidency, the tendency of the constitutional reference to the House of Representatives, is, to devolve the election upon that body in almost every instance, and, whatever choice may then be made among the candidates thus presented to them, to swell the influence of particular interests to a degree inconsistent with the general good. The consequences of this feature of the Constitution appear far more threatening to the peace and integrity of the Union than any which I can conceive as likely to result from the simple legislative action of the Federal Government.

It was a leading object with the framers of the Constitution to keep as separate as possible the action of the Legislative and Executive branches of the Government. To secure this object, nothing is more essential than to preserve the former from the temptations of private interest, and, therefore, so to direct the patronage of the latter, as not to permit such temptations to be offered. Experience abundantly demonstrates that every precaution in this respect is a valuable safeguard of liberty, and one which my reflections upon the tendencies of our system incline me to think should be made still stronger. It was for this reason that, in connexion with an amendment of the Constitution, removing all intermediate agency in the choice of the President, I recommended some restrictions upon the re eligibility of that officer, and upon the tenure of officers generally. The reason still exists; and I renew the recommendation, with an increased confidence that its adoption will strengthen those checks by which the Constitution designed to secure the independence of each department of the Government, and promote the healthful and equitable administration of all the trusts which it has created. The agent most likely to contravene this design of the Constitution is the Chief Magistrate. In order, particularly, that his appointment may, as far as possible, be placed beyond the reach of any improper influences; in order that he may approach the solemn responsibilities of the highest office in the gift of a free people, uncommitted to any other course than the strict line of constitutional duty; & that the securities for this independence may be rendered as strong as the nature of power, and the weakness of its possessor will admit, I cannot too earnestly invite your attention to the propriety of promoting such an amendment of the Constitution as will render him ineligible after one term of service.

It gives me pleasure to announce to Congress that the benevolent policy of the Government, steadily pursued for nearly thirty years, in relation to the removal of the Indians beyond the white settlements, is approaching to a happy consummation. Two important tribes have accepted the provision made for their removal at the last session of Congress, and it is believed that their example will induce the remaining tribes, also, to seek the same obvious advantages.

The consequences of a speedy removal will be important to the United States, to individual States, and to the Indians themselves. The pecuniary advantages which it promises to the Government are the least of its recommendations. It puts an end to all possible danger of collision between the authorities of the General and State Governments, on account of the Indians. It will place a dense and civilized population in large tracts of country now occupied by a few savage hunters. By opening the whole territory between Tennessee on the north, and Louisiana on the south, to the settlement of the whites, it will incalculably strengthen the south western frontier, and render the adjacent States strong enough to repel future invasion without remote aid. It will relieve the whole State of Mississippi, and the western part of Alabama, of Indian occupancy, and enable those States to advance rapidly in population, wealth and power. It will separate the Indians from immediate contact with settlements of whites; free them from the power of the States; enable them to pursue happiness in their own way, and under their own rude institutions; will retard the progress of decay, which is lessening their numbers; and perhaps cause them gradually, under the protection of the Government, and through the influence of good counsels, to cast off their savage habits, and become an interesting, civilized, and Christian community. These consequences, some of them so certain, and the rest so probable, make the complete execution of the plan sanctioned by Congress at their last session, an object of much solicitude.

Toward the aborigines of the country, no one can indulge a more friendly feeling than myself, or would go farther in attempting to reclaim them from their wandering habits, and make them a happy and prosperous people. I have endeavored to impress upon them my own solemn convictions of the duties and powers of the General Government in relation to the State authorities. For the justice of the laws passed by the States within the scope of their reserved powers, they are not responsible to this Government. As individuals, we may entertain and express our opinions of their acts, but, as a Government, we have as little right to control them as we have to prescribe laws to foreign nations.

With a full understanding of the subject, the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes have, with great unanimity, determined to avail themselves of the liberal offers presented by the act of Congress, and have agreed to remove beyond the Mississippi river. Treaties have been made with them, which, in due season, will be submitted for consideration. In negotiating these treaties, they were made to understand their true condition; and they have preferred maintaining their independence in the Western forests to submitting to the laws of the States in which they now reside. These treaties being probably the last which will ever be made with them, are characterized by great liberality on the part of the Government. They give the Indians a liberal sum in consideration of their removal, and comfortable subsistence on their arrival at their new homes. If it be their real interest to maintain a separate existence, they will there be at liberty to do so without the inconveniences and vexations to which they would unavoidably have been subject in Alabama and Mississippi.

Humanity has often wept over the fate of the aborigines of this country, and philanthropy has been long busily employed in devising means to avert it. But its progress has never for a moment been arrested; and one by one have many powerful tribes disappeared from the earth. To follow to the tomb the last of his race, and to tread on the graves of extinct nations, excites melancholy reflections. But true philanthropy reconciles the mind to these vicissitudes, as it does to the extinction of one generation to make room for another. In the monuments and fortresses of an unknown people, spread over the extensive regions of the West, we behold the memorials of a once powerful race, which was exterminated or has disappeared, to make room for the existing savage tribes. Nor is there any thing in this, which, upon a comprehensive view of the general interests of the human race, is to be regretted. Philanthropy could not wish to see this continent restored to the condition in which it was found by our forefathers. What good man would prefer a country covered with forests and ranged by a few thousand savages to our extensive Republic, studded with cities, towns, and prosperous farms; embellished with all the improvements which art can devise, or industry execute; occupied by more than twelve millions of happy people, and filled with all the blessings of liberty, civilization and religion.

The present policy of the Government is but a continuation of the same progressive change, by a milder process. The tribes which occupied the countries now constituting the Eastern States, were annihilated, or have melted away, to make room for the whites. The waves of population and civilization are rolling to the westward; and we now propose to acquire the countries occupied by the red men of the South and West by a fair exchange, and, at the expense of the United States, to send them to a land where their existence may be prolonged, and perhaps made perpetual. Doubtless it will be painful to leave the graves of their fathers; but what do they more than our ancestors did, or than our children are now doing? To better their condition in an unknown land, our forefathers left all that was dear in earthly objects. Our children, by thousands, yearly leave the land of their birth, to seek new homes in distant regions. Does humanity weep at these painful separations from every thing, animate and inanimate, with which the young heart has become entwined? Far from it. It is rather a source of joy that our country affords scope where our young population may range unconstrained in body or in mind, developing the power and faculties of man in their highest perfection. These remove hundreds, and almost thousands of miles at their own expense, purchase the lands they occupy, and support themselves at their new home from the moment of their arrival. Can it be cruel in the Government, when, by events which it cannot control, the Indian is made discontented in his ancient home, to purchase his lands, to give him a new and extensive territory, to pay the expenses of his removal, and support him a year in his new abode? How many thousand of our own people would gladly embrace the opportunity of removing to the west on such conditions! If the offers made to the Indians were extended to them, they would be hailed with gratitude and joy.

And is it supposed that the wandering savage has a stronger attachment to his home, than the settled, civilized Christian? Is it more afflicting to him to leave the graves of his fathers, than it is to our brothers and children? Rightly considered, the policy of the General Government towards the red man is not only liberal but generous. He is unwilling to submit to the laws of the States, and mingle with their population. To save him from this alternative, or perhaps utter annihilation, the General Government kindly offers him a new home, and proposes to pay the whole expense of his removal and settlement.

In the consummation of a policy originating at an early period, and steadily pursued by every administration within the present century—so just to the States, and so generous to the Indians, the Executive feels it has a right to expect the co operation of Congress, and of all good and disinterested men. The States, moreover, have a right to demand it. It was substantially a part of the compact which made them members of our confederacy. With Georgia, there is an express contract; with the new States, an implied one, of equal obligation. Why, in authorizing Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Mississippi, and Alabama, to form constitutions, and become separate States, did Congress include within their limits extensive tracts of Indian lands, &c. in some instances, powerful Indian tribes? Was it not understood by both parties that the power of the States was to be co-extensive with their limits, and that, with all convenient despatch, the General Government should extinguish the Indian title, and remove every obstruction to the complete jurisdiction of the State Governments over the soil? Probably not one of those states would have accepted a separate existence—certainly it would never have been granted by Congress—had it been understood that they were to be confined forever to those small portions of their nominal territory, the Indian title to which had at the time been extinguished.

It is, therefore, a duty which this Government owes to the new States, to extinguish, as soon as possible, the Indian title to all lands which Congress themselves have included within their limits. When this is done, the duties of the General Government in relation to the States and Indians within their limits are at an end. The Indians may leave the State or not, as they choose. The purchase of their lands, does not alter, in the least, their personal relations with the State Government. No act of the General Government has ever been deemed necessary to give the States jurisdiction over the persons of the Indians. That they possess by virtue of their sovereign power within their own limits, in as full a manner before as after the purchase of the Indian lands—nor can this Government add to or diminish it.

May we not hope, therefore, that all good citizens, and none more zealously than those who think the Indians oppressed by subjection to the laws of the States, will unite in attempting to open the eyes of those children of the forest to their true condition, and, by a speedy removal, to relieve them from the evils, real or imaginary, present or prospective, with which they may be supposed to be threatened.

Among the numerous causes of congratulation, the condition of our impost revenue deserves special mention, inasmuch as it promises the means of extinguishing the public debt sooner than was anticipated, and furnishes a strong illustration of the practical effects of the present tariff upon our commercial interests.

The object of the tariff is objected to by some as unconstitutional; and it is considered by almost all as defective in many of its parts.

The power to impose duties on imports originally belonged to the several States.—The right to adjust those duties with a view to the encouragement of domestic branches of industry is so completely incidental to that power, that it is difficult to suppose the existence of the one without the other. The States have delegated their whole authority over imports to the General Government, without limitation or restriction, saving the very inconsiderable reservation relating to their inspection laws. This authority having thus entirely passed from the States, the right to exercise it for the purpose of protection does not exist in them; and, consequently, if it be not possessed by the General Government, it must be extinct. Our political system would thus present the anomaly of a people stripped of the right to foster their own industry, and to counteract the most selfish and destructive policy which might be adopted by foreign nations. This surely cannot be the case; this indispensable power, thus surrendered by the States, must be within the scope of the authority on the subject expressly delegated to Congress.

In this conclusion, I am confirmed, as well by the opinions of Presidents Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, who have each repeatedly recommended the exercise of this right under the Constitution, as by the uniform practice of Congress, the continued acquiescence of the States, and the general understanding of the people.

The difficulties of a more expedient adjustment of the present tariff, although great, are far from being insurmountable. Some are unwilling to improve any of its parts, because they would destroy the whole; others fear to touch the objectionable parts, lest those they approve should be jeoparded. I am persuaded that the advocates of these conflicting views do injustice to the American people, and to their Representatives.—The general interest is the interest of each; and my confidence is entire, that, to ensure the adoption of such modifications of the tariff as the general interest requires, it is only necessary that that interest should be understood.

It is an infirmity of our nature to mingle our interests and prejudices with the operation of our reasoning powers, and attribute to the objects of our likes and dislikes qualities they do not possess, and effects they cannot produce. The effects of the present tariff are doubtless overrated, both in its evils and in its advantages. By one class of reasoners, the reduced price of cotton and other agricultural products is ascribed wholly to its influence, and by another, the reduced price of manufactured articles. The probability is, that neither opinion approaches the truth, and that both are induced by that influence of interests and prejudices to which I have referred. The decrease of prices extends throughout the commercial world, embracing not only the raw material and the manufactured articles, but provisions and lands. The cause must, therefore, be deeper and more pervading than the tariff of the United States. It may, in a measure, be attributed to the increased value of the precious metals, produced by a diminution of the supply, and an increase in the demand; while commerce has rapidly extended itself, and population has augmented.—The supply of gold and silver, the general medium of exchange, has been greatly interrupted by civil convulsions in the countries from which they are principally drawn. A part of the effect, too, is doubtless owing to an increase of operatives and improvements in machinery. But, on the whole, it is questionable whether the reduction in the price of lands, produce, and manufactures, has been greater than the appreciation of the standard of value.

While the chief object of duties should be revenue, they may be so adjusted as to encourage manufactures. In this adjustment, however, it is the duty of the Government to be guided by the general good. Objects of national importance, alone, ought to be protected, of these, the productions of our soil, our mines, and our workshops, essential to national defence, occupy the first rank. Whatever other species of domestic industry, having the importance to which I have referred, may be expected, after temporary protection, to compete with foreign labor on equal terms, merit the same attention in a subordinate degree.

The present tariff taxes some of the comforts of life unnecessarily high, it undertakes to protect interests too local and minute, to justify a general exaction, and it also attempts to force some kinds of manufactures for which the country is not ripe. Much relief will be derived, in some of these respects, from the measures of your last session.

The best, as well as fairest mode of determining whether, from any just considerations, a particular interest ought to receive protection, would be to submit the question singly for deliberation. If, after due examination of its merits, unconnected with extraneous considerations—such as a desire to sustain a general system, or to purchase support for a different interest—it should enlist in its favor a majority of the Representatives of the people, there can be little danger of wrong or injury in adjusting the tariff, with reference to its protective effect. If this obviously just principle were honestly adhered to, the branches of industry which deserve protection, would be saved from the prejudice excited against them, when that protection forms part of a system by which portions of the country feel, or conceive themselves to be oppressed. What is incalculably more important, the vital principle of our system—that principle which requires acquiescence in the will of the majority—would be secure from the discredit and danger to which it is exposed by the acts of majorities, founded, not on identity of conviction, but on combinations of small minorities, entered into for the purpose of mutual assistance in measures which, resting solely on their own merits, could never be carried.

I am well aware that this is a subject of so much delicacy, on account of the extended interests it involves, as to require that it should be touched with the utmost caution; and that, while an abandonment of the policy in which it originated—a policy coeval with our government, and pursued through successive administrations, is neither to be expected or desired, the people have a right to demand, and have demanded, that it be so modified as to correct abuses and obviate injustice.

That our deliberations on this interesting subject should be uninfluenced by those partisan conflicts that are incident to free institutions, is the fervent wish of my heart. To make this great question, which unhappily so much divides and excites the public mind, subservient to the short-sighted views of faction, must destroy all hopes of settling it satisfactorily to the great body of the people, and for the general interest. I cannot, therefore, on taking leave of the subject, too earnestly for my own feelings or the common good, warn you against the blighted consequences of such a course.

According to the estimate at the Treasury Department, the receipts in the treasury during the present year will amount to twenty four millions one hundred and sixty one thousand and eighteen dollars, which will exceed by about three hundred thousand dollars the estimate presented in the last annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury. The total expenditure during the year, exclusive of public debt, is estimated at thirteen millions seven hundred and forty two thousand three hundred and eleven dollars; and the payment on account of public debt for the same period will have been eleven millions three hundred and fifty four thousand six hundred and thirty dollars; leaving a balance in the Treasury, on the first of January, 1831, of four millions eight hundred and nineteen thousand seven hundred and eighty one dollars.

In connexion with the condition of our finances, it affords me pleasure to remark that judicious and efficient arrangements have been made by the Treasury Department for securing the [illegible] of public officers, and the more punctual payment of public dues. The revenue cutter service has been organized, and placed on a good footing, and, aided by an increase of inspectors at exposed points, and the regulations adopted under the act of May, 1830, for the inspection and appraisement of merchandise, have produced much improvement in the execution of the laws, and more security against the commission of frauds upon the revenue. Abuses in the allowances for fishing bounties have also been corrected, and a material saving in that branch of the service, thereby effected. In addition to these improvements, the system of expenditure for sick seamen belonging to the merchant service has been revised; and, by being rendered uniform and economical, the benefits of the fund, applicable to the object have been usefully extended.

The prosperity of our country is also further evinced by the increased revenue arising from the sale of public lands, as will appear from the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the documents accompanying it, which are herewith transmitted. I beg leave to draw your attention to this report, and to the propriety of making early appropriations for the objects which it specifies.

Your attention is again invited to the subjects connected with that portion of the public interests entrusted to the War Department. Some of them were referred to in my former message, and they are presented in detail in the report of the Secretary of War, herewith submitted. I refer you, also to the report of that officer for knowledge of the state of the Army, fortifications, arsenals, and Indian affairs, all of which, it will be perceived, have been guarded with zealous attention and care. It is worthy of your consideration whether the armaments necessary for the fortifications on our maritime frontier, which are now, or shortly will be, completed, should not be in readiness sooner than the customary appropriations will enable the Department to provide them. This precaution seems to be due to the general system of fortification which has been sanctioned by Congress, and is recommended by that maxim of wisdom which tells us in peace to prepare for war.

I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Navy for a highly satisfactory account of the manner in which the concerns of that department have been conducted during the present year. Our position in relation to the most powerful nations of the earth, and the present condition of Europe, admonish us to cherish this arm of our national defence with peculiar care. Separated by wide seas from all those Governments whose power we might have reason to dread, we have nothing to apprehend from attempts at conquest. It is chiefly attacks upon our commerce, and harassing inroads upon our coast, against which we have to guard. A respectable naval force adequate to the protection of our commerce, always afloat, with an accumulation of the means to give it a rapid extension in case of need, furnishes the power by which all such aggressions may be prevented or repelled. The attention of the Government has, therefore, been recently directed more to preserving the public vessels already built, and providing materials to be placed in depot for future use, than to in-

creasing their number. With the aid of Congress, in a few years, the Government will be prepared, in case of emergency, to put afloat a powerful Navy of new ships almost as soon as old ones could be repaired.

The modifications in this part of the service suggested in my 1st annual message, which are noticed more in detail in the report of the Secretary of the Navy, are again recommended to your serious attention.

The report of the Post Master General, in like manner, exhibits a satisfactory view of the important branch of the Government under his charge. In addition to the benefits already secured by the operation of the Post office Department, considerable improvements within the present year, have been made, by an increase in the accommodation afforded by stage coaches, and in the frequency and celerity of the mail between some of the most important points of the Union.

Under the late contracts, improvements have been provided for the southern section of the country, and, at the same time, an annual saving made of upwards of seventy-two thousand dollars. Notwithstanding the excess of expenditure beyond the current receipts for a few years past, necessarily incurred in the fulfilment of existing contracts and in the additional expenses, between the periods of contracting, to meet the demands created by the rapid growth and extension of our flourishing country, yet the satisfactory assurance is given, that the future revenue of the Department will be sufficient to meet its extensive engagements. The system recently introduced, that subjects its receipts and disbursements to strict regulation, has entirely fulfilled its design. It gives full assurance of the punctual transmission, as well as the security, of the funds of the Department. The efficiency and industry of its officers, and the ability and energy of contractors, justify an increased confidence in its continued prosperity.

The attention of Congress was called, on a former occasion, to the necessity of such a modification of the office of Attorney General of the United States as would render it more adequate to the wants of the public service. This resulted in the establishment of the office of Solicitor of the Treasury; and the earliest measures were taken to give effect to the provisions of the law which authorized the appointment of that officer, and defined his duties. But it is not believed that this provision, however useful in itself, is calculated to supersede the necessity of extending the duties and powers of the Attorney General's office. On the contrary, I am convinced that the public interest would be greatly promoted by giving to that officer the general superintendence of the various law agents of the Government, and of all law proceedings, whether civil or criminal, in which the United States may be interested; allowing to him, at the same time, such a compensation as would enable him to devote his undivided attention to the public business. I think such a provision is alike due to the public and to the officer.

Occasions of reference from the different Executive Departments to the Attorney General are of frequent occurrence; and the prompt decision of the questions so referred, tends much to facilitate the despatch of business in those Departments. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, hereto appended, shows also a branch of the public service not specifically entrusted to any officer, which might be advantageously committed to the Attorney General.

But, independently of those considerations this office is now one of daily duty. It was originally organized, and its compensation fixed, with a view to occasional service, leaving to the incumbent time for the exercise of his profession in private practice.—The state of things which warranted such an organization no longer exists. The frequent claims upon the services of this officer would render his absence from the Seat of Goverement, in professional attendance upon the courts, injurious to the public service; and the interests of the Government could not fail to be promoted by charging him with the general superintendence of all its legal concerns.

Under a strong conviction of the justness of these suggestions, I recommend it to Congress, to make the necessary provisions for giving effect to them, and to place the Attorney General, in regard to compensation, on the same footing with the heads of the several Executive Departments. To this officer might also be intrusted a cognizance of the cases of insolvency in public debtors, especially if the views which I submitted on this subject last year should meet the approbation of Congress—to which I again solicit your attention.

Your attention is respectfully invited to the situation of the District of Colombia.—Placed, by the Constitution, under the exclusive jurisdiction and control of Congress, this District is certainly entitled to a much greater share of its consideration than it has yet received. There is a want of uniformity in its laws, particularly in those of a penal character, which increases the expense of their administration, and subject the people to all the inconveniences which result from the operation of different codes in so small a territory. On different sides of the Potomac, the same offence is punishable in unequal degrees; and the peculiarities of many of the early laws of Maryland and Virginia remain in force, notwithstanding their repugnance, in some cases, to the improvements which have superseded them in those States.

Besides a remedy for those evils, which is loudly called for, it is respectfully submitted whether a provision, authorizing the election of a Delegate to represent the wants of the citizens of this District on the floor of Congress is not due to them, and to the character of our Government. No portion of our citizens should be without a practical enjoyment of the principles of freedom; and there is none more important than that which cultivates a proper relation between the governors and the governed. Imperfect as this must be in this case, yet it is believed that it would be greatly improved by a representation in Congress, with the same privileges that are allowed to that of the other Territories of the United States.

The penitentiary is ready for the reception of convicts, and only awaits the necessary legislation to put it into operation; as one object of which I beg leave to recall to your attention the propriety of providing suitable compensation for the officers charg-

The importance of the principles involved in the enquiry, whether it will be proper to re-charter the Bank of the United States, requires that I should again call the attention of Congress to the subject. Nothing has occurred to lessen, in any degree, the dangers which many of our citizens apprehend from that institution, as at present organized. In the spirit of improvement and compromise which distinguishes our country and its institutions, it becomes us to enquire whether it be not possible to secure the advantages afforded by the present Bank through the agency of a Bank of the United States so modified in its principles and structure as to obviate constitutional and other objections.

It is thought practicable to organize such a bank, with the necessary officers, as a branch of the Treasury Department, based on the public and individual deposites, without power to make loans or purchase property, which shall remit the funds of the Government, and the expenses of which may be paid, if thought advisable, by allowing its officers to sell bills of exchange to private individuals at a moderate premium.—Not being a corporate body, having no stockholders, debtors, or property, and but few officers, it would not be obnoxious to the constitutional objections which are urged against the present bank; and having no means to operate on the hopes, fears, or interests of large masses of the community, it would be shorn of the influence which makes that bank formidable. The States would be strengthened by having in their hands the means of furnishing the local paper currency through their own banks; while the Bank of the United States, though issuing no paper, would check the issues of the State banks, by taking their notes in deposite, and for exchange only so long as they continue to be redeemed with specie. In times of public emergency, the capacities of such an institution might be enlarged by legislative provisions.

These suggestions are made, not so much as a recommendation, as with a view of calling the attention of Congress to the possible modification of a system which cannot continue to exist in its present form without occasional collisions with the local authorities, and perpetual apprehensions and discontent on the part of the States and the people.

In conclusion, fellow-citizens, allow me to invoke, in behalf of your deliberations, that spirit of conciliation and disinterestedness which is the gift of patriotism. Under an overruling and merciful Providence, the agency of this spirit has thus far been signalized in the prosperity and glory of our beloved country. May its influence be eternal.

ANDREW JACKSON.

PRO PATRIA LIBERTATIS.

VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, DEC. 21, 1830.

☞ There will be a meeting of the Executive Council of Maryland on Monday the 27th instant.

THE GLOBE.

This is the title of a new paper which has been commenced at the City of Washington, by F. P. Blair, Esq. It is of imperial size, and is published semi-weekly at $5 per annum—for the weekly $2 50. The prospectus says, "It is the purpose of the Editor to dedicate this paper to the discussion and maintenance of the principles which brought General Jackson into office, and which he brought with him into office,' which have been asserted in his several Messages to Congress, and sustained by the course of his administration. As a means of giving permanent effect to those principles, which are considered essential to the preservation, peace, and prosperity of the Union, the election of the President for a second term will be advocated."

FOREIGN NEWS.

Nearly two months have elapsed since the latest arrivals from Europe, and as several packets from that quarter have for some time been due at our ports, we may reasonably calculate on receiving some foreign intelligence in a few days.

"The States."—Under this head will be found, in the succeeding columns, a very interesting collection of matter, to which we invite the reader's attention.

The comments of the opposition prints upon the President's Message, are quite amusing. They complain of its length, breadth, depth, height, and dimensions of every kind, and the more penetrating of them have made the discovery, that it is a mischievous, electioneering document, calculated to make Gen. Jackson more popular than he ever has been.—*U. S. Telegraph.*

The highest compliment which we can pay to this interesting and valuable document, is to state the fact, that as far as we have seen, even the opposition Editors find in it very little at which to cavil. More than 55,000 copies have been printed at the office of the United States' Telegraph, and the demand continues unabated? It was also issued at three other offices in Washington.—*Ib.*

Not the least curious objection urged against the President's Message is that it addresses itself to the people, that it is intended for the understandings, and attention of the people, and therefore is an electioneering document. Now, we, being of the people ourselves, like it the better, for this very frank, explicit, undisguised disclosure, of opinions and reasons. We, the people, understand him, and do not compassionate the distresses of those who, finding food for misconstruction in ambiguities, are mortified that the General has explained himself so fully to the people, that it will baffle the ingenuity of partisans to misrepresent hereafter, as they have done heretofore, without immediate detection. This is the wormwood

Deferred—From the N. Y. Standard, Dec. 2.

MURDER AND PIRACY.

Destruction of the brig Vineyard, late Capt. Thornbee, of Boston, from New Orleans for Philadelphia.

Early yesterday afternoon a report was circulated in the city, that four men had been arrested on suspicion of Piracy, and were lodged in Flatbush jail, on Long Island, about five miles from the city. Accordingly the Editors of the Gazette and Standard despatched a Messenger to ascertain the facts, who returned last evening and reported the following particulars which he learned from one of the men in confinement, who states his name to be *John Brownrig*, of Whitehaven, England, and says that he shipped at New Orleans on the 8th or 9th ultimo, and sailed from that port for Philadelphia on the same day in the brig Vineyard, Capt. Thornton, or (Thornbee) of Boston—that they arrived off the Capes of Delaware on Thursday night, Nov. 23d, and expected to get a pilot on the following morning—that on that night about 12 o'clock he went aloft to clear the clew-lines of the main topsail which had got foul, that while aloft he heard cries of oh! oh! oh! but did not suppose them to proceed from any one in distress.

As soon as he descended to the deck, one of the crew whose name is *Charles Gibbs*, of Rhode Island, and who *represents* himself to be a son of the Governor of that State, said to him, "Jack, I have taken charge of the ship," and on enquiring where Captain Thornton was, was informed that he had been murdered by the steward, who is a mulatto about 5 feet 10 inches high, of athletic figure, and says his name is Thomas Williams. [A protection was found in his possession, dated at the district of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va Feb 5th, 1830, signed by Moses Myers, Collector, and filled up in the name of Thomas J. Wansley, a mulatto, born in Milford, Del. aged 22. It describes the person of the steward, who is also a prisoner at Flatbush.] Browning relates the following particulars:

The Captain was killed while on the quarter deck by a single blow on the head with a pump brake—after which he was thrown overboard. The mate, William H. Roberts, (or Robertson) was below, and on hearing a stir on deck, ran to the companion way and was struck with the same implement, dragged upon deck, and subsequently thrown overboard still alive. On his arrival upon deck as stated above, he was threatened with instant death if he did not go about his duty, and that he accordingly united with the conspirators, who immediately altered the course of the brig, and steered towards Long Island. The following morning they set about making bags to transfer the specie to, there being in the run of the vessel 10 kegs, each containing 5,000 dollars, which he understood belonged to Stephen Girard of Philadelphia. After completing the bags, the money was divided among the crew and placed in the bags—the papers were all overhauled, and together with some bank bills found on board, were burnt.

No other event of importance took place until Sunday night last, at which time the brig made Fire Island Light, situated on the south side of Long Island, 40 or 50 miles from Sandy Hook, when it was determined to set fire to and scuttle the brig—accordingly, about 12 o'clock that night two boats were launched from the deck of the vessel, and the specie placed on them, about 35,000 dollars in the long boat and the remainder in the jolly boat; the brig was then set fire to in the cabin, and scuttled in one of her sides at the water edge. The then crew took to the boats and made for the shore, the weather being pleasant at that time, with a light easterly wind and a smooth sea. After leaving the brig they saw her on fire, and have little doubt but that she was destroyed.—The following morning, Monday last, the wind commenced blowing very fresh, on account of which, they agreed that it was imprudent to attempt to land, and determined to keep on their course along the beach, towards the city. In doing so the jolly boat was swamped on Rockaway bar, and Brownrig supposes her crew were drowned. They were three in number, whose names are Henry Atwell, (or Hartwell;) Church, a black, and Jim, a native of New Providence, (Bahama Islands.) The latter, Brownrig says, was not concerned in the conspiracy, and agreed with him to give information of the transaction to the first person they might fall in with wherever they happened to land.

The long boat in which was Brownrig, the steward named above, Gibbs, and one other, was run ashore the same afternoon on Barn Island, which is a sand bar between Coney Island and Rockaway, separated from Long Island by a small strait or inlet.—Previous to landing they struck on an outer bar and were compelled to throw overboard all the money except 4 or 5,000 dollars, which amount they concealed in the sand, on the beach, immediately after they came ashore, and then proceeded to the house, the only one on the island, and in which they found one man, to whom he, Brownrig, made known the whole transaction. He and Brownrig armed themselves and remained with the others in the house all night. On the following morning (Tuesday) they proceeded to Long Island and were conveyed by the inhabitants to Flatbush jail, where they are now in irons awaiting their examination.

Each of them had several hundred dollars about his person, sewed in belts of flannel and canvass, which appear to have been prepared deliberately for the purpose. Part of the money, amounting to between 500 and 1000 dollars, are in possession of the authorities of Flatbush; and officers who were sent in search of the bags burried on the Island, returned and stated that the money had been removed—it is supposed, however, that it will be found. The statement above was made in such a manner as to leave but little room to doubt its entire truth, and we have since learned that the money, 50,000 dollars, was consigned to the U. S. Bank in Philadelphia, and insured in this city by the American and Ocean Companies, each having taken an equal portion of the risk.

The brig was loaded with sugar and molasses, but we do not know the names of the consignees, nor whether they were insured.

We learn that the jolly boat of the Vineyard, was found on Long Island beach day before yesterday, with $500 on board. The place is near to the spot where it was represented the jolly boat swamped, and the finding of her is considered as corroborating

THE STATES.

VIRGINIA.

The Legislature of the State of Virginia assembled at Richmond, under the new Constitution, on Monday 13th. There was a contest for the Speaker's Chair in the House of Delegates. Linn Banks (late Speaker) was chosen by a majority of four votes, over James M. Mason, of Winchester.

Among the subjects which will engross the attention of the Legislature the Judiciary Department is particularly important. The R. Enquirer says, Its organization is to be made new—and all the Judges are to be re-elected. The Governor is to be elected for three years—and the Council to be reduced from eight to three members—And probably the militia law will be revised.

The Enquirer further observes,

But, exclusive of these great and general subjects, there are others of vast importance to the interests of the Commonwealth. The Governor's message has brought many of these into view. The question of the Revolutionary Pensions will claim their attention. Then there are appropriations for schools—applications for charters—not to speak of the mass of ordinary petitions of every hue and degree—But the great subject of Internal Improvement, presses with an irresistible force upon their attention. The people are moving in different quarters of the State, and they must be heard. A new spirit is expected from a new Constitution. We have much to do; and it is the time to be a-doing. Virginia begins to be outstripped by her sister States in the career of improvement.—The census of 1830 will read a melancholy warning in our ears. Shall New York, and Pennsylvania, and Ohio, and Maryland, throw us into the back ground—and reap the advantages which are properly our own? Shall their population so far surpass our own? Shall these States eclipse us, without our making those efforts which are worthy of our character and of our situation? No State can boast of finer water courses—No State presents a nearer approach or a more eligible situation by canals and rail-roads, between the Atlantic board and the Western waters, than our own. We occupy, as it were, the very centre of the Union—Our staples are numerous, rich and abundant.—Our tobaccoes are of the first quality; our Indian Corn is sent to every part of the Union, and to the West Indies. Our wheat ripens earlier than in the other States; and from the advantage of bringing the first and finest flour to market, we are enabled to reap a rich harvest from our own, as well as the South American consumer—What is wanting, in Virginia, are the best roads and canals for bringing the productions of various quarters of the State to market. Is there not also another consideration which is entitled to the most serious attention? We claim to be the friends of the Rights of the States—We stickle for a limited construction of the Federal Constitution—We are devoted to those great principles, which guide the school of the Virginia Politicians of 98-99. We resist, therefore, all the encroachments of the General Government, while we venerate the ark of our Union. We despise the seductions of its power,—We refuse to taste of the flesh-pots of Egypt. Much as the situation of our Commonwealth demands roads and canals, we have never solicited the munificence of the General Government to shed its treasures among us—But is it not, therefore, more the duty of the State Governments to put aside such temptation, to supersede the necessity of such an appeal, and to contribute their own funds to the benefit of their own citizens?

The real difficulty in the case is, to know, in the first place, what works ought to be first undertaken—(having regard to the wants of the people, and the *means* in the Treasury)—in the second place, how the communication is best to be made, whether by Rail Roads, by Canals, or River with lock and dam navigation—and in the third place, by the public funds alone, as our worthy Chief Magistrate seems to suppose, or as we are inclined to think, in most cases, by the public and private funds together—thus giving the vigilance of private interest, as the best help and guarantee for the safe and discreet expenditure of the public funds. We shall, however, touch these questions hereafter—particularly the great problem of Canals and Rail-Roads. We have sought information from the best sources, and hope to lay its results before our readers.

A great man has fallen in Israel.

It is our melancholy duty to announce the Death of WILLIAM B. GILES, Esq. A Postscript to a letter informs, that he died about 5 o'clock on Saturday Evening the 4th inst., at his own seat, in Amelia county. It must be left to the pen of some gentleman, who has both time and ability, to give an expanded memoir of the life of this distinguished citizen—Indeed, we heard some time ago, that a gentleman of talents had collected the materials for this purpose—Mr. Giles, in point of native ability, was one of the first men of his country, and of his age. His views were extensive—the moral force of his character equal to that of any man we have ever known, and he was one of the first parliamentary debaters of his time. He has been in public life nearly 40 years—distinguished in every station which he filled—in the State Legislature, in both houses of Congress—in the Executive Chair, and in the Convention of Virginia, he has always been in the first rank—and has left the traces of his great talents upon the history of his country. For several years he has been afflicted by a severe malady; but nothing could depress the energy of his mind. At length, his frame yielded to the repeated attacks—and he is gone for ever!

GEORGIA.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill, authorizing the Governor to *take possession of the Gold Mines*, have passed the House of Representatives. Among them, the "Senate had proposed to strike out the 8th Sec. providing that the act should not go into operation until the first of January next—and to insert, that the penalties for the violation of this act, should not take effect until the first of January next."—A question had at last been taken into the House on the *Indian Land Bill*, after eighteen hours of solid speaking—nine, one side of the question, and nine the other—twenty-three set speeches in all!"—No question had been taken on Mr. Hayne's *substitute*, which proposes the im-

country; but on the original bill itself—which was rejected, yeas, 64, nays 65.—Mr. M'Donald then proposed *his* substitute in lieu of Mr. Hayne's, which went to provide "for the survey and disposition of the whole country east of the Hightower, without disturbing any Indian's immediate possession—and to survey the remainder of the country, as soon as the President shall notify the state of Georgia, that he has established an office to record the names of emigrants."—But Mr. M'Donald's proposition was rejected, yeas 47, nays 72.—The question then recurred on Mr. Hayne's substitute, which the Milledgeville Journal thinks will give rise to numerous "skirmishes on the details of the bill.

The Baltimore American of Dec. 16, says, The bill for disposing of the Cherokee Territory within the limits of Georgia has passed the lower House of the Legislature by a vote of 76 to 55. It provides for the survey of the lands and their division into tracts of 160 acres each, which tracts are to be distributed by lottery among the qualified citizens of Georgia.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

South Carolina Legislature—is proceeding rapidly with their elections. Col Hammond has been elected Secretary of State, and H. S. Bailey, Esq. State Reporter. The election of Governor is not yet over; though no doubt seems to be entertained of the success of Major Hamilton—"The proceedings of the Legislature, (says the Columbia Times,) are beginning to assume a more important aspect."—A bill has been reported to the *Senate* by Mr. Seabrook, Chairman of the Special committee on Federal Relations, on the subject of a Convention. "The Federal Committee of the House are also prepared to make a report in favor of calling a Convention, which will probably be laid before the House to day"—(the 4th.)—The bill before the Senate sets out with the following Preamble:

"Whereas in the opinion of this Legislature, the Congress of the United States on divers occasions, and on several important subjects, hath assumed and exercised powers not granted in the Constitution of the United States, either directly or by any rational implication, by enacting laws both in relation to appropriations for roads and canals, and in relation to duties and imposts on foreign importations, for the purpose of encouraging and protecting Domestic and American Manufactures; which laws, the Legislature of South Carolina hath more than once, pronounced to be unauthorized by the Constitution of the United States, and a direct infringement of these rights of self-government, which legitimately belong to the said Legislature, and which it alone should exercise—and hath also, on more occasions than one, attempted the exercise of other powers, equally dangerous to the well-being of the said State.

"*And whereas*, it is the opinion of this Legislature, that in such exigencies, the people of the State peaceably assembled in Convention, are the *sole* Constitutional judges, as well of the nature and extent of the evil as of the mode and measure of redress—therefore,

"*Be it enacted by the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, (two thirds of both branches of the whole Representation, concurring in favor thereof,)* That a convention of the people of South Carolina, by their delegates, to be elected as hereinafter provided, and that the said Convention shall assemble at Columbia, on the ——————."

The bill then proceeds to organize the mode of electing the Delegates, and concludes with the two following sections:

"*And be it further enacted*, That the said Convention, when assembled, shall take into consideration such Acts and Laws of the Government of the United States as the Legislature hath, from time to time, declared, and pronounced to be unauthorized by the Constitution of the United States—and against which it hath protested as an infringement of rights, which, by the said Constitution are reserved to the States, and can be legitimately exercised by them only: and such other Acts and Laws of the General Government as the said Convention may decree unconstitutional in their enactment and dangerous in their tendency: and that the said Convention shall adopt such mode and measure of redress for the evils arising from the unconstitutional legislation of Congress, as it may deem necessary and proper to protect the rights of the State of South Carolina—to preserve the Federal Constitution, and to cement the Union of the States.

"*And be it further enacted*, That the Delegates elected to the said Convention, before they take their seats, in addition to the oath required to be taken by members of the Legislature, shall take the following oath—I swear (or affirm) that I will not, in the discharge of my duty as a member of this Convention, take into consideration any other matters, or engage in the discharge of any other duties than such as relate to the unconstitutional legislation of the Congress of the United States—and that I will not concur in the adoption of any other measure than such as may be intended to provide a remedy for the evils arising therefrom."

Stephen D. Miller, the present Governor of South Carolina, has been elected a Senator of the United States from that State, in the place of William Smith—by the following vote:—

For Miller, 81
For Smith, 77

Since putting the above in type we learn that Col *James S Hamilton*, jr has been elected Governor of S C by the Legislature.

NORTH CAROLINA.

In the *Message of the Governor of North Carolina* it is remarked that "however commendable the spirit of Internal Improvement, much injury has been done by the commencement of enterprises with inadequate means. Hurtful delays and failures have been the results. He recommends that in such cases the funds appropriated should be permitted to accumulate till they become adequate to some great work, instead of being frittered away in small and ineffectual attempts.

He recalls the attention of the legislature to the re-opening of the communication between Albemarle Sound and the Atlantic Ocean. His own interest in the subject has been much increased by a recent examination of the waters of this channel ... Though averse to any constructive power of the General Government, ... not clearly and undeniably national, nevertheless thinks it an essential ingredient in the economy of the nation, no less vital to her pursuits in peace than to her preparation for war, that Congress should ... the right of constructing harbors, erecting lighthouses, and designating ship channels through dangerous bays. The importance of this improvement in Albemarle ... to national commerce, has been insisted on by the most distinguished engineers. The Governor adverts to the enterprise in which the citizens of Norfolk are engaged, the result of which will be to divert the commerce of the State of North Carolina to that port.

The evils of paper currency have been so ... in most of the western and southern States, that many there are disposed to welcome the return to the precious metals as the circulating medium, to the entire exclusion of paper. There is reason, however, to apprehend that the amount of paper is suffering so rapid a diminution, and thus causing so great a proportional depreciation in the nominal value of property, that much embarrassment and even ruin must be suffered by debtors. The Governor recommends, therefore, the establishment of a State Bank, "somewhat on the principle of the United States Bank, neither exclusively the property of the State nor of individuals, managed neither by directors nor by the State solely." The Governor considers the existence of the bank of the United States and its present charter, as "certainly ...tial."

The "Indian Bill" passed at the last session of Congress is characterized by the message as the only practicable means for effecting the voluntary emigration of the Indians remaining in the United States. The attempt to carry it into effect as regards the Cherokees, is believed to have been rendered unsuccessful by the influence of base advisers, refugees principally from the justice of other States. It is recommended to extend the laws of North Carolina over the territory of the Cherokees within her limits. The Governor complains of the Tariff, says it calls for the *solemn protest* of the Legislature. He complains also of the distribution of an incendiary publication among a certain class of the population of the State. The same publication has been distributed also in Georgia, Louisiana, South Carolina and Virginia.—*Balt. American.*

On Monday the 6th inst. Willie P. Mangum, Esq one of the Judges of the Superior Courts, was elected Senator to Congress from North Carolina, vice Hon. James Iredell, whose term of service will expire on the 4th of March next.

ALABAMA.

The legislature of this State met on the ... ult. and elected S. B. Moore, Esq President of the Senate, and James Penn Speaker of the House of Representatives:—The following is an extract from the Message of the Governor—it gives his views of the Bank of the United States.

"While in the discharge of Executive duty, and calling the attention of the Legislative body to such portion of our political affairs, as more immediately relate to the public welfare, I find myself compelled to point the attention of your body to the propriety of instructing the representatives of our State in the Congress of the United States, to oppose the renewal of the present charter of the Bank of the United States; or, if renewed, to call most determinedly for such restrictions as will prevent the establishment of branches in any State, without the consent of such State. That this mammoth institution has long been a just subject of alarm to a portion of our best informed and patriotic citizens, remains not *now* questionable. Cherished, fattened, and its powers enlarged by the constant deposite of all the revenue of the United States, the possession annually of more than twenty millions of dollars added to the capital of this institution, with its branches or arms extended over and through every State in the Union, must give a power, under certain directions, over our State institutions, not only unfriendly to their healthy existence, but our State sovereignty itself. Of its capacity for crippling, nay, for crushing our State institutions of a similar kind, we have had sufficient proof. Whatever may be its imposing claims of a beneficial kind, not only its branches, but the parent bank, have fully exhibited to the country that it possesses every quality of similar monied institutions, with a power far beyond any, or indeed, all of them for doing evil. That this institution gives directly an immense power of patronage to the Government of the United States, and even to individuals high in office in that Government, cannot be questioned. That this patronage and power is of a kind that may be readily and effectually directed in a manner hostile to our State sovereignty, and made subservient to an accumulation of power never intended to be given or exercised, is equally evident. "Give us patronage and we will get power," was a reply that political discretion and that holy jealousy, with which the citizens of a republic ought forever to regard the movement of even legitimate power, and ought to record as a land-mark to guide them in their political course. Add money to patronage, and such is the state of human affairs, that the power and success of the latter becomes effectual. Whilst we make the acknowledgment with regret, it would be worse than ignorance to shut our eyes to the sheer truth: let us then be admonished by the example of other nations who have gone before us, and arrest the evil before it is overwhelming. After all that can be said of this monied institution, by its warmest advocates, as necessary to our Federal Government, what is it but a tremendous machine, which takes in a vast portion of the products of the laboring classes, devouring the substance of the *poor* to pamper overgrown wealth: an indirect tax upon national industry, appropriated to the *pockets of idle stockholders and unproductive capitalists.* It is a matter of historical record, that at the birth of this institution, and at its resuscitation, it had to encounter the marked opposition of many of the first patriots and sages of our country: and the very objections, as far as I have been able to learn, that were urged by those solid politicians, with almost prophetic spirit, have since been too *fully realized;* the visionary nature of which were loudly urged by the warm advocates of the bank.

MISSOURI.

Emigration.—We are informed by the ferry-man that seven hundred teams, with families, have crossed the Mississippi at Smeltzer's ferry, on their way to the upper counties of Missouri, within the two last months. It is probable that an equal number have crossed at the other ferries at St. Louis, and elsewhere, in the same length of time. The emigration into Illinois, the present season is supposed to exceed that of any preceding one. The upper counties of this State are being settled with a rapidity unequalled by any former period, either in this or any other part of the Western country—and the accession to the population of Missouri, the present year will be but little, if any less.—*Crisis.*

The *Message of the Governor of Missouri* was transmitted to the Legislature on the 16th of November.—It was published in the St. Louis Times on the 20th of that month, and was received in Baltimore on the 5th inst. that is, in fifteen days.

The Message states the general prevalence of health in Missouri, abundant crops, the continued flow of emigration, the increase of wealth, agriculture and commerce, and a growing concern for the diffusion of education; in short, a high degree of prosperity. The depreciated currency of the State has been, in a considerable degree, withdrawn from circulation. The State debt amounts to something upwards of $97,000. The nett revenue for the present season is estimated at $60,000; the sum in the treasury is $14,869; the expenditure for the next year is estimated at from $40,000 to $45,000, which will leave a balance of from $29,000 to $34,000 applicable to the payment of the State debt. This does not present the financial embarrassments of Missouri in a very formidable aspect. However, the Governor considers the taxes as excessive. The population is somewhere about 135,000.

It is recommended that the State extend her jurisdiction over the Indian tribes within her limits. Her citizens have been much harrassed by the depredations of these Indians. Early in the Summer of 1829 several bands of them entered the north-western parts of the State, killing and using the stock of the inhabitants. Force was resorted to, to expel them. The Superintendent of Indian Affairs at St. Louis, promptly rendered his aid on this occasion. In the fall of the same year, the Sac and Fox Indians made an incursion, and were also expelled by military force. The trade to the northern parts of New Mexico, which continues to be an important branch of the commerce of Missouri, also requires some protection from the General Government. The Governor complains on the subject of the lands held by Government within Missouri. Not more than a million of acres have been sold; more than thirty five millions remain unsold.—The arbitrary minimum, keeps, he says, a great proportion of the public lands entirely out of the market, much of which is not worth 75 cents an acre. A reduction of 50 and 25 cents will, he thinks, be necessary. The disposal of the Seminary lands is required from the necessity of establishing a State College.

The Message recommends the encouragement of the growth of Hemp, which is particularly well adapted to the Missouri soil and climate, and especially the preparation of it by *water-rotting* instead of *dew rotting*, as is practised in Missouri. Russian Hemp, which is water-rotted, sells for $220 and $280 per ton, while Missouri hemp commands no more than $80 or $120 a ton. The continuation of the Cumberland Road, to the seat of government in Missouri is an event looked for with much solicitude. The improvement of the navigation of a part of the Mississippi is recommended to the legislature. The appropriations by Congress for removing obstructions in the river, have materially improved the navigation from the mouth of the Missouri to New Orleans, at an inconsiderable expenditure of public money. The establishment of the Penitentiary system in the State, is urged by the Message, which states, also, that Missouri will derive peculiar advantage from the late recovery of the direct trade with the West Indies.

Baltimore American.

ILLINOIS.

David J. Baker has been appointed by the Governor of Illinois, U. S. Senator from that State, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. McLean.

We discover that the opposition presses assert, that the political tenets of Mr. Baker (the Senator appointed to supply the vacancy occasioned by the lamented death of Mr. M'Lean) are in opposition to the President and his Cabinet, and therefore land his appointment as very proper and judicious. Mr. Baker, at the time of the late election, was not in his state, and has taken but little part in politics. Without consenting to become a partisan, he will give to the measures of the administration a fair and liberal support. That he may differ with the President and his Cabinet on some points, may be true; but it is not true that he is attached to, nor will he act with, the opposition.

U. S. Telegraph.

LOUISIANA.

The Louisiana "Creole" learns from the U. S. Deputy Marshal, who had been lately employed in taking the census along the Bayou Lafourche, that it was not uncommon to find families with from 12 to 18 children. In more than one instance have fathers counted over the names of ten full grown sons.

The Donaldson paper adds, that among the white men in the town of Donaldson, is one Domingo Rodriguez, himself under 45 years, who has been the father of 21 children, 19 of whom are now living.

The Opelousas (Lou.) Gazette of the 18th ult. states that the weather had proved very favorable for getting in the sugar cane. Owing to the want of rain the cane was of small growth, but the quality of the sugar made from it proved to be very fine. In the neighboring district of the Rapids, the crops of sugar cane and cotton had been very abundant, so much so in the case of the latter article that it is stated "the planters were unable to pick it all."

RHODE ISLAND.

The population of this State, by the late census is 97,226. In 1820, 83,059.—Should Congress raise the ratio of representation from 40,000 to 50,000, as was proposed last winter by the select committee on that subject, Rhode Island will be entitled to but one representative in the next Congress.

OHIO.

The Legislature of Ohio met on the 6th inst. In the Senate Samuel R. Miller (Jacksonian) was elected Speaker by a vote of 18 to 16 over Edward King. Wm. Larwell was elected Clerk, and Samuel Bayliss Doorkeeper by about the same majority.

In the House of Representatives the votes were very much divided. James M. Bell, was after several unsuccessful ballotings elected Speaker, John L. Green Clerk, and Thomas Weatherly Doorkeeper. The two first are Clayites and the latter an Administration man. The last ballot for Clerk is said to have been the nearest indication of the relative strength of the parties, in which Mr. Green received 37 votes, and those opposed to him amounted to 34. The Ohio Monitor, claims one, and perhaps two, of those who voted for him as friends of the Administration. The result of the election for United States Senator, may, therefore, be considered extremely doubtful; and we are left in as much suspense upon the subject as ever. We are rather inclined to the opinion that he will be opposed to us.

Del. Gazette.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Thursday the 15th inst. was the day fixed on for the election of a U. S. Senator by the Legislature of this State.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the United States' Telegraph, dated

Harrisburg, Dec. 7, 1830.

"Both branches of the Legislature assembled this afternoon. In the Senate, 28 members present, Hawkins, (democrat,) re-elected Speaker without opposition.

"In the House of Representatives, 96 members present; South was re-elected Speaker; viz: South 70, Middleswarth (antimason) 24, scattering 2. Last year, the antimasonic candidate for Speaker had 26 votes.

CENSUS.—The total number of inhabitants of the city and county of Philadelphia, is *one hundred and eighty eight thousand, nine hundred and eighty six.*

NEW JERSEY.

The following is the Jackson Ticket for members of Congress at the election on the 28th and 29th instant:—*Samuel Fowler, Alexander Wurts, Wm N. Jeffries, James Parker, John W. Mickle.*

VERMONT.

It is said that Mr. Murdock, the member of the Vermont Legislature, who recently committed suicide, imagined himself to be Dr. Cleaveland, who was under sentence of death. Mr M attempted to speak when Cleaveland's case was before the legislature, but was so much agitated that he could not speak, and was taken from the house by his friends. Under this strange impression of being Cleaveland, he killed himself to avoid the doom of the law. This event would make a thrilling chapter in Sir Walter's history of Demonology and Witchcraft.—*Palladium.*

MASSACHUSETTS.

From the Boston Statesman.

NATIONAL REPUBLICANISM.

Who can doubt what National Republicanism is now? The regular candidate for mayor of the National Republican party of this City, regularly nominated by the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN County and Ward Committees, is HARRISON GRAY OTIS. On the regular National Republican ticket for Aldermen is Benjamin Russell, the famous Editor of the Boston Centinel, which for forty years has been the bitter opponent of the Republican party, which reviled Hancock and Adams, and Jefferson, Madison and Jackson, and made it a matter of boasting and exultation, that the old Tories were all federalists; this is National Republicanism! to set up the principal personage of the Hartford Convention, and the Editor of the paper which was its mouth piece as it was in '96 the defender of the Alien and Sedition laws!

Candor.—The Boston Courier, one of the leading Clay papers in the United States, very candidly acknowledges that the friends of President Jackson *have been increasing ever since the election.*

CONGRESSIONAL.

From the U. S. Telegraph of Dec. 14.

The Senate, yesterday, after the presentation of various petitions and resolutions, resolved itself into a High Court of Impeachment for the trial of Judge Peck, of Missouri; and the managers on the part of the House of Representatives, Messrs. Buchanan, M'Duffie, Wickliffe, and Spencer, of New York, and the respondent and his council being in attendance, the Replication of the House of Representatives to the plea and answer of Judge Peck, was read and handed in by Mr. Buchanan. After the calling over the names of the witnesses, the Court, on motion of Mr. King, of Alabama, adjourned over to Monday next, in order to give time for the attendance of Mr Storrs, of New York, one of the Managers, who has not yet arrived in the city, and for the examination by the Managers, of depositions taken in Missouri, which the counsel of Judge Peck requested might be read in evidence. After the adjournment of the Senate as a Court, the Senate adjourned until to morrow.

In the House of Representatives, after the presentation of numerous petitions, memorials, and resolutions, the Managers of the Impeachment against Judge Peck, Messrs. Buchanan, M'Duffie, Wickliffe, and Spencer, of New York, (Mr. Storrs, of New York, being absent from the city,) proceeded to the Senate Chamber for the purpose of prosecuting that case. On their return to the House, they announced that the further proceedings upon it were deferred until Monday next. Among the resolutions offered, was one by Mr Haynes, of Georgia, to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the duties on foreign Sugars imported—but on a division of yeas and nays, the proposition was negatived, by a vote of 99 to 88. The Rev. R. R. Gurley, was, after several ballots, elected Chaplain to the House.

December 15.

In the Senate, yesterday, after resolutions, memorials, and petitions were presented by Messrs. Hendricks, King, Silsbee, Poindexter, Ruggles, Sanford, and Woodbury, &c. &c. the Senate ballotted for a Chaplain, and the Rev. Mr. Johns was re-elected. So much of the President's Message as relates to the surplus revenue, was referred to a select committee, composed of Messrs. Dickerson, Sanford, Woodbury, Seymour, and Grundy. Several bills were read a first and second time. A resolution was submitted by Mr. Clayton, requiring the appointment of a committee to examine and report on the present condition of the Post Office Department; the manner in which the laws in relation to it have been administered; the distribution of labor; the number of officers and their duties; the agents and how employed; contractors, &c. &c. as well as the entire management of the Post Office Department. After a short time spent in Executive business, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, after the presentation of a number of petitions, and memorials, various reports and resolutions were submitted; among the latter of which was one by Mr. Baringer, to the following purport:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to report a bill, reducing the duty on bar iron made by hammering, to the amount of duty paid by the law of 1816.

Also, to reduce the duty on cotton bagging to 2 cents per square yard.

Also, to reduce the duty on coarse woollen goods, costing less than fifty cents per square yard at the place whence imported, to an ad valorem duty of twenty-five per centum.

Also, to reduce the duty on coarse wool, costing less than ten cents per pound, at the place whence imported, to an ad valorem duty of twenty per cent.

Also, to reduce the duty on brown sugar to 2 cents per pound.

Upon the question of its adoption, it was rejected by a vote of 114 to 66.

After some further business had been transacted, the House adjourned.

December 16.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Sanford, from a select committee, made a report on the present State of our current coins, accompanied by a bill providing further regulations on that subject. The report of the committee was ordered, with a thousand additional copies to be printed for the use of the Senate. After the presentation of resolutions, petitions and memorials, Mr. Dickerson gave notice that, on to day, he would ask leave to introduce a bill for the relief of Thomas Cooper, of S. C. When the resolution submitted on Tuesday by Mr. Clayton, requesting the appointment of a select committee to investigate the manner in which the duties of the Post Office Department have been executed, and to report what legal measures may be necessary to secure the proper administration of its affairs, was taken up, Mr. White moved that it be so amended, that the subject might be referred to the committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, who were supposed to be better acquainted with the affairs of the Post Office, and to which Mr. W. argued, the investigation contemplated in the resolution, more appropriately belonged. Upon this motion a debate ensued. Messrs Clayton, Holmes, Chambers, Bell, and Noble, opposed, while Messrs. White, Grundy, and King, advocated the amendment. It was lost by a vote of 20 to 18; and Messrs Clayton, Grundy, Holmes, Woodbury, and Hendricks, were appointed the select committee.

In the House of Representatives, among the numerous petitions and memorials presented, was one by Mr. Howard, from the President and Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, asking permission to construct a rail road within the District of Columbia, for the purpose of opening a communication by the medium of a rail road, between the cities of Washington and Baltimore. Upwards of twenty resolutions were offered, and many changes of reference of bills and petitions were made. A motion was submitted by Mr. Sutherland to print the Light House bill, which, it will be recollected, received the veto of the President. The motion was carried upon a division, by a vote of ayes 102, noes not counted; and the House then adjourned.

LETTER FROM ITALY.

Extract of letter from an American gentleman residing in Italy, dated

NAPLES, Aug. 16.

I arrived here on Saturday, and have been overwhelmed with various news. The revolution in France, the arrival of the Dey of Algiers in this city, and the sight of two of our fine ships of war, the Constellation and the Ontario, riding in the Bay, were circumstances calculated highly to excite. I shall send this by our ships to Mahon, or I should not dare at this critical moment, to trust to paper any opinions or speculations on the subject of politics. In this degraded country, where despotism and the most besotted superstition go hand in hand, where the people are kept in habitual ignorance by their rulers, as the only means of safety; where, on the same principle, an ingenious system of sensual amusement is maintained, to keep men from thinking, lest they should think of release from slavery, in a country like this it is difficult to ascertain the situation of affairs. Like Vesuvius, we know it contains the materials of eruption, but when or how the fire will burst forth no one can say. To me there appear the strongest symptoms of disquiet, and alarm among the administrators of government. The streets are filled with soldiers, and the city seems like an immense camp, and they are Swiss soldiers, not the native troops. They are marching and countermarching in every street; and there is not a spot from which you may not see one or more soldiers on guard always in sight of each other, ready as it would appear to spread alarm at a moment's warning. Even in the public gardens, there is not a place where two can sit and converse which has not a sentinel over it, as if the government feared that two in conversation might be hatching treason. All these appearances may be deceptive, but an example as has just been set in France, no one can say that Italy will not feel its influence and that speedily.

From my window the Bay of Naples is in full view, with Vesuvius in the back-ground, throwing out smoke, and at intervals fire. I watch them from my bed every night till I fall asleep. This is a most enchanting country for beauty of scenery and luxurious climate.

DIED, on the night of the 15th instant Mrs. *Helen Porter*, consort of Mr. Theodore Porter of this county.

Female School.

If reasonable encouragement be given, MATILDA R. DONE, proposes to open a School for the instruction of Female Children, on Monday the 3d of January next.

The course of instruction will include Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Geography. Every exertion shall be made for the improvement of those committed to her charge, both in morals and learning.

If desired, a few scholars can be accommodated with board.

Dec. 21, 1830.

NOTICE.

THE residuary Legatee of *James Ritchie*, late of Somerset county, deceased, is hereby notified, that the subscribers, the executors of the said deceased, have since their last distribution struck on the 9th of June, 1830, collected money which goes into the residium of the deceased's estate, and rightfully belongs to the residuary Legatee, and that they are ready to pay the same when called on, either to the said residuary Legatee or to her legally authorized agent.

ELIJAH PARSONS,
ELIZABETH McBRYDE,
Ex'rs. of J. Ritchie, dec'd.

Dec. 21, 1830.

Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

THE subscriber, being authorized to sell the lands, on which the late *Daniel Whitney* resided, for the benefit of his creditors, will sell, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th of January next, at 12 o'clock M on the premises, all those tracts or parcels of land, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to pay his debts, which said Daniel purchased of a certain Dr. Charles Nutter, lying on the South side of Wicomico Creek, and adjoining the farms of John H. Bell and Littleton P. Dennis, Esq's., containing, according to a deed from Dr. Nutter to Daniel Whitney, 500 acres, more or less.

More than half of this land is in timber, and is attended with facilities of sending to market its timber, staves, firewood and agricultural productions, rarely to be met with, as it is bounded by a creek navigable for vessels of 80 tons, within 50 yards of the door. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is supposed that those who wish to purchase will judge for themselves.

Acting as agent, the subscriber can sell on such title as is vested in him, which is believed to be good. Persons, wishing to investigate the title, are requested to call on the subscriber.

All persons having claims against *Daniel Whitney*, deceased, are hereby warned to file them with James Polk, Esq Register of Wills, within six months from the day of sale, who is engaged to audit the same.

Terms of Sale.—A credit of six months will be given, the purchaser to give bond with approved securities, bearing interest from the day of sale.

WM. T. G. POLK, Agent.

Dec. 21, 1830.

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT,

Dec 20th, 1830.

SEAL. *On application of JAMES F. KELLY Administrator of Ebenezer D. Howard late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess Anne.*

True copy. *Test.*

JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Ebenezer D. Howard, late of said county, deceased,—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the thirteenth day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 20th day of December, A D 1830.

JAMES F. KELLY, Adm'r. of E. D. Howard, dec'd.

Dec. 21, 1830.

THE CORNUCOPIAE.

"Blending the useful with the sweet."

The following beautiful stanzas are from the pen of the Rev. W. O. Peabody, of Springfield—one of the sweetest writers in New England.

STANZAS.

I love the memory of the hour
When first in youth I found thee;
For infant beauty gently threw
A morning freshness round thee;
A single star was rising then,
With mild and lovely motion,
And scarce the zephyr's gentle breath,
Went o'er the sleeping ocean.

I love the memory of that hour—
It wakes a pensive feeling,
As when within the winding shell
The playful winds are stealing;
It tells my heart of those bright years
Ere hopes went down in sorrow,
When all the joys of yesterday
Were painted on to morrow.

Where art thou now? Thy once lov'd flowers
Their yellow leaves are twining,
And bright and beautiful again
That single star is shining;
But where art thou? the bended grass
A dewy stone discloses;
And love's light footsteps print the ground,
Where all my peace reposes.

Farewell! my tears are not for thee,
'Twere weakness to deplore thee;
Or vainly mourn thine absence here,
While angels half adore thee.
Thy days were few and quickly told;
Thy short and mournful story
Hath ended like the morning star,
That melts in deeper glory.

From the Gem for 1831.

HOPE AND LOVE.

One day, through fancy's telescope,
Which is my richest treasure,
I saw, dear Susan, Love and Hope
Set out in search of Pleasure:
All mirth and smiles I saw them go
Each was the other's banker;
For Hope took up her brother's bow,
And Love his sister's anchor.

They rambled on, o'er vale and hill,
They passed by cot and tower;
Through summer's glow and winter's chill,
They sped the vernal hour:
But what did those fond playmates care
For climate or for weather?
All scenes for them were bright and fair,
On which they gazed together.

Sometimes they turned aside to bless
Some Muse and her wild numbers,
Or breathe a dream of holiness
On Beauty's quiet slumbers:
"Fly on," said Wisdom, with cold sneers;
"I teach my friends to doubt you;"
"Come back," said Age, with bitter tears,
"My heart is cold without you."

When Poverty beset their path,
And threatened to divide them,
They coaxed away the beldame's wrath,
Ere she had breath to chide them,
By vowing all her rags were silk,
And all her bitters honey,
And showing taste for bread and milk,
And utter scorn of money.

They met stern Danger in the way,
Upon a ruin seated;
Before him kings had quaked that day,
And armies had retreated:
But he was robed in such a cloud,
As Love and Hope came near him,
That though he thundered long and loud,
They did not see nor fear him.

A gray beard joined them, Time by name,
And Love was nearly crazy,
To find that he was very lame,
And also very lazy:
Hope, while he listened to her tale,
Tied wings upon his jacket;
And then they far outran the mail,
And far outsailed the packet.

And so, when they had safely passed
O'er many a land and billow,
Before a grave they stopped at last,
Beneath a weeping willow:
The moon upon the humble mound
Her softest light was flinging;
And from the thickets all around
Sad nightingales were singing.

"I leave you here," quoth father Time,
As hoarse as any raven;
And Love kneeled down to spell the rhyme,
Upon the rude stone graven:
But Hope looked onward, calmly brave,
And whispered, "Dearest brother,
We're parted on this side the grave—
We'll meet upon the other."

A Good Speculation.

Of all speculations the market holds forth,
The best that I know for the lover of pelf,
Is to buy up a rogue at the price he is *worth*,
And sell him at that which he *sets on himself*.

A late number of "The Spy," printed at Coshocton, Ohio, gives the following report of a law case before the court of Common Pleas:—

WALLACE *vs* GAMBLE.

Messrs. Wallace and Gamble,
About corn have a scramble,
One of many unfortunate jobs;
For when the Zanesville attornies,
Shall be paid for their journies,
The parties may pocket the cobs.

The New York Morning Courier, contains the following paragraph:

"*The Question Settled.*—Anti-masonry is no more—it has since the election received a fatal blow—it is dead. Mrs. Lucinda Morgan, the afflicted widow of Capt. William Morgan, is *married*. This celebrated woman, who like Niobe, was all tears and affliction—whose hand was ever held forth to receive contributions from the sympathetic anti-masons—who vowed eternal widowhood—pains and penance, is married—"tell it not in Gath"—to a Mason!

Married—In Batavia, on Tuesday last, by Hon. Simeon Cummings, Mr. George Harris, to Mrs. Lucinda Morgan widow

A NEW PLAN.

Some of the citizens of Wheeling, Va. propose forming a settlement in some part of the State of Illinois. Their plan is to purchase land enough for a country, to be divided into shares of the value of fifty dollars each, of which each individual will be allowed to have two for himself, and one for each of his children. Near the centre, a city is to be laid out, in which provision is to be made for the support of public schools, of which each member of the community may have the benefit, and religious worship. A Bank is to be established, and to be the common property of the whole community. Domestic warehouses are to be erected at the public expense, where every family may purchase their goods at reasonable rates.—The poor are to be provided with the means of supporting themselves, by rearing silk worms. The government is to be strictly republican—and all intoxicating liquors are to be excluded from the community.

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 00 *if paid in advance*; or $2 50 if paid within six months.

☞Subscriptions paid within 30 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance*.

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year*.

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off: and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage, to be paid by the subscribers.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

☞Persons advertising must limit the time of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

☞All communications addressed to the editor must come POST PAID.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued by James L. Waller a justice of the peace for Somerset county, and to me directed, at the suit of Thomas Hooper, against Comfort Williams, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, which I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writ, on Saturday the 1st day of January next at the hour of ten o'clock A. M. at James L. Waller's Office in Salisbury, all the said Comfort's right and title to a house and lot near Salisbury bridge.

MATTHIAS DASHIELL, Shff
Dec. 7. 1830.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of three writs of Fieri Facias, issued by Thomas Robertson, a justice of the peace for Somerset county, and to me directed, two at the suit of Thomas Beauchamp, use of William W. Beauchamp, and one at the suit of Caroline Tull, all against William A. Schoolfield, I have seized and taken in execution the life estate of said Schoolfield, in and to two tracts of land, names unknown—one tract adjoining lands of William Long, the other whereon the said Schoolfield now resides—which I shall proceed to sell at public sale, for cash, to the highest and best bidder, on Tuesday the 21st of December next, at the Court House door, in Princess Anne, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock P. M. to satisfy the above named writs and costs.

D BENSON, Cons.
Nov. 30, 1830.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias issued by John Hopkins, Esq. and to me directed at the suits of Jones & Evans, Henry Hyland, administrator of Abraham Barckley, Thomas Bell and Isaac H. Price against Matthew Travers, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: one negro man named Noah, which I shall proceed to sell on Thursday the 23d of December next, at White Haven, to the highest and best bidder, for ready cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writs and cost. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

MATTHIAS DASHIELL, Shff.
Nov. 30, 1830.

Thomas Robertson vs. Nathaniel Dixon & Nancy his wife, and Amelia Jenkins. — In Somerset County Court, November Term, 1830.

ORDERED, that the sale of the real estate of Thomas Jenkins, dec'd. as made and reported by John P. Langford, trustee for the sale thereof, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn by the 2nd day of the next term—Provided a copy of this order be inserted in a newspaper published in Somerset County, once in each of three successive weeks before said day.

The trustee reports the amount of sale to be $903 Test, GEO. HANDY, Clk.
True copy,
Test, GEO. HANDY, Clk.

LEGER LOST.

THE Leger relating to the business of *Charles Jones*, deceased, while Sheriff and Collector of Somerset County, has been misplaced or fallen into the hands of some person to whom it can be of no use, and having been thrown by, is probably forgotten. The friends and relations of Charles Jones, and others, who in the transaction of business have ever had possession of this book are requested to examine among their papers and books for this, and if found, to hand it over to the subscriber, the administrator d. b. n. of the said deceased.

ARNOLD E. JONES,
Adm. d. b. n. of C. J.

$150 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Saturday night the 4th instant, a negro man named

CYRUS, usually called Cy.

He had on when he went away a blue cloth coat and pantaloons, and a fur hat. He also took with him other clothing such as is usually given to slaves. Said negro is very black, with large white eyes, large feet, and about six feet high.—when spoken to seldom looks at the person speaking,—has thick lips and a grum look, and can read tolerably well. The above reward will be given, if taken out of the State, or $100 if taken in the State and out of the County, or if taken in the County fifty dollars, provided he is delivered to me, or confined in Somerset County jail.

JOHN BOUNDS, near Quantico, Somerset C'y Md.
Dec. 14, 1830.

☞*The Cambridge Chronicle and Delaware Gazette will each insert the above 3 times and forward their accounts to this office for settlement.*

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, on TUESDAY the 21st instant, at the public house of Mrs. Disharoon, in the town of Princess Anne, the following personal property of *John H. Adams*, dec'd. to wit:

A Mahogany Bedstead, a Bed and Furniture, a Table, a Mahogany Stand, Chairs, and various other Articles.

The terms of sale will be, a credit of six months on all sums of and over five dollars—for all sums under five dollars the cash will be required.

The sale will commence at 1 o'clock P. M.

E. E. WHITELOCK,
JOHN SANDERS,
Adm'rs. d. b. n. of J. H. Adams, dec'd
Dec. 14, 1830.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS
Several Servants for Hire.

W. L. JONES.
Princess Anne, Dec. 14.

NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the Poor of Somerset County will meet on Friday the 7th of January next for the purpose of electing a PHYSICIAN for the year 1831. Applicants will please make known in writing, the terms on which they are willing to serve, to some member of the board of Trustees, on or before that day.

JAMES WILSON, Sec'y.
Dec. 14, 1830.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed at the suit of Robert Leatherbury against Major Simpkins and Charles Simpkins, Alexander Jones and Samuel G. Holbrook, I have seized and taken into execution the following property, to wit:—One tract or parcel of land called My-own-before, and one tract called The Lot, containing 86 acres, more or less, and two horses and one carriage, taken as the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of the said Major Simpkins and Charles Simpkins, and I hereby give notice that on Thursday the 6th of January, 1831, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M on the premises, I shall expose to Public Sale all the right and interest of the said Major Simpkins and Charles Simpkins in and to the above mentioned property, to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the aforesaid writ.

MATTHIAS DASHIELL, Shff.
Dec. 14, 1830.

THE STEAM BOAT MARYLAND

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Steam boat on her routes, between Easton and Baltimore, will, on and after the 20th of this month, and until the Spring, call at Castle Haven, in Dorchester county, for the delivery and reception of passengers, and not at Cambridge.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR

Passage from Castle Haven to Baltimore, or from Baltimore to Castle Haven, $2 50
October 16—Nov. 16.

Cash for Negroes.

We wish to purchase 200 Negroes for the New Orleans Market, and will give more than any purchaser that is now or may hereafter come in the market, for such as may suit us.

One of the firm wishes to buy families for his own use, and will give for them the highest prices—Letters addressed to us at Princess-Anne, will be attended to.

Woolfolks, Sanders & Overley.
Nov 30, 1830.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of Esther H. Cottman, use of George A. Dashiell and Robert Stewart, against Alexander Jones, George Jones of Robt. & Robert Leatherbury, I have heretofore taken in execution the following property of said Alex. Jones, to wit: one negro man named Bill, 1 do. named Moses, a tract of land called Maney's Resolution, containing 560 acres more or less, 1 other tract called Rectified Mistake, containing 138 acres more or less, and I hereby give notice that on Tuesday the 23d inst. at the Court House door, in Princess Anne, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock P. M. I will expose all the right and title of the said Alexander Jones to the above described property for sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the aforesaid writ with officers fees due for the years of 1829 and '30.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, late Shff.
Nov. 2.

☞The above sale is postponed till Tuesday the 21st of next December, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock P. M. at the place above mentioned.
Nov. 30, 1830.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

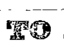
BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of James Stewart of Baltimore, against Joseph S. Colgan, I have heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit: 1 schooner named Wanderer, one horse, 2 yoke of oxen, two milch cows, 1 wain cart, 1 pair of new timber wheels and chain, 1 odd ox, 2 sows and pigs, 1 plough and harrow, 3 beds and furniture, 1 book-case, two mahogany tables, 10 chairs, a tract of land containing 306 acres more or less, 3 lots of land sold by Samuel M'Bryde, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Jesse H. Wainright, taken as the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the said Joseph S. Colgan, and I hereby give notice that on Tuesday the 23d inst. at the Court House door, in the town of Princess Anne, between the hours of 3 and five o'clock P. M. I will sell all the right and title of the said Joseph S. Colgan, to the above described property for cash, to satisfy the aforesaid writ with interest and cost due thereon.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, late Shff.
Nov. 2, 1830.

☞The above sale is postponed till Tuesday the 21st of next December, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock P. M. at the place above mentioned.
Nov. 30, 1830.

TO RENT

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.



The Store House and Lot in Princess Anne, now occupied by Mr. Littleton Long.

ALSO, the House and Lot occupied by Mr. John Gurney.

Apply to ROBT. STEWART.
Nov. 30, 1830.

Tubman Cox vs Stephen Riggin, Administrator of William Cox, and Anne Elizabeth Cox, the only child and heir at law of William Cox. — In Chancery, in Somerset County Court.

BY virtue of a decree of Somerset County Court in Chancery sitting, in the above cause passed in November Term, 1830, the subscriber as Trustee will, on Wednesday the 29th of December (instant,) on the premises, expose to public sale to the highest and best bidder, all the real estate whereof William Cox late of Somerset county, died seized and possessed, consisting of the following tract or parcel of land, viz Part of Long meadow containing 109 acres more or less, lying and being on Pocomoke river. The buildings are in good repair.

The terms of sale will be, a credit of 12 months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond or bonds to the trustee with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale. Upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money, (and not before) and the ratification of the sale by the court, the trustee is authorized, by the said decree, to execute to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs, a deed for the property to him, her or them sold, free, clear, and discharged of all claim of the complainant or defendants in the premises. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

The creditors of William Cox, deceased, are hereby notified to lodge their claims with the vouchers thereof, with the clerk of Somerset county Court, within six months from the day of sale.

THOMAS MARSHALL, Trustee.
Dec. 7, 1830.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Somerset county court, and to me directed, at the suit of William W. Handy Trustee to sell the real estate of Peter Dashiell, dec'd. against George P. Jones Henry Banks, and William Banks, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: a tract of land called Anderson's Invention, containing 35 acres more or less, 1 other tract called Bayly's Chance containing 81 acres more or less, 1 house and lot at the Trappe, containing 3 acres more or less, 8 head of cattle, six head of hogs, 4 beds, 1 negro man named George, 1 boy named Ephraim, 1 do named George Washington, 1 negro girl named Sophia, 1 do. named Eliza, 1 negro woman named Sarah, 2 horses, 2 yoke of oxen, 2 beds and furniture, a tract of land called Galand, containing 140 acres more or less, 1 negro man named Saul, 1 negro boy named George, which I have taken in execution as the property of said Jones, and said Henry and William Banks, and I hereby give notice that on Tuesday the 2d of Nov. next, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock P. M at the Court House door in Princess Anne, I will expose to public sale all the right and interest of said Jones, and Henry and William Banks in and to the above mentioned property, to satisfy the aforesaid writ, with county levy due for 1828, '29 and '30

JOSHUA BRATTAN, Shff.
Oct. 12, 1830.

☞The above sale is postponed till Tuesday the 16th instant, at the place and between the hours above mentioned.
Nov. 9, 1830.

☞The above sale is further postponed till Tuesday the 21st of next December, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock P. M. at the place above mentioned.
Nov. 30, 1830.

BLANKS,

Of the following descriptions, printed on excellent paper, constantly on hand and for sale, at low prices for cash, at the Office of the Village Herald:

Warrants,
Fieri Fa.'s before supersedeas
Do. after do.
Ca. Sa.'s before do.
Do. after do.
Narrations,
Appeal Bonds,

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of T. Jones & Co are respectfully solicited to settle their accounts, either by note or cash, for which purpose they will please to call on the subscriber, to whom the accounts have been assigned. Longer indulgence cannot be given.

JOHN JONES of Thos.
Dec. 7, 1830.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of Zadock Long, use of William Roach, use of Henry Lankford, against Robert Leatherbury, Levin K. Leatherbury and Adam Reueher, I have heretofore seized and taken in execution the following property, to wit: one negro woman named Milly, 2 negro children of said Milly, names unknown, one negro boy named [illegible] ther, one negro woman called Lizzy, and a tract of land called Covington's Vineyard, containing 250 acres, more or less, taken as the goods, chattles, lands and tenements of the said Robert Leatherbury, and I hereby give notice that on Tuesday the 23d instant, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock P. M. at the Court-House door in the town of Princess Anne, I will expose to public sale all the right and interest of said Robert Leatherbury in and to the above mentioned property to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the aforesaid writ with county levy due for the year 1828, and officers fees due for the years 1828 '29 and '30.

JOSHUA BRATTAN, late Shff.
Nov. 2.

☞The above sale is postponed till Tuesday the 21st of next December, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock P. M. at the place above mentioned.
Nov 30, 1830.

Somerset County Court, November Term, 1830—In Chancery.

ORDERED, That the report and sale made by Josiah Bayly, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Doctor Robert I. King, deceased, in the cause of Zadock Long and others against Robert I. H. King, administrator and Robert I. King, heir at law of the said Doctor Robert I. King, deceased, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the second day of the next term of this Court—Provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in some newspaper published in Somerset county before the second day of May term next.

The report states the amount of sale to be $1540.

WILLIAM B MARTIN,
ARA SPENCE.
WILLIAM TINGLE.

True Copy. *Test.*
GEO. HANDY, Clk.
November 23. 1830.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed at the suit of Robert Stewart against Robert Dashiell, I have heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit: 1 negro man named Shadrach, 1 do. named Spencer, 1 negro boy named Henry, 1 do. named Samuel, 1 negro woman named Leah, a tract of land called Mitchell's Improvement and Jones' Chance containing 250 acres more or less, as the goods and chattles lands and tenements of the said Robert Dashiell, and I hereby give notice that on Tuesday the 23d inst. at the Court-House door in the town of Princess Anne, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock P. M. I will sell all the right and interest of said Robert Dashiell to the above described property for cash to satisfy the aforesaid writ with county levy due for the year 1828 and officers fees due for the years 1828, '29 and '30

JOSHUA BRATTAN, late Shff.
Nov. 2.

☞The above sale is postponed till Tuesday the 21st of next December, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock P. M. at the place above mentioned.
Nov. 30, 1830.

We are authorized to announce [illegible] DENNIS, Esq. as a candidate to fill the vacancy, occasioned by the death of Col. W. Done, in the representation of Somerset county in the State Legislature.

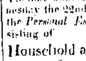
Mr. Zieber.

You are authorized to announce WILLIAM W. STEVENS, Esq. (Rockawalking) as a candidate to represent Somerset County in the Maryland Legislature, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of William Done, one of the delegates elect for this county—Mr. S. is friendly to the present administration of the General and State Governments.

Public Vendue.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, will be exposed at public auction, at the late residence of Thomas Jones, of John, deceased, on Wednesday the 22nd day of December next, the *Personal Estate* of said deceased, consisting of

Household and Kitchen Furniture,



One Half of the Schooner Swan, and Canoe, and a number of other articles.

A credit of six months will be given on all sums of and over five dollars, and for all sums under five dollars the cash [illegible]. No property to be removed until the terms are complied with! Sale to commence at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M.

Philip Covington, Adm'r of T. J.

Nov. 30, 1830.

JOB PRINTING

SUCH AS

Handbills, Cards, Blanks,
PAMPHLETS, &c.

Thankfully received and neatly printed on moderate terms.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY [illegible] S. ZIEBER, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

VOL. IV. **TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 28, 1830.** **NO. 39.**

Documents accompanying the President's Message.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

War Department, 1st Dec., 1830.

To the President of the United States:

Sir: I have the honor to make known to you the operations of this Department during the present year, and to offer such suggestions as appear to me necessary to be presented. The Army, at the different positions it has occupied along our western and northern frontiers, has been engaged in preserving quiet in those quarters, and has fully succeeded. Fears were entertained of a serious rupture with some of our northwestern tribes of Indians; but the presence of a military force and the exercise of a proper discretion on the part of those to whom the duty of reconciling them was confided, has had the effect to prevent it, and peace has been the consequence. Similar apprehensions have recently been entertained of the Indians who reside on our southwestern boundary, and precautionary steps have been taken to prevent any acts of hostility. The vigilance, intelligence, and discretion of our officers induce a belief that, by their exertions, these distant tribes can be retained at peace with each other. Occasional interruptions have arisen from marauding parties who range through the forest, and, at points distant from our posts, commit depredations; these acts, in turn, produce retaliations.

It is important to prohibit these aggressions, if possible, though no other plan can be suggested than what has already, heretofore been presented; viz: an authority to employ a detachment of mounted troops—these, ranging through the country at irregular periods, would do much more towards preserving peace with our Indian tribes, and along our borders, than could be effected through any augmentation of our posts.

I regret to say that desertions from the Army are not of less frequent occurrence than heretofore. The number, for the present year, will exceed one thousand. Various efforts have been made, and many theories suggested, to arrest an evil so injurious to the operations and character of an Army [illegible] have succeeded! The benevolent intention of the act of Congress of last winter, which took from the offence the penalty of death, and in obedience to the spirit of which, past offences of the kind were by you directed to be forgiven, has had no restraining or salutary effect. I am not an advocate for the severity of penalties. The hope of reward, more frequently than the fear of punishment, operates beneficially upon man. A resort to both might be serviceable. While penalties corresponding to the degree of the offence, might be imposed upon delinquents, the faithful and good soldier should be cheered by the expectation of reward. To this end, an authority to make some reasonable compensation to those who obtain an honorable discharge, should be granted. In conformity to this opinion, I would take occasion to suggest, that as some adequate penalty be imposed for so gross a violation of duty as that of abandoning a service voluntarily assumed, it may be provided that the soldier who serves faithfully, and is honorably discharged, shall receive, at the termination of his enlistment, one hundred and twenty dollars. Let him receive, instead of his present pay four dollars per month, retaining the residue, payable at the end of service. The difference of expense thus created to the Government, for the five years of enlistment, would be sixty dollars; which increase, it is hoped and believed, will be more than compensated for by a saving in the expenses which are incurred under the present system of remedying desertion. The amount retained should be forfeited, if, at any time, the soldier desert the service. It might operate as a strong incentive to good conduct, and would serve as a fund at the close of his engagement, by which to establish him in some advantageous pursuit. By the present mode, he retires from the Army, dependent and poor as he entered; and often, instead of returning for a time to his family, enters the service, contrary to his inclination, induced only by his poverty and wants. Dissatisfaction takes place, and desertion follows. Repeated efforts have been made to arrest this growing evil; and they should be continued so long as there is hope of a remedy—the loss to the service is not so material—the great fear is, that, in peace, the practice may become so frequent and familiar, as in war to lose that odium which should attach to so aggravated an offence.

Recently, by an order from the War Department, the whiskey part of the ration has been taken away, with a view to ascertain how far a theory frequently introduced might be practically productive of benefit. Time has not been afforded to test the experiment; but little confidence is reposed in the attempt. The plan suggested of giving enlarged compensation to the non-commissioned officers which every soldier may aspire to be—will fail to produce a remedy, I know not what other can be attempted with any reasonable prospect of success. In peace, the soldier is not stimulated by that buoyancy, which in war induces him to aspire to promotion through gallantry and good conduct. To be a non-commissioned officer, is all that he can hope for or expect. To place this class of officers on a more advantageous and respectable footing, for the purpose of exciting a spirit of emulation amongst the soldiers, might prove highly serviceable. The subject, being one of importance, is at least worthy of consideration and experiment.

Connected with the Army is the Military Academy at West Point. The beneficial effects which have been produced to the country already, and the more enlarged ones which are in prospect, from this valuable institution, render it matter of importance that it should be maintained upon its present liberal plan and principles. The education of two hundred and fifty young gentlemen, selected from every State of the Union, cannot fail to carry with it general advantages and benefits correspondent to the demands it produces on the Treasury. But, apart from this, the education obtained there being of a military character, the benefits diffused through every section of our country cannot but prove highly salutary when it shall again be involved in war. The information which is acquired there is carried to the several States: these young men become officers of militia: and in time, through the means thus afforded, something approaching to uniformity in the discipline of our militia may be expected. The able report of the board of Examiners at the last commencement, which accompanies this report, will present in detail the progress and advantages of the institution.

By the act of 1818, the President of the United States is authorized to confer upon the graduates of this academy the appointment of brevet lieutenants. Already there are 87 supernumerary officers thus created, who cannot now be provided for in the line of the Army. In June next there will probably be 33 more added, which will produce an excess of 14 over the number authorized. The law prohibits brevet appointments of a greater number than 106—one for each company; of course, upon a reasonable calculation, but few, if any, of the cadets, after June, 1831, will be entitled to a brevet commission. I would respectfully suggest whether some rule different from the present be not necessary to restrict for the future brevet lieutenant appointments, retaining only so many as might supply the probable vacancies which occur within the year. The number of promotions to the Army from this corps, for the last five years, has averaged about 22 annually; while the number of graduates for the same period has been at an average of 40. This excess, which is annually increasing, has placed 87 in waiting until vacancies shall take place, and shows that, in the next year probably, and in the succeeding one certainly, there will be an excess beyond what the existing law authorizes to be commissioned. There will then be 106 supernumerary brevet second lieutenants appurtenant to the Army, at an annual expense to the Government of $60,000.

In the Engineer Department, important operations, as regards the internal improvement of the country, have been in successful progress. The advantages to our commerce from the improvements which have been made in the navigation of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, have already been sensibly felt; and great good to the community at large is to be anticipated from further efforts. The experiments begun, and in some respects completed, show, that, at an inconsiderable annual expense, the Ohio river may be cleared of its bars and shoals, so as to afford a convenient and safe navigation at those seasons of the year when heretofore it has been considered impracticable.

This subject well merits the attention of the Government. These rivers pass thro' an immense and fertile region of our country, the products of which contribute essentially to advance our commercial interests. An inconsiderable expenditure from the public Treasury will have the effect to give security to a commerce which at present is carried on at much hazard, and, by diminishing the insurance now required, and preventing losses, speedily reimburse to the community the cost which has been incurred, and the expense which may be required. At present the imports to the west are mainly along these rivers, and the export trade almost entirely. Usually for six months in the year, one of these (the Ohio) ceases to be useful, because of the numerous obstructions, and consequent hazards, which are presented at those times when the waters are materially reduced. The inconvenience and risk thus felt are susceptible of such easy remedy, and at so small an expense, that it becomes matter of surprise that improvements so important and valuable to a large community should have been so long overlooked or neglected. The necessity of improving the navigation of these rivers for commercial purposes, all admit; of the practicability of effecting it, none can doubt.—The experiment lately made, through a most difficult obstruction at a place called the Grand Chain, conclusively tests the feasibility of improving other places; and shows that the expense will be inconsiderable. As it regards this branch of the subject, however, it appears to me that the importance and value of the thing to be done, is of infinitely greater consequence than any apprehension of charge which it may occasion to the Treasury.

The breakwater situated at the mouth of the Delaware river, is another valuable improvement, which, within the last year, has been rapidly progressing. The work has already risen above the water, and furnished evidence of its importance to our commerce. During the violent gale of last September, several vessels which lay under the protection of this work were preserved. The force of the sea being broken by its opposition, they were enabled to keep at their moorings, and to ride out the gale in safety. Fifteen other vessels in view, not possessing the advantages of this position, were driven on shore, and lost, or gotten off at much expense. A few years will complete this valuable work. The attention it has received since it was placed in charge of the Quartermaster's Department by your direction, and the advantages already derived from it, give proof of the propriety of its completion, and of the numerous benefits it must afford to commerce. At this heretofore hazardous part of our coast navigation, a security will be afforded, which, in a few years, may occasion a saving of property which will amply compensate for the cost incurred in its construction.

The Ordnance Department is progressing as rapidly as the means afforded will permit, in arming the militia of the States, and in preparing the necessary guns and carriages for garnishing the different fortresses of the country. It is worthy of consideration whether the appropriation aplicable to this service should not be increased, so as to provide a suitable armament by the time the different fortifications along the coast shall be completed. For the forts which are finished, a million of dollars will be necessary; but besides these, others are in progress, and will shortly be completed. With the annual appropriation of $100,000 towards this purpose, it will require ten years to accomplish the object for those which are in readiness. Should we be blessed with peace, no injury will arise; but should war take place, the effects upon our country would be of a serious and prejudicial character.

In all the disbursing branches connected with the War Department, I am happy to say that punctuality and fidelity have strictly, and almost without exception, been regarded during the year.

A new era in the history of this country has, within a few years, arisen in relation to Indian affairs. Under the act of 1802, and the practices of the Government resulting therefrom, principles have been introduced, the correctness of which deserves serious consideration. By this act it is prohibited to any one to settle upon Indian lands, or to enter their territory; and, for its execution, the President is authorized and directed to employ the "military force" of the country.

It is worthy of reflection how far this act (as circumstances exist) is to be considered within the pale of the Constitution, and obligatory upon the authorities of the Government. Before the States were members of this Union, they were sovereign. The United States Government can legitimately exercise those rights only with which the States parted under their general compact. To regulate their internal municipal authority is a privilege which has not been surrendered—Amongst those rights is the indisputable one of controlling their citizens, and governing them after their own mode, with this exception, that a republican form of government is to be secured to each. The States, being independent and sovereign within their own limits, can admit no check upon their sovereignty, whether, in its exercise, it affects one citizen or another—the white or the red man. By courtesy, the laws have been withheld from an interference with the Indians within a State; and that which heretofore was mere courtesy is now insisted upon as matter of paramount constitutional right. Surely this cannot be correct according to our notions and system of Government; and, if wrong, the act of 1802, from the moment the laws are extended by a State over Indian territory, must cease to be oppressive. Reciprocity is always fair and just; and hence the law which would make it penal for a white man to tread, unlicensed, upon soil held through Indian occupancy, should equally restrain the Indian from entering upon the domain of the white man. So far as existing treaties operate, the United States possess the power to concede this or any other privilege, because treaties, whether well or ill made, are the supreme law of the land; but they should be such as are permitted to be entered into by the Constitution, and which do not affect the rights of a State beyond what her consent in becoming a member of the Union has sanctioned and authorized. Every thing beyond this is usurpation.

Under the authority confided by you during last summer, I visited some of the Indian tribes, with a highly valuable auxilary, General John Coffee, of Alabama, and made known to them their situation. With the Choctaws and Chickasaws, (the only tribes with whom we negotiated,) treaties were concluded. From all appearances, they were well satisfied with their own decision, and the course which we pursued towards them. If any different feeling has since been incited, it is the work of persons who have sought through the channels of their ignorance, to persuade them to the belief that great injustice has been practised. I undertake to assure you, that in all we did, the utmost fairness and candor were practised.—We sought through persuasion only, to satisfy them that their situation called loudly for serious reflection. Pending the negotiation, no secret meetings were had, no bribes were offered, nor promises made. Every argument adduced, or suggestion offered, was in open council, and in view of those whose rights were to be effected. Of this abundant evidence exists, whatever may be said to the contrary. There was no motive to impose upon or deceive them. Our instructions forbade us to do so, and our inclination besides, was an ample restraint. The treaties concluded are ready for submission; and how far any practised injustice or want of liberality can be imputed, will be fairly judged of, when their tenor and condition shall be disclosed. If a liberality, ample and generous has not been regarded, our wishes have failed, and our judgments been mistaken.

During this period, I witnessed much of Indian character, their progress, refinement and march towards civilization and can well say, that, in conducting the negotiation, every thing was done to retain them in those pursuits which should tend to their advancement, and to which their situation could reasonably lay claim.—Those who so zealously have espoused their cause, and who affect seriously to deplore their condition, are acting upon false premises, or are moved by mistaken considerations of kindness. But, as mankind are found to differ even upon essential matters of faith, and their ultimate results, I can well imagine, that, in reference to such a subject as the present, honest differences of opinion may be expected, and will arise. Yet before a desire be adopted, earnestly, to retain these people at their present homes, we should be careful not to receive mere impressions for facts, but rather to hear the suggestions of truth and reason. We should look to the red men as they are, and not as oftentimes they are represented to be; to their inaptitude to live under a well regulated system of law, and to the danger and hazard of the experiment. A few of them are well informed men, and capable of enjoying refined society. These are the mixed Indian—the half-breed, as they are usually termed. Scarcely any of the others speak our language, or are acquainted with the principles of our government. Little hope should be entertained, even by those most sanguine on the subject, that any material advances in civilization can be made with the present generation—those, I mean, who are now at maturity in life. Care and attention towards the rising generation may tend greatly to improve, and in time to meliorate, their present condition. To turn them to industry, is of first importance. Labor is never an acceptable pursuit to Indians. In their unimproved state, a fondness for war and the chase, and oratory at their councils, constitute their leading traits, because these afford the highest distinction. When, through the influence of culture and education, their taste upon these subjects shall be changed, and the character of an industrious agriculturalist be held in higher estimation than dexterity of pursuit in the chase, then may they be expected to resort to industry, and give attention to the duties of agriculture.—Indisposition to manual labor, so peculiarly the characteristic of an Indian, causes him to select the poorest grounds, because of the ease with which the timber is felled and cleared away.—The exceptions which exist to this are principally amongst those of mixed Indian blood, whose habits have been improved, & whose minds have been cultivated.

There are three divisions in the Choctaw nation, each of which is governed by a chief, who, within his limits, acts independently of the others. In his government he is aided by minor and subordinate chiefs, called Captains, each of whom acts within his particular district. The people are subordinate to the Captains—the Captains to the chiefs. One of these divisions composes what is called the Christian District, the chief of which is a man of good mind, with a common English education, and is religious. His people, too, are seemingly pious. Each night, pending the negotiation, until a late hour, they were at their exercises, singing and preaching. From every information, this Christian party, as it is termed, are not accurately and correctly informed as to the principles and faith upon which they profess to act. A future state of rewards and punishments, for virtues or for crimes, is fashioned by their standard of savage life, and its enjoyments; and in their imagination, is made to conform to what they conceive to be essential to constitute happiness or misery here. Judging from their devotional conduct, they are, to all appearances, a religious people. Certainly there are some perceptible and beneficial changes amongst them. They have become mostly an agricultural people. The practice of perforating the nose and ears for the purpose of ornamenting them, is rapidly disappearing, and considered a rude custom. Vermillion paint, to ornament and to decorate the face, is, in a great measure, given up. A credulity in supernatural agency, in witches, and in witchcraft, is fast yielding; and the use of ardent spirits, particularly in one of the districts, is in a great measure abandoned. A reasonable hope may be entertained, that these people may in time prove that the zeal and efforts of the Government to protect and civilize them, are not improperly bestowed.

In concluding a treaty with these people, candor and fairness were the only means resorted to by the Commissioners. They were given to understand distinctly, that, in coming to visit them at their solicitation, and at their homes, no design was entertained beyond communicating to them a knowledge of their true condition, and submitting to their judgments the course of policy by them to be pursued. We told them the opinion entertained by the Government as to the authority of Mississippi to extend over them her laws; and that the United States possessed not the power to prevent it. The interviews had with them were in open council, where were present the chiefs and warriors, and some of our own citizens. Arguments addressed to their judgments were the means employed. No threat was used; no intimidation attempted. Under these circumstances, a treaty was concluded and signed, more than 5,000 Indians being in attendance at the time. Amongst them was great apparent unanimity. Some did object and were dissatisfied, but not as it regarded the general policy of treating, but because they believed themselves entitled to obtain, and were solicitous to procure large reservations. The number thus influenced was small. Since that time, active efforts have been made in the nation to induce dissatisfaction amongst the Indians, and to persuade them that they had been greatly deceived and imposed upon.

An old chief (Mushulatubbee,) who was favorable to the treaty, by a few of the discontented of his district, has been recently deposed, and the name of another sent to this office to receive recognition. The design is probably to show that the people are displeased because he signed the treaty. The answer returned to their application was, that, while the Government meant not to interfere with their mode or manner of self-government, it could not recognize, what had been done by a few; yet, when a chief should be chosen by a majority of the division, and the fact so certified by their General Council, he would be regarded as properly chosen, and be considered as such.—An examination of this treaty will clearly show, I think, that justice and liberality have been regarded. The great majority of the nation were satisfied when we left them; and, from information since received, yet continue to be satisfied. Their anxious desire is, to get to a country under the protection of the United States, where they can be free from any liability to State laws, and be able to dwell in peace under their own customs.

The Commissioners appointed to further the execution of the treaty of Butte des Morts have discharged the trust confided to them, and have made their report. The misunderstanding between the New York and Green Bay Indians has been examined and adjusted, the Report to be confirmed, only requires your approval, agreeably to the second article of that treaty.

Very respectfully,
JOHN H. EATON.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

This is a highly interesting report, but as our limits will not permit of its insertion entire we must content ourselves by presenting the following abstract view of it.

From the Baltimore American.

This Document presents a favorable account of the state of our naval force.—The amount of it in actual service is 5 frigates, 10 sloops of war, and 4 schooners; of which two frigates and 4 sloops have been cruizing in the Mediterranean, under the command of Com. Biddle. Two of the vessels there have been relieved by the sloops Concord and Boston, the first of which carried out our Minister to Russia, and the last our Consul General to the Barbary Powers. The condition and discipline of this squadron is every way worthy of approbation; its rendezvous is at Mahon. The force in this sea will not be diminished. The squadron on the coast of Brazil and Buenos Ayres has been very serviceable to our mercantile interests there. The cessation of hostilities between Chili and Peru and the mother country, and between Brazil and Buenos Ayres, has been very favorable to the advances of our trade; but the unstable government of a part of these States forbids nevertheless the idea of diminishing our force in those quarters. It is contemplated, however, to make some changes in the kind of force employed on the Atlantic coast of South America, in order better to adapt it to the harbors found there. The cruize prescribed to the Vincennes, Captain Finch, in the Pacific, has been faithfully performed. The Report of Captain Finch will claim the attention of the public, as containing many interesting particulars of the Marquesas, Society, and Sandwich islands, which are important in relation to our whale fisheries in that quarter. The squadron in the West Indies and the Gulf of Mexico consists of 4 sloops of war and 3 schooners, under Com. Elliott; a force which will not be diminished, for reasons which are well known to the commercial public. The Brandywine, under Capt. Ballard, was ordered last year to the coast of Mexico, in consequence of the invasion of that country from Cuba. This vessel, since that service was completed, has been ordered to relieve the Java in the Mediterranean. It is proposed to employ three schooners in the West Indies, in lieu of one of the sloops of war. The health of the ships on tropical stations has been generally good, (the Peacock excepted;) a result ascribed to better ventilation, and other improvements in the economy of the vessels, and in the dress & diet of the crews. The sickness in the Peacock may have perhaps arisen from the omission to use the chloride of lime.

The condition of the Navy Hospitals is such as not to afford the proper accommodation to invalids, and at Pensacola there is no building for this purpose. The construction of the two Dry Docks at Norfolk and Boston is advancing; that at Boston will be completed early in 1832. These will be important aids in the repairs of vessels. Instead of the railway contemplated at Pensacola, which, under the restrictions imposed by the act, it is not deemed expedient to construct, it is recommended that a suitable wharf be built. Under the provisions of the same act, measures have been taken for the preservation of the live oak in Florida; but the planting of young trees has been discontinued as unnecessary. A vessel of a proper draft of water has been fitted out for the purpose of restraining depredations on this timber.

Under the several acts of Congress to that purpose, 252 persons of color have been removed to the coast of Africa, and placed in the settlement of the Colonization Society. It is intended hereafter not to provide funds for the maintenance of these people after their delivery to the care of the agent, such being the understood meaning of the acts. The Java, on her return, will touch at Liberia.

It is again suggested by the Secretary, that other positions be sought for the establishment of Navy Yards, even if the old stations should be kept up. This measure is thought necessary to the security and general interests of the navy. The Dry Tortugas and Pensacola are recommended as worthy of attention; the latter will require an expense of not more than 107,000 on improving the entrance of its harbour, to render it a fit rendezvous for ships of the largest class. Newport also combines nearly every advantage for such an establishment. No selection has yet been made between Brooklyn and Governor's Island, as to which is most proper for a naval depot.

Of the several papers accompanying the Report, the Secretary states that No. 2, shows that there are now on the stocks, and in a very advanced state of preparation, 5 ships of the line and 7 frigates; and No. 4 shows that there remains in the depots a large supply of very valuable timber.

Other points mentioned in the Report are, the testimony in favor of Cotton Canvass, which will, it is thought, supersede that made of hemp; the revision of the laws for the government of the navy; the establishment of a higher rank of officers; the increase of the officers' pay; a division of the duties of the Navy Board; the doubtful propriety of dispensing with the marine corps; the establishment of a Naval Academy; the discontinuance of building any more new ships, care being taken meanwhile to collect materials, to be used in constructing them when wanted; and the appointment to the service of no more junior officers than can be actively employed at sea, at the stations on shore, or in the acquirement of professional knowledge. The state of the unsettled accounts, and the survey of the coasts and harbors, are also recommended as deserving of attention.

The appropriations for the present year have been found more than sufficient for its current expenditures; and there will remain of them an unexpended balance probably exceeding one million of dollars

PRO PATRIA LIBERTATIS.

VILLAGE HERALD.

Princess-Anne, Md.

TUESDAY, DEC. 28, 1830.

☞ The Reports of the Secretary of War and Post Master General, and the reviews of of the Report of the Secretary of the Navy and the Report of the National Treasury, are articles in this day's paper to which we would direct the attention of our readers.—The last mentioned, which we copy from the W. Telegraph, follows below:

The annual Treasury Report is a document of so much importance, and is so eagerly sought after, not only throughout the United States, but in other countries which have commercial relations with us, that we hasten to publish it entire in our paper to-day.

The report is divided, as usual, into three principal branches: the first, relating to the public revenue and expenditures; the second, to the public debt; and the third, to estimates for the ensuing year.

The fiscal operations of the year 1830, which form the principal items under the first head, are highly satisfactory; the *receipts* into the Treasury having *exceeded* the estimate, and the *expenditures* having *fallen below* the appropriations made for the year. The receipts are stated at $24,161,018 79, and the expenditures at $11,354,630 19 on account of the public debt, and $13 742,311 73 for all other objects; leaving a balance in the Treasury, on the first of January next, of $4,819,781 76. The year not being yet ended, a portion of this is necessarily given on estimate.

The statements relating to the debt are not less gratifying; a reduction having taken place in the principal, during the present year, of $9,442,214 89. The total debt, funded and unfunded, which was, on the 1st of January last, $48,565 406 50, will be, on the 1st of January, 1831, $39,123,191 68.

In connexion with the estimates of the revenue for the next year, are presented the principal data from which its probable amount is to be deduced. Amongst these, the most important, in a general view, are the imports and exports of the present year. Of foreign articles, the importations in the year ending on the 30th of September last, amounted to $68,500,000, and the exportations to $14,400,000; both being below the amount in the preceding year. Indeed, it is remarked by the Secretary, that the import and export of foreign articles have been declining since the year 1825. This decrease, the effect of which has been already seen in the revenue, must have had an injurious operation upon the American shipping; and he therefore suggests that this important interest be relieved from any burdens that may be found unduly pressing upon it.

The exports of domestic articles, however, has been, within the same period, constantly and largely increasing; and, for the year ending on the 30th of September, amounted to $59,400

The receipts of the year 1831 are estimated by the Secretary at $23,410,000, and the total expenditures at $23,228,000; of which $10,000,000 are the annual appropriation for the sinking fund.

In this estimate of the receipts of the year 1831, allowance has been made for the influence of the reduction effected by the acts of the last session, in the duties on coffee, cocoa, molasses, and salt, and in the tonnage duties. In the year 1832, when that reduction goes fully into effect, including the reduction in the tea duties, the diminution is estimated, upon the average of the last four years, at upwards of $3,600,000.—This, the Secretary supposes, may be partially counteracted by the capacity of the country for consumption, as evinced by the enlarged amount of domestic exports, and the general prosperity of business. The opening of the trade with the British colonies is also looked to, as likely to produce a beneficial effect. He recommends, however, that, if it be contemplated to make any further reduction in the duties preparatory to the final extinguishment of the debt, the reduction be made not to take effect until the debt is paid off, as the reductions already effected barely leave revenue sufficient to provide for the ordinary expenditures of the Government and the annual appropriation for the sinking fund.

Those and other matters of detail, are properly brought to view by an officer who seeks to be practically useful. The most remarkable feature in the report, is a recommendation to change the mode of imposing ad valorem duties upon imports, which the Secretary proposes for consideration preparatory to the revision of the system which must take place on the payment of the public debt.

The change proposed, is to charge the duties on the value of the goods in the United States market, instead of the current value in the foreign country where the goods are produced, with the addition of sundry charges, and ten or twenty per cent. on the foreign price.

The objections to the present mode, and the advantages expected from the change, are briefly examined in the report. The objections suggested are:

1. The difficulty of ascertaining the current value of goods in the foreign market.

2. The opportunity afforded to fraudulent dealers to deceive the custom-house officers. The advantages resulting from such frauds are distinctly shown and also those given to foreign merchants, who, by buying cheaper than American merchants, pay a lower rate of duty.

3. That the duty which is intended to be paid by the consumer is often paid by the importer, while the importer not unfrequently obtains in his advance a portion of what ought to accrue to the revenue.

4. That the tendency is to increase the hazard of commercial enterprize by rendering prices unsteady; to expel honest American merchants from the importing business, and throw it either into the hands of those who have no scruples of conscience, or into the hands of foreigners.

The Secretary suggests another objection to the present mode of imposing duties, not less interesting than novel to the great mass of readers, viz: that, owing to an erroneous computation of the pound sterling at the custom house, and the difference between the true relative value of gold and silver, and that established by law in the United States, the importer of goods from England, pays duty on 7½ per cent. less than their actual cost; while the importer from Portugal, in consequence of the erroneous computation of the milrea of the custom-house, pays duty on about 11½ per cent. more than the actual cost.

All these objections, in the opinion of the Secretary, will be overcome; the revenue better secured, and the various interests of the country better protected, by appraising the goods at their proper value in the United States, and charging the duties thereon.

The important change suggested by the Secretary in the mode of ascertaining and levying the import duties, gives to this report a character of peculiar interest. It cannot be doubted that the plan will be highly acceptable to all fair importers; and, as far as the revenue is concerned, we know of no measure whose operation is likely to be so beneficial.

We cannot lay aside the report without rendering our tribute to its merits. It is emphatically an able paper, distinguished alike for practical knowledge and enlarged views; and we regard it as fortunate for the country, that its financial concerns, whose wise or indiscreet management has an important influence on so many of the great interests of the country, are confided to one whose plans are so skilfully and prudently designed, that, while they tend to benefit the revenue, they disturb no other interest.

Annexed to the report is a statement equally curious and valuable of the imports and exports of all foreign articles for each year from 1821 to 1829, inclusive, the publication of which our present limits forbid.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
30th November, 1830.

To the President of the United States.

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions, condition, and prospects of this Department.

The expenditures of the department for the year commencing with the 1st of July, 1827, and extending to the 1st of July, 1829, were	$1,623,893 80
The receipts, being the amount of postages returned for the same period, were	1,598,877 95
—Showing an excess of expenditure beyond the revenue for that year, of	25,015 85
The expenditures from the 1st of July, 1828, to the 1st of July, 1829, were	1,782,132 57
The amount of postages returned for the same period, was	1,707,418 42
—Showing an excess of expenditure for that year of	74,714 15
The total expenditures from the 1st of July, 1829, to the 1st of July, 1830, were	1,932,707 95
To wit: for compensation to postmasters, 595,234 93	
Transportation of the mail, 1,274,009 98	
Incidental expenses, 63,463 04	
The amount of postage returned for the same period, was	1,850,583 10
—Exhibiting an excess of expenditure beyond the revenue, for this last year, of	82,124 85

This deficit of the current receipts of the last year, to meet the expenditures of the Department, it will be observed, has not increased, above that of the preceding year—in so great a ratio as that of the preceding year increased beyond the deficit of the year anterior to the first of July, 1828. The inference deduced from this fact, as well as the increasing prosperity of the department, will be shown more distinctly in an exhibit of the receipts and expenditures of the Department, by half years, for the two preceding years. Thus the regular increase of the revenue of the Department will sufficiently demonstrate its ability, by its future receipts, to fulfil its extensive engagements, should no considerable charges be created, for a few years more, in addition to those incident to the present establishment.

The expenditures for the latter half of the year 1828, were	$851,190 96
The receipts for the same period,	826,255 36
Excess of expenditure,	24,935 60
The expenditures of the first half year of 1829, were	930,941 61
The receipts,	881,163 06
Excess of expenditure,	49,778 55
The expenditures of the 2d half year of 1829, were	948,366 74
The receipts,	892,827 60
Excess of expenditure for that half year,	55,539 14
The expenditures of the first half year of 1830, were	984,341 21
The receipts	957,755 50
Excess for the last year,	26,585 71

(It should be noted that the excess of this last half year would have appeared, as it actually was, but $17,019 16, had not a portion of the current expenditures that were made in the preceding year been entered in the accounts of the first half of the present year.)

The whole amount of postages, from the first of July, 1829, to the first of July of the present year, as presented in the foregoing statement, is	$1,850,583 10
The amount of postages from 1st of July, 1828, to the 1st of July, 1829, was	1,707,418 42
Giving an increase in this one year, of	143,164 68
The amount of available funds at the disposal of the Department on the 1st of July, 1829, was reported to be	230,849 07
Deduct the excess of expenditure for the last year,	82,124 85
Leaves this amount of surplus,	148,724 22

The system of financial operations, as mentioned in my report of the last year, has fulfilled all the anticipations of its efficiency. The promptitude evinced by the "depositing Postmasters" in general, and the entire certainty of the accounts, both with the banks and those postmasters, exclusive of the security in all these transactions derived to the public from this system, have in no small degree contributed to the ability of the Department to meet its extensive demands.

In the several States, improvements in mail facilities have been loudly called for—and, in many instances, the growing population and extending settlements of the country have absolutely required them. In making such improvements, care has been taken so to extend them as to give the greatest possible accommodation at the least expense, and in such a manner as would be most likely to increase the revenue.

It is in part owing to these improvements that the amount of revenue is so much augmented, though they have, at the same time, considerably increased the expenditures of the Department.

Between the 1st of July, 1829, and the 1st of July, 1830, the transportation of the mail was increased, in stages, equal to 745,767 miles a year;

On horseback and in sulkies, 67 104 miles a year;

Making an annual increase of transportation, equal to 812,871 miles a year, beyond the amount of any former period.

The annual transportation of the mail, on the 1st of July last, was about 9,531,577 miles in stages, and the whole yearly transportation in coaches, steamboats, sulkies, and on horseback, amounted, at that period, to about 14,500,000 miles.

The existing contracts for transporting the mail in the southern division, embracing the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and the Territory of Florida, will expire with the current year. In the renewal of those contracts, provision has been made for extending stage accommodations over 1,592 miles of post roads, on which the mail has hitherto been carried on horses only, or in sulkies, and on which the annual transportation in stages will, from the 1st of January next amount to 278,656 miles. The frequency of trips will also be increased on 894 miles of existing stage routes, to the annual increase of 138,358 miles; making together an increase of stage transportation of the mail, from the 1st of January next, of 417,014 miles a year.

Provision is also made for the more frequent transportation of the mail on different routes, as follows:

Increase of trips on horse routes, 31,824 miles a year;

Increase of trips on existing routes, changed from horse to stage routes, 118,456 miles a year;

Increase of trips on stage routes, 138,358 miles a year;

Making, together, a total increase of 288,638 miles of transportation of mails, in a year, beyond the amount of present transportation in that division, besides the improvement of substituting stages for horse transportation.

Among these improvements are included a line of stages from Edenton to Washington, N. C. from Newbern to Wilmington, N. C. a steamboat line from Wilmington to Smithville; and a line of stages from Smithville, N. C. to Georgetown, S. C. all of which are to run twice a week each way. These arrangements will complete the regular communication by steamboats and stages, between Baltimore, Md. and Charleston, S. C. along the seaboard, by way of Norfolk Va. Elizabeth City, Edenton, Washington, Newbern, Wilmington, and Smithville, N. C. and Georgetown, S. Carolina—an accommodation desired alike by the public and the Department.

Provision is also made for expediting the mail on many important routes, among which is the whole route between this place and Fort Mitchell, via Richmond, Va Raleigh, N. C. Columbia, S. C. and Milledgeville, Ga. which line will be traversed in two days less time than at present; so that the mail will run from this city to New Orleans in 13 days, after the 1st of January next.

Allowing the average expense of transportation, by horse or sulky, to be five cents per mile, and by stages to be 13 cents per mile, which is about the mean rate paid in the southern division, the value of these improvements, exclusive of the value of increased expedition, will be as follows:

Annual amount of transportation changed from horses to stages 278,656 miles at 8 cents per mile, (the mean difference,)	$22,292 48
To be added for increased number of trips, on the same, amounting, annually, to 118,456 miles, at 5 cents per mile,	5,922 80
Increased number of trips on former stage routes, amounting, annually, to 138,358 miles, at 13 cents per mile	17,986 54
Increased number of trips on horse and sulky routes, amounting, annually, to 31,824 miles, at five cents per mile,	1,591 20
—Making the total annual value of the improvements	47,793 02

The contracts have been made for the ensuing four years, from the 1st of January next, including all these improvements, at a sum less than the amount now paid for transporting the mail in that division, by $25,047 87

To this sum add the estimated value of the improvements, as before stated, 47,793 02

And the actual saving to the Department in the renewing of the contracts, will amount annually to 72,840 89

—Besides the very considerable amount gained in the increased expedition of the mails on many routes of great interest to the community, the value of which cannot be well estimated.

In this saving in the expense of the contracts, and the additional revenue which may be anticipated from the improvements they secure, together with the general increase of postages, which is still progressive, has been a foundation for the belief which none of the [illegible]essed, that the current revenue will [illegible] department for the succeeding year.

The rules [illegible] for its disbursements, tion to the conduct [illegible] been adopted in relation the investigation of all offices[illegible], placing under the immediate superintendance [illegible] Assistant, and subjecting them to the strict scrutiny of an able and vigilant officer, has been productive of the happiest results. There are, at the present time, in the United States, 8,401 post offices, and among that number, scattered over the whole Union, it is not possible to prevent disorders, to the great loss of individuals, and sometimes of the Department, without the unremitted and undivided attention of a competent officer. The duties of this branch of the Department, under its present organization, have, however, been so discharged as to secure as great a degree of confidence in the fidelity of its officers, generally, as could have existed in any former period, when the number was comparatively small.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your very obedient servant,
W. T. BARRY.

CONGRESSIONAL.

December 17.

In the Senate, yesterday, after the usual presentation of memorials, petitions, and resolutions, the following bills were read a second time and referred to their appropriate committees: The bill for the establishment of a port of delivery on Lake Ponchartrain; for the relief of Don Carlos Dela Kuise; George Johnson; the improvement of the navigation of the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers; John Bronson; for prescribing the mode of commencing, prosecuting, and deciding controversies between States. The bills in relation to the gold coins, and for the relief of the legal representatives of General Moses Hazer, deceased, were, at the request of the movers, ordered to lie on the table. The bill for the relief of Lucien Harper, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time. After the consideration of Executive business, the Senate adjourned.

Numerous resolutions were submitted in the House of Representatives and referred to the committees. Among them was one by Mr. Richardson, for the appointment of a select committee on education; which, on the motion of Mr. Archer, was laid upon the table, after a division by yeas and nays, by a vote of 94 to 86. Mr. Drayton gave notice that he should, on Monday, call up the bill for the regulation of the pay of the officers of the army; and Mr. Irwin, of Ohio, gave a similar notice, that he should, on the same day, move the house to go into a committee of the whole on the bill for the establishment of an armory on the western waters. A message was received from the President, stating that the Marshals of the United States had not had time to prepare their returns of the census of the population: it was, on the motion of Mr Potter, referred to a select committee of seven. Mr. Powers obtained leave to be excused from serving on the committee of the District of Columbia, on account of ill health. The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury was presented, and 6,000 copies of it ordered to be printed. The House then went into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Haynes in the Chair, on the bill to establish certain post roads. The consideration of this bill and the numerous amendments proposed to it, occupied the Committee till 3 o'clock; when they rose and reported, and the house adjourned.

December 18.

In the Senate yesterday, resolutions were submitted by Messrs. Sprague, Hendricks, Baker and Burnet. Petitions were presented by Messers. Sanford, Chase, and Tyler; that by Mr. Sanford being from the Chamber of Commerce of the City of New York, praying for a reduction of duties on silks imported from beyond the Cape of Good Hope.

Bills were introduced on leave, by Messrs. Kane, Woodbury, Holmes, and King. Mr Hendricks, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill providing for carrying into effect certain Indian treaties. Several bills were read the second time and referred, and several were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. The bill for the relief of Lucien Harper, was read the third time and passed. After a short time spent in the consideration of executive business, the Senate adjourned until Monday next, at 11 o'clock.

In the House of Representatives, after the usual presentation of petitions and resolutions, of which a great number were submitted, the bill to establish certain post offices and to discontinue others, was taken up. A long and animated discussion ensued upon it; but before the question was taken upon concurring in the amendments proposed by the Committee of the Whole, the House adjourned.

December 21.

In the Senate, yesterday, a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury was received, in accordance with a resolution of the Senate of the 26th of March last, which will be found in our Senatorial proceedings. The bills authorizing the payment of 3 per cent. to the State of Illinois of the public lands sold in that State; for authorizing the State of Illinois to relinquish a township of land granted for purposes of Education, and to locate others in lieu thereof; for the relief of John Reid and John Brahan; for the relief of John McCartney; and for the relief of Samuel Noel, were, respectively read a second time, and ordered to a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Foot, and by unanimous consent of the Senate, the following bills were read a third time, and passed before [illegible] o'clock: The bill for the relief of Ransom Mix and Edmund Smith; for the relief of Judah Roberts; for the relief of Aaron Fitzgerald; and for the relief of Simeon C. Whittier. After spending some time in the consideration of executive business, at twelve o'clock the Senate having organized itself into a High Court of Impeachment; for the trial of Judge Peck, of Missouri, and Judge Peck with his Counsel, Messrs. Wirt and Meredith, and the Managers on the part of the House of Representatives, Messrs. Buchanan, Spencer, Wickliffe, McDuffie, and Storrs, of New York, being present, the trial proceeded. Mr. McDuffie for the United States, opened the case against the respondent, and continued his argument until after three o'clock, when the Court adjourned. Mr. McDuffie will, it is supposed, conclude to-morrow. As we intend to give as full and correct a report of this trial as possible, the arguments of the Managers, and of the Counsel for the respondent will be prepared and submitted to their revision before being put to the press.

The House of Representatives, after some preliminary arrangements, on motion of Mr. Hoffman, proceeded in a body to the Senate Chamber for the purpose of prosecuting the impeachment of Judge Peck. Mr. McDuffie opened the case, and addressed the High Court until three o'clock; when, having taken a review of eight of the eighteen specifications contained in the article, written by Mr. Lawless, an adjournment of the Court took place. Mr. McDuffie will resume to-day. The House then adjourned till eleven o'clock.

December 22.

In Senate, yesterday, the President pro tem. communicated a memorial from sundry inhabitants of Butler County, Pa. praying that the transmission on Sunday of the United States' Mail, may be prohibited by law. Bills were introduced by Mr. Johnston on leave, for the relief of the sureties of [illegible] Gibbs, deceased; and to authorize the inhabitants of Louisiana to enter back lands. The bills for the relief of John Bronson, [illegible] Fitzgerald, and for carrying into effect certain Indian treaties, were severally considered as in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time. The Senate having organized itself into a High Court of Impeachment, the trial of Judge Peck was proceeded with. Mr. McDuffie concluded his argument on the part of the House of Representatives; which, and the production of some documentary evidence, the Court adjourned this day.

The House of Representatives met at [illegible] o'clock, and after the reception of petitions and the presentation of a number of petitions, among which was one offered by Mr. Wickliffe, directing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of abolishing imprisonment for debt by [illegible] of process from Courts of the United States, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cambreleng in the Chair, and proceeded at the assigned hour to the Chamber of the Senate, for the purpose of proceeding with the impeachment of Judge Peck. Mr. McDuffie resumed and concluded his remarks; and after various documentary evidence had been submitted, the Court adjourned and the members returned to their Hall. Mr. Cambreleng reported progress; and the house adjourned till [illegible] o'clock this day.—*U. S. Tel.*

The Rev. *Hector Humphreys*, Professor of Ancient Languages in Washington College, Connecticut, has been elected President of St. John's College, in Annapolis, and has accepted the appointment.

MARRIED,

On Wednesday the 22d inst. by the [illegible] Mr. Torbert, Mr. THOMAS JONES, of [illegible] co, to Miss MARIA S. JONES, of this County.

On the same day, by the Rev. Mr. [illegible] ney, Mr. HENRY W. TURPIN, of Washington City, to Miss MARIA H. POLLITT, of this County.

On the same day, Mr. JOHN N. C[illegible] to Miss NANCY STEWART, of this County.

On the same day, near Snowhill, Mr. [illegible]GLE TOWNSEND, of Princess Anne, to ELIZABETH S BEVANS, of Worcester County.

On Tuesday last, Mr. JAMES GRA[illegible] to Miss ELIZA WALKER, all of Somerset.

On the same day, Mr. COTTMAN [illegible] to Miss NANCY TAYLOR, of this County.

On the same day, Mr. BENJAMIN C[illegible] to Miss ANN HEARN, of this County.

On the 17th inst. Mr ROBERT C[illegible] to Miss ANN HOPKINS, of this County.

Baltimore Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, Dec[illegible]

White Wheat Family Flour $5 25 [illegible] Red Wheat 95 a 98—White do $1.00 [illegible] —Corn, old white 55; old yellow [illegible] white 52; new yellow 54.

☞ A Counting House Journal [illegible] intended for this paper is deferred [illegible] Tuesday.

THE STATES.

DELAWARE.

[illegible] *Castle and Frenchtown Railway.*—[illegible] Delaware Journal of the 7th inst. says [illegible] further evidence of the certainty of a [illegible]sful termination of this important [illegible] and of the valuable results to be anti[illegible]d from it, we are informed that its [illegible] is now selling at $16 per share, upon [illegible] paid in.

[illegible] Journal also gives the following [illegible]ent of the Census for 1830, in the dif[illegible] counties of that State:

[illegible] Castle	29,710	
[illegible]t	19,911	
[illegible]ex	27,118—Total	76,739
[illegible]ease since 1820,		3,790

PENNSYLVANIA.

[illegible]t of a letter to the Editors of the Philadelphia Gazette, dated

HARRISBURG, December 16.

[illegible] the 21st ballot, (just closed) Wm. [illegible]s, Esq. has been elected U. S. Senator. The vote stood thus:

[illegible]m Wilkins,	72
[illegible] S. Stevenson,	31
[illegible]ar Denny,	10
[illegible]d Coulter,	11
[illegible] M. Dallas,	5
[illegible]ring	2
	131

[illegible]uel M'Kean, Esq. by letter directed [illegible] Convention, withdrew his name, and [illegible] G. Hawkins, Esq. just before the ballot commenced in the afternoon withdrew his name. You are aware that Mr. [illegible]ins is a man of splendid talent, and a [illegible]ed friend of the National and State Administrations.

[illegible] other extract says: "It is worthy of re[illegible], (as a comment on the statement here[illegible] made by the opposition, that Jackson [illegible] losing ground in Pennsylvania,) that the [illegible] *candidates for U. S. Senator balloted [illegible] the Legislature, are, to a man, favorable to the administration of Gen. Jackson.*"

[illegible] *Tariff.*—On this subject the opposi[illegible] have affected to find much cause of [illegible]plaint in the *President's Message.* Al[illegible] he expressly recognises the consti[illegible]nality of the principle as well as its ex[illegible], they labor to show some conceal[illegible] hostility which exists only in their own [illegible]gination. A Pennsylvania paper which uniformly supported the Tariff holds the [illegible] language on the subject, which is [illegible] creditable to the views of the manufacturers and this sense of the justice of [illegible] claims upon the country, than the a[illegible]med and squeamish apprehensions of [illegible] who hold language of an opposite character—*B. Rep.*

"The sentiments of the President in re[illegible] to the Tariff do not appear equivocal. [illegible] has candidly and boldly asserted the [illegible]stitutionality and expediency of that [illegible]asure. He has placed himself in the ranks [illegible] the friends of a protecting system; nor is [illegible] to be objected to him, that he has recom[illegible]mended a careful consideration of the ef[illegible]ts of every impost on the whole commu[illegible]y. The friends of the manufactures will [illegible] regret, that such a scrutiny should be [illegible]de. They believe the general, not the [illegible]tial benefit of their policy, to be one of [illegible] strongest arguments that can be adduced [illegible] its support. They do not assert that every minute part is now arranged to the great[illegible] advantage; but they do contend that, as [illegible] great system, it is both constitutional and [illegible]pedient; and in this, the opinions of the [illegible]resident agree with theirs."

American Sentinel.

NEW YORK.

It is said in the New York Journal of Commerce, that the banks of that city have [illegible] on hand several millions of dollars in [illegible]specie, and it continues to flow in from all quarters. The vaults are already overflow[illegible], and some of the banks will soon be compelled to rent larger accommodations in which to store their redundant barrels of dollars. The legal interest on this mass of [illegible] capital would be almost half a million annually.

New York Canals.—The amount of Ca[illegible]al *Tolls* received at Buffalo up to the 23d [illegible] Nov. amounts to rising $46,000; which, it is supposed, will be increased to $50,000 before the close of the navigation. Last year the total receipts were about $25,000—It is believed that the entire amount of tolls received this year, will exceed *a million of dollars.*

West India Trade.—The arrangement between our Government and England respecting the West India trade is already producing some movements in our market. One house executed orders for flour last week, to the extent of two thousand barrels, for immediate shipment.—*Jour. of Com.*

Shocking Suicide.—A stranger having the appearance of a foreigner, was observed to be acting strangely this morning, in Maiden lane. He was walking hurriedly up and down the street, and looking into the shop windows. On coming to the window of a cutler's shop he dashed his arm through the glass, seized a case of razors, and commenced cutting his throat. Some gentlemen attempted to interfere and prevent the perpetration of the deed; but he sprang into the middle of the street, and by another stroke of the razor made an incision so deep as to be almost instantly fatal. We have not heard the name of this unfortunate maniac—for such he must have been.

We have since been informed that the unfortunate man was a native of Scotland, named John Butter.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Grapes of the second growth.—Among the curiosities of the season has been mentioned a second growth of grapes, in Charleston, S. C. which arrived at maturity. We were yesterday presented with grapes of the second growth, perfectly ripe and of delicious flavor, from the garden of Edward Probyn, Esq. of this city. They were taken from a vine about 25 years old, of the species called Royal Muscodine, from which grapes of the first crop have been gathered, as were wanted, from the 3d of September to the present time. We have before us, though we cannot promise how long they will continue before us, a few fine clusters of this description, which were gathered yesterday. That of the second growth were not so [illegible] the in other respects were about equal [illegible] the former.—It is believed that such a rarity, if of second growth maturity, [illegible] *Jour. Com.* ever known in this city—

NEW JERSEY.

The anti-masons of New Jersey, have nominated a ticket for Congress, on which they have placed the names of FOUR CLAY men, previously nominated at a Clay Convention. Now if by any chance this ticket should be elected by the aid of Anti-Masonic votes, the Clay party will assuredly trumpet the result as their own triumph,—while they will deny all identity with the Anti Masonic party.—They will use that party as they did in New York, to swell their own APPARENT strength, at the same time that they deny the principles upon which it professes to act. An alliance in which there is so little cordiality, is necessarily insecure and unnatural—and success would be a certain herald of its dissolution. The election in New Jersey takes place on to-day and to-morrow, when the Jackson candidates, the friends of the Constitution, are expected to succeed by a decided majority, over the union of Clayism and Anti-Masonry, which forms National Republicanism.

VIRGINIA.

The Editor of the Richmond Whig, is well known as one of the most decided and uncompromising opponents of Gen. Jackson, both before and since his election. Under these circumstances, the following tribute, which he pays to the merits of the Message, is alike honorable to his frankness, and creditable to his understanding. It is the testimony of a political opponent, and therefore, so far as it goes for commendation, entitled to attention. There is enough in the article to shew, that the Richmond Editor still entertains his hostile feelings towards the President personally. Under these circumstances we commend the article to the imitation of his brother Editors upon the same side of the question.—*B. Rep.*

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Whatever opinions may be entertained of the various propositions contained in the President's Message, or in whatsoever frame of mind it may have been taken up by the reader, or whosoever he may conceive to be its real author—whether Mr. Van Buren as one thinks, or Mr. Berrien as another thinks, or Ashbury Dickins as a third supposes—(among all the conjectures, we believe no one has guessed the President himself) or whether, as still a fourth class think, it be the joint labor of all the good heads around the President—it is impossible for the most prejudiced to lay it down, without the warmest admiration. In lucid arrangement, vigor and condensation of thought, power and justness of reasoning, correctness of the general sentiment, and force and simplicity of language, it at least comes up to, if it does not excel, the most chaste and finished models of the class of composition to which it belongs. We have no favors to ask and none to give—but thus we think, and thus we say.

So much for the message as an intellectual effort. There are few of the opinions advanced in it, to which we do not assent, or which we have not had occasion to support in the course of our Editorial labors. Our wonder is, at finding so near a conformity of sentiment between the President and ourselves! That after opposing his election first, and his administration last, we should find ourselves at this advanced stage, holding political tenents almost identical with his—or rather, that we should find *him* holding political tenets almost identical with *ours*—for he and not we, has undergone those modifications which have produced the approximation. *Richmond Whig.*

MISSOURI.

On the 30th ult. Col. ALEXANDER BUCKNER, was elected to the Senate of the United States for six years, from the 4th of March next. The vote stood for Col. Buckner 35—Gov. Miller 26—Scattering 2. Both candidates were known as decided friends of the present administration. '*Little Red*' may now "go to roost." His friends did not venture to nominate him.

Extract of a letter, dated
JEFFERSON CITY, 30th Nov. 1830.

Dear Sir—Our Senatorial election is over. The redoubtable Senator Barton had not a solitary backer. The race was between men of the same politics and of the same predilections. It resulted on the first ballot, in favor of Col. Alexander Buckner, than whom there lives no where a more uncompromising Republican, nor a more ardent friend of the President and his Administration.

Governor Miller was put in nomination *without his consent* after he had formally signified his unwillingness for the place.

The Missouri Jeffersonian says:—"Mr. Asabel Lomax has discovered a quarry of burr stone about 75 miles from Boonsville on one of the tributaries to Osage River.—The quality of the stone is said to be superior to the French burr stone."

MISSISSIPPI.

It appears by the late Census that the male population of this State exceeds the female upwards of 5,000. The whole population of the State is 67,865; in 1825 it was 51,550.

We are gratified to learn that the Hon. Mr. Poindexter, now a Senator in Congress from Mississippi was, on the 18th of November, elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the lamented death of the late Mr. Adams. The vote was,

For Mr. Poindexter 41
Judge Childs 6

The general health of Mr. Poindexter is much improved.—*U. S. Tel.*

CONNECTICUT.

The population of this State, by the new Census, is 297,726. Increase since 1820, 22,489. A basis of 48,000, as the ratio of representation, would enable both this State [illegible] island to retain their present [illegible] of Representatives,—if fixed at 50,000, each would loose one, by a small fraction.

Copper Mine.—an old cavern in the State of Connecticut, known as an abandoned copper mine, has recently been purchased by a company of individuals from New York, who intend employing a capital of 50,000 dollars in erecting works and bringing the ore into play. They have procured two skilful miners from England to examine it, who have given it as their opinion that it contains rich and extensive beds of copper ore, which will yield 60 per cent. Such is the confidence of other judges in the wealth of the mine, that the purchasers have had several offers for their bargain.

VERMONT.

Horace Everett has been re-elected to Congress from the State of Vermont. In the fourth Congressional District there has again been no choice. As far as returns have been received, the votes were for Baily, (Jacksonian,) 1656, Allen 1939, Swift, 1931, and scattering 18. The friends of the administration have done much better than was expected.

From the Painsville (Ohio) Gazette.

DELUSION.

About a couple of weeks since, three men calling themselves Oliver Cowdry, David Witmar, and Martin Harris appeared in our village, laden with a new revelation, which they claim to be a codocil to the New Testament. They preached in the evening in the Methodist Chapel, and from certain indications, conceiving they might do more good otherwheres, departed for Kirkland, where is a "common stock family," under the charge of Elder Rigdon, a Campbelite leader of some notoriety. The men claim to act under a "commission written by the finger of God"—they are very enthusiastic—tolerably resolute—but from what we learn, need that steadfast, determined resolution, and popular talent, which are necessary to ensure any considerable degree of success in a new project.

The account which they give is substantially as follows:—At a recent period an angel appeared, to a poor ignorant man residing in or near Palmyra, in Ontario County, in the State of New York, directed him to open the earth at a place designated, where he would find the new revelation engraved on plates of metal. In obedience to the celestial messenger, Smith repaired to the spot, and on opening the ground discovered an oblong stone box tightly closed with cement. He opened the sacred depository and found enclosed a bundle of plates resembling gold, carefully united at one edge with three silver wires, so that they opened like a book. The plates were about seven inches long and six broad, and the whole pile was about six inches deep, each plate about the thickness of a tin. They were engraved in a character unintelligible to the learned men of the United States, to many of whom it is said they have been presented. The angel afterwards appeared to the three individuals, and shewed them the plates. To Smith was given to translate the characters which he was enabled to do by looking through two semi transparent stones, but as he was ignorant of the art of writing, Cowdry and the others wrote as Smith interpreted. They say that part of the plates escaped from them in a supernatural manner and are to be again revealed when the events of time shall require them.

The three individuals above named have subscribed their names to an article in the book in which they solemnly declare, that they saw the angel, and that he assured them that the book was a divine revelation. They say that it was written by the prophets of God, during the period embracing the time for 600 years before, and several hundred after the Christian era. It predicts, we understand almost all events which have come to pass, such as the American revolution, &c.

These men are believed by their followers to be prophets; and they say that the world is soon to come to an end—within 15 years, at longest!

By the world coming to an end they only mean, that the incorrigible will be cut off by a variety of means, leaving only the true believers. They have now gone west, to a country they know not where, west of the Mississippi, where they say is a Holy Spot, and there they are to establish a New Jerusalem, into which will be gathered all the natives, who they say are descendants of Manassah. They are led by the spirit, and will know the ground when they place their feet on it.

Immediately on their arrival here, Elder Rigdon embraced the new doctrine, and was baptised for the third time—once as a regular Baptist—once as a Campbelite, and now as a disciple of the new revelation. He says he has hitherto ignorantly preached heresy. His flock, we understand, have principally followed their shepherd, for the second time, and some for the third time, have gone down into the water. We are told that the number baptised into the new order, is rising of one hundred.

The students at the Theological Seminary, in Bangor, Me. have resolved not to have any tea or coffee hereafter at their common table. They are convinced, they say, that without them they have better health and spirits, and are better prepared for study. As substitutes, they use milk and water—and pure cold water is found best of all.—*Boston Palladium.*

FOREIGN.

Latest from Europe.

New-York, Dec. 20

At last we have an arrival from France. We extract such items from the Havre papers as possess any interest.

Bombardment of Antwerp.—The dates from Antwerp, are to the 28th of October, at which time, it being in possession of the revolutionists, the Dutch troops were bombarding it. The city was represented as being all in flames at the departure of the advices. The loss in the public stores from the conflagration, is estimated at fifty millions of florins.

Mina has marched into Spain, and was commencing the work of revolution with success. The constitutional flag was flying at Cadiz, Corunna, &c.

Valdez had been obliged to retire from Spain back into France.

General Don Juan Van Halen was arrested on the 21st, according to advices from Mons.

Great fermentation is said to exist in Poland.

A change has taken place in the French Cabinet or rather it has been dissolved. The party *doctrinaire* demanded the deposition of M. O. Barrot. The demand was presented by M. Guizot, and met with great opposition, particularly from M. Depont de L'Eure. The embarrassment arose from the measures of the Chamber in favor of the Ex-Ministers. The king declared that M. Dupont was the last of his friends with whom he would wish to part. The resignation of Messrs. de Broglie and Guizot followed very soon after this interview, and that of Mr. Louis succeeded. All three were accepted. Whether the ministry would be changed in effect was a question on which there were differences of opinion. General La Fayette was charged to compose a new cabinet, and endeavored to reconcile the rival pretentions. During the time preceding the formation, the public mind was much disquieted. His majesty also appeared very grave for several days, though the royal saloons were crowded with all that was distinguished in Paris.

The Prince of Orange quitted Anvers, where his situation had become extremely unpleasant, for London, in the latter part of October. Previously to embarking, he addressed a proclamation to the Belgians, dated on the 25th, stating that he had used his best efforts unsuccessfully for the pacification of their provinces. That they were not to deliberate in the approaching national convention on the interests of the country, and he deemed he should but discharge his duty, by withdrawing from the scene of the discussion, but his best wishes would remain with them. He expressed his thanks, for the treatment he had met with in Anvers. The separation between the Dutch and Belgian troops of the old army was rapidly going on at that place.

Paris, Nov. 3.—A list of the Ministry was signed by the King at 3 o'clock to-day; La Fitte, Minister of Finance and President to the Council; Marshal Maison, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Count Montalivet; Minister of the Interior; M. Dupond de l'Eure, Keeper of the Seals; Marshal Gerard, Minister of War; M. Morilhere, Minister of Public Instruction; Mr. Sebastiani, Minister of the Marine.

Letters from London of October 30th, announce that the standard of liberty was raised at Cadiz, Ferrol, and Corunna; and that Don Miguel had given positive orders to send troops to assist the Spanish royalists. The greatest activity prevails in the English diplomacy. Prince Talleyrand and the Prussian minister have frequent interviews with the Earl of Aberdeen.

The committee of the Court of Peers are extending their enquiries respecting the measures of the late ministry as far back as August, 1829.

The examination of the impeached ministers had been finished. The debates on the subject were not expected to commence before the 15th of Dec. The Chamber of Peers will be fitted up for that occasion.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 30.—Antwerp presents an animated, but desolate spectacle, since the bombardment. All the streets are barricaded, and the patriot flag is floating over the city. M. Oliver is now commandant of the place. Many persons are buried in the ruins of their houses. The appearance of the city was terrible, when set on fire by a shower of bombs, grenades, &c.; the streets deserted by all, except now and then a few fugitives. The landing of a quantity of arms was the signal of insurrection—every citizen took arms.

The Brighton (Eng.) Gazette mentions a new and intense light lately invented for light-houses. The effect is produced by dropping a small bit of chalk line at the conjunction of two flames obtained from different gases, and impelled towards each other. The brilliancy is so prodigious that it casts shadows at the distance of ten miles or more.

Balt. Republican.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be exposed at public sale on WEDNESDAY the 19th of JANUARY next, at the late residence of *Parker Barnes*, deceased, near Quantico, the following personal estate of said deceased, to wit:

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Corn and Fodder, Household and Kitchen Furniture, a Carriage, and a great variety of other articles.

Terms of Sale.—A credit of six months will be given for all sums over five dollars, the purchasers giving bond with approved security—for all sums under five dollars the cash will be required.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
WM. PORTER, *Admr. of P. Barnes, dec'd*

Dec. 28, 1830.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Somerset county court and to me directed, at the suit of Robert Bell, use of Robert Bell, Jr. against John H. Cohoon, I have heretofore taken in execution the following property, to wit: one negro girl named Harriet, one negro man named Nace, one negro boy named George, 28 head of hogs, 3 head of horses, 3 carts, 1 lot of corn, 13 stacks of fodder, 1 lot of wheat, 1 lot of tobacco, 2 yoke of oxen, 13 head of cattle, 1 gig and harness, 3 beds and furniture, 4 bedsteads, 6 windsor chairs, 6 flag do. 1 looking glass, 1 bureau, 1 corner cupboard, 1 clock, 1 writing desk, 3 pine tables, 1 mahogany table, 1 French musket, 1 chest, 3 ploughs, 3 harrows, 2 scythes, one ox chain, 3 ox yokes, 1 half bushel measure, 1 grind stone, 1 lot of barrels and hogsheads, 2 iron pots, 1 tea kettle, 1 Dutch oven, 1 frying pan, 1 lot coopers ware, 2 axes, 1 griddle, 20 head of turkeys, and 1 pair of andirons, taken as the goods and chattels of the said Cohoon, and I hereby give notice that on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of JANUARY next, on the premises of said Cohoon, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, A. M. I will sell all the right and title of the said John H. Cohoon to the above described property for cash, to satisfy the aforesaid with interest and cost thereon

MATTHIAS DASHIELL, Shff.

Dec. 28, 1830.

MICHIGAN TERRITORY.

It appears that a division of this Territory is desired by its inhabitants. A meeting has been held at Green Bay, at which resolutions were adopted requesting Congress to erect into a separate Government that part of the Territory which lies West of Lake Michigan.

NEW GOODS.

DONE, JONES & CO.

HAVE just received from PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE, and are now opening, a large and choice assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, among which are

Sup. Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, Drab & Mixt

CLOTHS, CASSIMERS AND SATTINETTS.

Sup. Blue Palisse Cloths.
Stout Blue, Drab and Brown Coatings.
Mixt Kerseys and Linseys
Tartan Plaids and Camblets.
Florentine, Silk Velvet, Valencia, Toilnett Swansdown and White Marseilles

VESTINGS

And ready made Vests.
Brown Beaverteens.
5-4 and 4 4 White, Red, Green and Black Wool Flannels
White, Green and Brown Canton do.
7-4, 8 4, 10-4, 11 4, 12 4 and 13 4 double Rose Blankets.
3½, 4, 4½ and 5 point do.
Green Boeking Baizes.
Red, Mixt and Drab Paddings.
English Merinoes, Circassians, Bombazines, Lustres and Bombazetts, assorted colors.
Rattinetts
Superior Double Black Italian Lustring.
Common do do. & Sarsnetts
Black and col'd. super Gros de Naples.
Super changeable and fig'd. do. do.
Black Crape de Lyons.
Black, Blue Black, Pink and White Satins.
Assorted Florences. Black Modes.
Black Nankin and Canton **CRAPES.**
Do. 3 4 and 5-4 Italian do.
White and Green do. do.
Black and White Bobbinetts.
Do. do. Floss Threads and Silks
Black Bobbinett Worked VEILS.
Hat Band Crapes.
Silk and Tabby Velvets, assorted colors.
Black and Fancy Italian Cravats.
Black Laventine do.
Bandanna, Spittalfield, Foulard and Flag Silk Handkerchiefs
Merino, Poplin Cashmere Pressed Crape, Gauze, Silk and Barrege Fancy Hdkfs
6 4, 8-4 and 9 4 Merino, Brocha, Mandarine, Camel's Hair, Cassimere and Prussian SHAWLS.
Thibet Hkfs. assorted colors.
Madrass, Naverino, and Britania Hkfs.
Fancy and White Jackonett Cravats.
Plain and Changeable Mantua Ribbons from No. 12 to No. 22, assorted colors.
Plain Satin do. do
Fancy Sett and Cap Ribbons, assorted do. Gauze do.
Assorted Silk and Worsted Braids.
Black Velvet Ribbons
Fancy & Plain Belt Ribbons, assorted colors
Do. do Guard do
Thread and Bobbinett Laces and Edgings
Insertings, Pearling for Lace, and Bobbinett Footings
Ladies Silk RETICULES, Fancy Head Ornaments
Gentlemen's Silk STOCKS
Ladies' Black, White and col'd. Silk HOSE
Do do Worsted & Cotton do
Do Silk, Kid, Chamois & Beaver Gloves and Mitts, assorted
Gentlemen's Silk, Worsted and Yarn Gloves
Do. Buck, Dog, Beaver & Hoskin do.
Do. Silk, Worsted, Lambswool, Cotton and Yarn Hose, and half do.
Children's Stockings and Socks
Silk, Worsted, Cotton, & Webb Suspenders
Assorted Sewing Silks
Clark's, Alexander's Chappe's and Orrell's Sewing Cottons
Sewing Cottons in Boxes; Hooks and Eyes
Worsted and Cotton Furniture Bindings.
Cotton Tapes and Bobbins; Silk, Lace and Pearl Buttons, Pins; Bonnet Wire & Reeds
Plain, Figured, Tambored, Swiss, Book, Leno, Jaconett and Mull

MUSLINS.

4 4 and 6 4 Plaid and Plain Cambrics
Bishop Lawns; Linen Cambrics.
Imitation Linen Cambric Cravats.
Plain & Fancy Bordered Linen Camb. Hdkfs.
Tambored Capes and Collars, Children's Tambored Muslin Caps
7 8 and 4 4 Irish Linens Long Lawns
Linen Handkerchiefs
Bird Eye, Russia and Table Diapers.
Irish, Russia and Scotch Sheetings.
German Rolls, Brown Hollands
Russia Crash, Burlaps, Oznaburgs and Tickenburgs
Splendid, Dark, Chintz and Cambric Prints
Coss Calicoes; Black and White do do.
Black and Lavender do.
Ginghams Colored Cambrics
Furniture Calicoes; Fountain Muslin.
Do. Checks Waddings
Domestic Ginghams, do. Plaids
3 4 and 4 4 Indigo Aton Checks, 5 4 and 4 4 Indigo Bed Ticks
Cotton Bed Spreads, and Worsted Rugs.
White and colored Stout Lowell Cottons.
Hamilton Drillings
3 4, 4 4 and 5 4 Bleached Sheeting and Shirting Muslins
3 4, 4 4, 5 4 and 6 4 unbleached do. do
Cotton Yarns, from No 4 to 16, Bleached Knitting Cotton
Raw Cotton, Candlewick, Shoe Thread, &c

ALSO, a Complete Assortment of FANCY GOODS & STATIONARY.

Hardware, Cutlery and Castings China, Glass, Queens and Stone ware; Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots and Trunks; Block and Common Tinware.

Drugs, Medicines, & Dye Stuffs

GROCERIES,

White-Lead, Sperm, and Linseed OILS, PAINTS, &c.

Which they offer for sale at very reduced prices for cash or country produce. The public are invited to give them an early call as they are determined to sell bargains.

Dec. 28, 1830.

POETRY.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

In tone, style, and sentiment, the following lines are indeed of rare and surpassing beauty.

"Who can separate hearts that have united, or divide waters that have met, and mingled into one?"

"Love never dies; where it does not exist, there it never has existed."—

Think not, beloved! time can break
The spell around us cast;
Or absence from thy bosom take
The memory of the past:
My love is not that silvery mist,
From summer blooms by sunbeams kissed,
Too fugitive to last—
A fadeless flower, it still retains
The brightness of its early stains.

Nor burns it like the raging fire,
In tainted breast which glows,
All wild and thorny as the briar,
Without its opening rose;
A gentle, holier love is mine,
Unchangeable and firm, while thine
Is pure as mountain snows;
Nor yet has passion dared to breathe
A spell o'er Love's immortal wreath.

And now, when grief has dimm'd thine eye,
And sickness made thee pale;
Think'st thou I could the mourner fly,
And leave thee to the gale?
Oh no!—may all those dreams depart,
Hope sheds upon a youthful heart,
If now my bosom fail;
Or leave thee, when the storm comes on,
To bear its turbulence alone.

The ivy round some lofty pile,
Its twining tendril flings;
Though fled from thence to pleasure's smile
It yet the fonder clings:
As lonelier still becomes the place,
The warmer is its fond embrace,
More firm its verdant rings,
As if it lov'd its shade to rear,
O'er one devoted to despair.

Thus shall my bosom cling to thine,
Unchanged by gliding years;
Through Fortune's rise, or her decline,
In sunshine or in tears;
And though between us oceans roll,
And rocks divide us, still my soul
Can feel no jealous fears,
Confiding in a heart like thine,
Love's uncontaminated shrine!

To me, though bathed in sorrow's dew,
The dearer far art thou:
I lov'd thee when thy woes were few,
And can I alter now?
That face, in joy's bright hour, was fair,
More beautiful since grief is there.
Though somewhat pale thy brow;
And be it mine to soothe the pain
Thus pressing on thy heart and brain.

Yes, love! my breast, at sorrow's call
Shall tremble like thine own:
If from those eyes the tear-drops fall,
They shall not fall alone.
Our souls, like heaven's aerial bow,
Blend every light within their glow,
Of joy or sorrow known:
And grief, divided with thy heart,
Were sweeter far than joy apart.

HUMOROUS.

MR. JEFFREY

Translated from the Courier des Etats Units

Who would have thought it? Mr. Jeffrey, the pride of the Scottish bar, the late Editor of the Edinburgh Review, who for more than twenty years, has held a mild but pretty absolute sway over the literature of Britain, and even that of the continent, amuses himself sometimes with school-boy jests, the pleasantry of which, is not unmingled with cruelty. The vivacity of his criticism procured him a challenge from the wounded vanity of Moore; and his roguery once came very near furnishing him with an affair of honor.

Some time ago, the assizes were held in Aberdeen, a city of Scotland near the sea, in which there is a city of some note. In this college, there was a professor profoundly versed in the dark history of the middle ages, whose character exhibited a compound of good nature and credulous vanity, with which the malice of Mr. Jeffrey has more than once amused itself. In order to provide himself with some further sport, the Edinburgh Aristarchus, after extolling to him very highly the pleasure of shooting, persuaded him that he was particularly qualified to excel in it; though the professor was so short-sighted, that he could hardly distinguish a person at the distance of ten paces. Accordingly, Mr. Jeffrey and an accomplice of his prevailed upon him to accompany them to Skaetron, a village on the sea-shore, at some distance from Aberdeen, to which sportsmen are in the habit of resorting to shoot the sea birds, which abound among the rocks in this neighborhood, at certain seasons of the year

After having ordered a good dinner, at the best hotel, to which the *elite* of the literati of Aberdeen were invited their novice in sporting is provided with a fowling piece, and Mr. Jeffrey succeeds in drawing him to a certain point to which he directs him. At every discharge, a multitude of birds fall like thunder at his feet. While his companions at a little distance could shoot only a single bird, he brought down fifty at a shot. The secret of this miracle was, that Mr. Jeffrey had caused a cart load of dead game to be collected some days before; and a peasant concealed in the clefts of the rock, threw down a vast quantity at every discharge of the professor.

Enchanted at his own skill, he did not perceive in the midst of his triumph, that the waves had completely surrounded the spot on which he was standing, his perfidious friends having given him no warning of the calamity. A sailor came to his aid, and took him upon his broad shoulders. In this way, he had nearly reached the shore, when the sailor, who had received his instructions beforehand, cried out that his leg was seized by a shark, and forthwith tumbled his burthen into the water. The unhappy professor thought himself for an instant in the mouth of the monster, but the stout arm of the sailor dragged him from the waves, and laid him dripping on the bank.

He was then escorted to his friends, with the most comic air of compassion, to the inn of Skaetrou. There, one of the company, a physician, represented to the historian the urgent necessity for changing his clothes. But, how unfortunate! no man's dress was to be found, and a woman's habiliments only could be furnished him. The physician insisted that he should put them on. It was urged, that he was surrounded by his colleagues and friends, and necessity compels him to submit to this odd masquerade. After an absence of a few minutes, he repaired to the dining-room, clothed in a woman's dress from head to foot, with embarrassment according very well with the character of the sex whose garments he had assumed. The guests found it difficult to repress their mirth. Let one imagine this huge figure, with his gray locks covered with a lace-cap, with which the merciless doctor had invested him, his periwig having fallen into the sea. The rest of his costume was in keeping—his broad shoulders being covered with a red shawl, forming a brilliant contrast to his blue gown.

The professor was just beginning to forget his fatigue and trouble, and apply himself in earnest to eating, when suddenly a person who was known to him rushes hastily into the room, shouting, "The college is in flames! The college is in flames!" At these words, the professor started up; but his terror is doubled, when he learns that the fire is in the wing of the college, in which are all his books and manuscripts, the fruits of his patient researches into the middle ages. At this moment, he would willingly have exclaimed, like Richard, "My kingdom for a horse!" but the foresight of his friends had already provided one. Forgetting his strange costume, he leaps upon the horse's back, and the postillion, by a crack of the whip, sets him off at a gallop. All the company, with Mr. Jeffrey at their head, follow to witness his entry into Aberdeen. Never was Scotch gravity so completely compromised. It would be impossible to give an idea of the astonishment and laughter of the people of Aberdeen, on seeing their learned fellow-citizen rushing into the city, with the rufles of his cap and his shawl flying in the wind. To make his appearance still more grotesque, his stirrups had been shortened like those of a Mameluke, so that the whole of his large person appeared to rest upon his knees.

The fire, as may well be conceived, was a mere joke; so that when he entered the college, both students and professors were wholly at a loss to account for his consternation as well as his costume. When he found his books and manuscripts in safety, he took the jest very ill, but as he entertained not the slightest suspicion in regard to the other events of the day, and as his success in shooting had satisfied him of his skill, it was with great difficulty that he was dissuaded from making trial of it on the person of Mr. Jeffrey, who had been denounced by some false brother as the author of this mistification.

A GOOD JOKE.

The subjoined anecdote has been communicated to us from a respectable source, and no doubt of its authenticity exists in the state where the circumstance is alleged to have occurred.

A well-known Unitarian clergyman in one of the western states, who had formerly belonged to the Orthodox faith, breakfasted once at the house of a lady, who requested him to carve a fowl that was near him. Finding the task rather difficult, he laid down his knife and fork, and with a consequential air addressed himself to the lady, and asked if that was the fowl that crowed when Peter denied his master?—"Yes, sir," she replied, "and we have kept it to feast Judas on who betrayed him."—*Georgia Rep.*

On Sterne's entering the coffee-room at York, a Mr. A. staring him full in the face, said, he hated a parson—upon which Sterne said, and so, sir, does my dog—for as soon as I put on my gown and cassock, he falls a barking." "Indeed," replied A. "how long has he done so?" "Ever since he was a puppy, sir, (answered Sterne,) and I still look upon him as one."

VILLAGE HERALD.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Three Dollars a year, to be satisfied by $2 00 *if paid in advance;* or $2 50 if paid within six months.

☞Subscriptions paid within 90 days after delivering the first number, (of the year subscribed for,) will be considered *in advance.*

No subscription will be taken for less than *one year.*

No paper will be discontinued (unless at the editor's discretion,) until all arrearages are paid off; and a failure to notify a discontinuance, previous to the expiration of the term subscribed for, will be invariably considered as a new engagement.

☞Papers sent by mail will be subject to postage, to be paid by the subscribers.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted three times for $1, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: those exceeding a square in the same proportion.

☞ Persons advertising must limit the time of insertion, otherwise their advertisements will be continued and charged accordingly.

☞ All communications addressd to the editor must come POST PAID.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued by James L. Waller a justice of the peace for Somerset county, and to me directed, at the suit of Thomas Hooper, against Comfort Williams, I have seized and taken in execution the following property, which I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash, to satisfy the above mentioned writ, on Saturday the 1st day of January next at the hour of ten o'clock A. M. at James L. Waller's Office in Salisbury, all the said Comfort's right and title to a house and lot near Salisbury bridge.

MATTHIAS DASHIELL, Shff.

Dec. 7 1830.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BANKS	pr. ct. dis.
U. States Bank	par
Do Branches	par
MASSACHUSETTS	
Boston banks	1
Other Mass. notes	2
RHODE-ISLAND	
Providence banks	3
Other R. Island notes	unsteady
CONNECTICUT	
Middletown bank	2
Phœnix bank at Hartford	2
Bridgeport bank	1
Eagle bank of New Haven	no sale
Hartford bank	2
NEW-YORK	
N Y city banks	par
Albany	1½
Troy	1½
Newburg	3
Other N York notes	2
NEW-JERSEY.	
Jersey bank	no sale
Bank in Newark	2
Bank of N Brunswick	1
Trenton Ins. Co	1
Farmers bank at Mount Holly	1
Cumberland bk	1
State bk Camden	1
At Elizabethtown	1
At N Brunswick	1
At Patterson	susp
At Trenton	no sale
At Morristown	1
Sussex bank	2
PENNSYLVANIA	
Philadelphia banks	par
Easton	½
Montgomery county	do
Chester "	do
Delaware "	do
Lancaster bank	do
Farmers bk of Lan'r	½
Harrisburg	½
Northampton	½
Farmers bank of Bucks c'y	½
York bank	½
Chambersburg	½
Farmers bank at Reading	½
Gettysburg	do
Carlisle bk	½
Pittsburg	3
Greensburg	50
Brownsville	3
DELAWARE	
Bank of Delaware	½
Farmers bank and branches	½

BANKS	pr. ct. dis.
Wilmington and Brandywine	½
Commercial bank	10
Branch of do. at Milford	10
Bank of Smyrna	½
MARYLAND	
Bank of Salisbury	par
Frederick c'y bank	½
Havre-de-Grace	(none)
Farmers bank at Annapolis	½
Branches at Frederick & Easton	½
Susquehanna Bridge & Banking Co.	par
Hagerstown	½
Westminster	½
Prince Georges	25
Elkton	75
DISTRICT OF COL.	
Bk of Washington	½
Bk of the Metrop.	do
Patriotic bank	do
Central bank	do
Bk of Columbia	do
Union bk Georget'n	½
Farmers & Mechanicks bank	do
Bk of Alexandria	do
Bk of Potomac	do
Farmers bk of Alexandria	do
Union bk of Alex'a	do
Mechanics bk of Alexandria	do
VIRGINIA	
Richmond & bran's	½
Bk of the Valley	do
Br at Leesburg	do
Br at Charlestown	do
Br at Romney	½
N W bank of Vir at Wheeling	3
N. CAROLINA	
State bk at Raleigh and branches	3
Cape Fear	3
Newbern	3
S. CAROLINA	
State banks generally	2
GEORGIA	
State bank	2
Planters	2
Augusta	2
Darien	2
Macon Br. Co.	2
KENTUCKY	
Bank of Kentucky & branches	no sale
OHIO	
Specie banks	3
LOUISIANA	
Banks at N Orleans	7

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS
Several Servants for Hire.
W. L. JONES.
Princess-Anne, Dec. 14.

NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the Poor of Somerset County will meet on Friday the 7th of January next for the purpose of electing a PHYSICIAN for the year 1831. Applicants will please make known in writing, the terms on which they are willing to serve, to some member of the board of Trustees, on or before that day.

JAMES WILSON, Sec'y.
Dec. 14, 1830.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Faeri Facias issued out of Somerset County Court, and to me directed at the suit of Robert Leatherbury against Major Simpkins and Charles Simpkins, Alexander Jones and Samuel G. Holbrook, I have seized and taken into execution the following property, to wit:—One tract or parcel of land called My-own-before, and one tract called The Lot, containing 86 acres, more or less, and two horses and one carriage, taken as the goods, chattels, lands and tenements of the said Major Simpkins and Charles Simpkins, and I hereby give notice that on Thursday the 6th of January, 1831, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M. on the premises, I shall expose to Public Sale all the right and interest of the said Major Simpkins and Charles Simpkins in and to the above mentioned property, to the highest and best bidder for cash to satisfy the aforesaid writ.

MATTHIAS DASHIELL, Shff.
Dec. 14, 1830.

THE STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Steamboat on her routes, between Easton and Baltimore, will, on and after the 20th of this month, and until the Spring, call at Castle Haven, in Dorchester county, for the delivery and reception of passengers, and not at Cambridge.

LEMUEL G. TAYLOR.

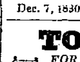
Passage from Castle Haven to Baltimore, or from Baltimore to Castle Haven, $2 50.
October 16—Nov. 16.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of *T. Jones & Co.* are respectfully solicited to settle their accounts, either by note or cash, for which purpose they will please to call on the subscriber, to whom the accounts have been assigned. Longer indulgence cannot be given.

JOHN JONES of Thos.
Dec. 7, 1830.

TO RENT



FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,
The Store House and Lot in Princess Anne, now occupied by Mr. Littleton Long.
ALSO, the House and Lot occupied by Mr. John Gurney.
Apply to ROBT. STEWART.
N. . 30, 1830.

Somerset County Court, November Term, 1830—In Chancery—

ORDERED, That the report and sales made by the real estate Bayly, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Robert I. King, deceased, in the cause of or Robert I. King, deceased, versus Robert I. H. King, Long and others against Robert I. King, heir at law administrator, and Robert I. King, heir at law of said Doctor Robert I. King, deceased, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shewn before the second day of the next term of this Court—Provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in some newspaper published in Somerset county before the second day of May term next. The report states the amount of sales to be $1540.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN,
ARA SPENCE.
WILLIAM TINGLE.
True Copy. Test.
GEO. HANDY, Clk.
November 25, 1830.

Tubman Cox vs. Stephen Riggin, Administrator of William Cox, and Anne Elizabeth Cox, the only child and heir at law of William Cox.	In Chancery, in Somerset County Court.

BY virtue of a decree of Somerset County Court in Chancery sitting, in the above cause passed in November Term, 1830, the subscriber as Trustee will, on Wednesday the 29th of December (instant,) on the premises, expose to public sale to the highest and best bidder, all the real estate whereof William Cox late of Somerset county, died seized and possessed, consisting of the following tract or parcel of land, viz. Part of Long meadow containing 109 acres more or less, lying and being on Pocomoke river. The buildings are in good repair.

The terms of sale will be, a credit of 12 months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond or bonds to the trustee with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale. Upon the payment of the whole of the purchase money, (and not before) and the ratification of the sale by the court, the trustee is authorized, by the said decree, to execute to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs, a deed for the property to him, her or them sold, free, clear, and discharged of all claim of the complainant or defendants in the premises. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

The creditors of William Cox, deceased, are hereby notified to lodge their claims with the vouchers thereof, with the clerk of Somerset county Court, within six months from the day of sale.

THOMAS MARSHALL,
Trustee.
Dec. 7, 1830.

Cash for Negroes.

We wish to purchase **200** Negroes for the New Orleans Market, and will give more than any purchaser that is now or may hereafter come in the market, for success may suit us.

One of the firm wishes to buy families for his own use, and will give for them the highest prices—Letters addressed to us at Princess-Anne, will be attended to.

Woolfolks, Sanders & Overley.
Dec. 28, 1830.

We are authorized to announce JOHN DENNIS, Esq. as a candidate to fill the vacancy, occasioned by the death of Col. Wm. Done, in the representation of Somerset county in the State Legislature.

Mr. Zieber,
You are authorized to announce WILLIAM W. STEVENS, Esqr. (of Rockawalking) as a candidate, to represent Somerset County in the Maryland Legislature, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of William Done, one of the delegates elect for this county—Mr. Stevens is friendly to the present administration of the General and State Governments.

Thomas Robertson vs. Nathaniel Dixon & Nancy his wife, and Amelia Jenkins.	In Somerset County Court, November Term, 1830.

ORDERED, that the sale of the real estate of Thomas Jenkins, dec'd. as made and reported by John P. Langford, trustee for the sale thereof, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn by the 2nd day of the next term—Provided a copy of this order be inserted in a newspaper published in Somerset County, once in each of three successive weeks before said day.

The trustee reports the amount of sale to be $963 Test, GEO. HANDY, Clk.
True copy,
Test, GEO. HANDY, Clk.

LEGER LOST.

THE Leger relating to the business of *Charles Jones*, deceased, while Sheriff and Collector of Somerset County, has been misplaced or fallen into the hands of some person to whom it can be of no use, and having been thrown by, is probably forgotten. The friends and relations of Charles Jones, and others, who in the transaction of business have ever had possession of this book are requested to examine among their papers and books for this, and if found, to hand it over to the subscriber, the administrator d. b. n. of the said deceased.

ARNOLD E. JONES,
Adm. d. b. n. of C. J.
Dec. 14, 1830.

BLANKS,

Of the following descriptions, printed on excellent paper, constantly on hand and for sale, at low prices for cash, at the Office of the Village Herald:

Warrants,
Fieri Fa.'s before supersedeas
Do. after do.
Ca. Sa.'s before do.
Do. after do.
Narrations,
Appeal Bonds,

Female School.

If reasonable encouragement be given, MATILDA R. DONE, proposes to open a School for the instruction of Female Children, on Monday the 3d of January next.

The course of instruction will include Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Geography. Every exertion shall be made for the improvement of those committed to her charge, both in morals and learning.

If desired, a few scholars can be accommodated with board.
Dec. 21, 1830.

NOTICE.

THE residuary Legatee of James Ritchie late of Somerset county, deceased, is hereby notified, that the subscribers, the executors of the said deceased, have since the last distribution struck on the 9th of June 1830, collected money which goes into the residium of the deceased's estate, and rightfully belongs to the residuary Legatee, and that they are ready to pay the same when called on, either to the said residuary Legatee or to her legally authorized agent.

ELIJAH PARSONS,
ELIZABETH McBRYDE,
Ex'rs. of J. Ritchie, dec'd.
Dec. 21, 1830.

Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

THE subscriber, being authorized to sell the lands, on which the late *Daniel Whitney* resided, for the benefit of his creditors, will sell, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of January next, at 12 o'clock M. on the premises, all those tracts or parcels of land, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to pay his debts, which said Daniel purchased of a certain Dr. Charles Nutter, lying on the South side of Wicomico Creek, and adjoining the farms of John H. Bell and Littleton P. Dennis, Esq's., containing, according to a deed from Dr. Nutter to Daniel Whitney, 500 acres, more or less.

More than half of this land is in timber, and is attended with facilities of sending to market its timber, staves, firewood and agricultural productions, rarely to be met with, as it is bounded by a creek navigable for vessels of 80 tons, within 50 yards of the door. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is supposed that those who wish to purchase will judge for themselves.

Acting as agent, the subscriber can sell on such title as is vested in him, which is believed to be good. Persons, wishing to investigate the title, are requested to call on the subscriber.

All persons having claims against Daniel *Whitney*, deceased, are hereby warned to file them with James Polk, Esq. Register of Wills, within six months from the day of sale, who is engaged to audit the same.

Terms of Sale.—A credit of six months will be given, the purchaser to give bond with approved securities, bearing interest from the day of sale.

WM. T. G. POLK, Agent.
Dec. 21, 1830

State of Maryland, sc.

SOMERSET COUNTY ORPHANS COURT.

Dec. 20th, 1830.

[SEAL.] *On application of JAMES F. KELLY Administrator of Ebenezer D. Howard late of Somerset County, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for three successive weeks in a paper printed at Princess Anne.*

True copy, Test,
JAMES POLK, Reg. of Wills for Somerset county.

In compliance with the above Order,
Notice is hereby given.

That the subscriber, of Somerset County hath obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Ebenezer D. Howard, late of said county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the thirteenth day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of December, A. D 1830

JAMES F KELLY, Adm'r. of E. D. Howard, dec'd.
Dec. 21, 1830.

$150 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Saturday night the 4th instant, a negro man named

CYRUS, usually called Cy.

He had on when he went away a blue cloth coat and pantaloons, and a fur hat. He took with him other clothing such as is usually given to slaves. Said negro is very black, with large white eyes, large feet, and about six feet high,—when spoken to seldom looks at the person speaking,—has thick lips and a grum look, and can read tolerably well The above reward will be given, if taken out of the State, $100 if taken in the State and out of the County, or if taken in the County fifty dollars, provided he is delivered to me, or confined in Somerset County jail.

JOHN BOUNDS, near Quantico,
Dec. 14, 1830. *Somerset Cy Md.*

☞ *The Cambridge Chronicle and Delaware Gazette will each insert the above 3 times and forward their accounts to this office for settlement.*

JOB PRINTING;

SUCH AS

Handbills, Cards, Blanks,
PAMPHLETS, &c.

Thankfully received and neatly printed on moderate terms,
At the Office of the Village Herald.

Appeal Bonds

Of several kinds,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE VILLAGE HERALD.

BY JOHN S. ZIEBER, PRINCESS-ANNE, SOMERSET COUNTY, MARYLAND.

VOL. IV. TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 4, 1831. NO. 40.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Further interesting abstracts of Documents accompanying the President's Message.

It appears from the Report of the U. S. Ordnance Department, that 26,125 new muskets have been made at the several U. S. armories and arsenals, during the last year. Also 90 gun carriages. We find from the same report that the rents which accrued from the public Lead Mines the last year, were 563,567 lbs. being 890,564 lbs. less than the rents of the preceding year. The quantity of lead made was 8,332,058 lbs. being less than the product of the previous year by 6,209,252 lbs. This falling off is to be attributed to the low price of the article for two years past. The lead accruing to the United States in the shape of rents during the last year, would, if sold in the market, barely suffice to pay the expenses of collection. The supply from the mines is greater than the country requires, and unless a market for the excess be found in foreign countries, it is not to be expected that even the present rate of production will be sustained. It appears from the Treasury statements that the whole quantity of lead, in all its various forms, imported during the ten years commencing with 1819, has averaged 7,835,[illegible] lbs. and that the quantity exported averaged 1,338,218, leaving for domestic consumption an average of 6,497,705 lbs. Prior to 1829 the product of public mines had not been so considerable as to effect the market; but during that year the product was suddenly increased to more than 12 millions of lbs. In 1829 the public mines yielded 14[illegible] millions of lbs. and the average for the last 3 years is more than 12 millions, being about double the quantity consumed prior to 1829. It is recommended that the lead regions be now surveyed and sold, as their value is well known. Independently of the mineral riches of these lands, the climate is represented to be remarkably slaubrious, and the soil to be fruitful, and adapted to support a dense population.

The Militia of the United States amount to 1,228,502, being about one tenth of the estimated population.—*B. Amer.*

The Major General's Report.—The report of Major General Macomb mentions the disturbances already noticed in our abstract of other documents, amongst the Indians on the north-western, south-western, and southern frontiers of the United States, and their repression by the presence of military force.—It appears from the same report that Key West, Fort Jackson at the Balize, and the works constructed for the defence of the Bayou du Pre, have been occupied by garrisons. Some United States troops have been ordered to co-operate with the authorities of the State of Louisiana in suppressing any insurrectionary movements there; a measure which has been attended with good effects. The Major General urges the subject of providing earlier than the usual annual appropriation will accomplish it, for the armament of the principal fortifications on the seaboard. The guns required being heavy, some time will elapse before they can be furnished. It would be an awkward predicament if these strong holds, thus unfurnished, should fall, in the event of a war, into the hands of an enemy. This Report, in opposition to that of the Secretary of War, hopes for beneficial results from the abolishment of the "whiskey ration."

The aggregate amount of the Army in commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers and privates, is 6,188.

The Report of the Chief Engineer states that Fort Hamilton, in New York harbor, will soon be ready to receive a garrison. Of *Civil Constructions* we notice several in the harbors of Lake Erie, and at the mouths of rivers entering that Lake, intended to protect the vessels employed in the lake navigation. Among these are Cleveland harbor, (the outlet of the Ohio Canal,) Presque Isle, Buffalo harbor, and Black Rock. Similar improvements have been made in the harbors of Lake Ontario, as Oswego, Big Sodus Bay, and the mouth of Gennessee.—Works designed to secure harbors, to facilitate the entrance into them, and to connect the navigation of various sounds and rivers along the sea coast have also been carried on in various parts of the Union, from Maine to Florida. We have already mentioned the partial removal of the Raft of Red River, and the successful operations in improving the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi. The arrangements made for the progress of that part of the Cumberland road which lies in Ohio, west of Zanesville, are stated to be judicious. Its whole distance through Indiana has been opened and grubbed; and contracts have been made for the same process on the road on the whole distance between the eastern boundary of Illinois and Vandalia 66 miles, of which 59 are to be finished by the close of this year, and the remainder by the 1st of April, 1831. Roads are nearly completed, or in rapid progress, from Detroit to Chicago, to Fort Gratiot, to Saginaw and Maumee, all in Michigan.

Various surveys have been in progress during the present year, with a view to some principal points of internal communication among these is a survey with a view to connect Lake Champlain with the Connecticut; another with the same object as to Lakes Erie and Michigan and the Ohio; a third to connect these lakes with the Illinois; a fourth as to the best mode of crossing the Alleghany summit of the Pennsylvania Canal. The survey near the mouth of Lake Champlain, with a view to a project of defence for that part of the frontier, has not been commenced in consequence of the unsettled state of the question of boundary at that point.

Estimates are given of the probable cost of various defensive works. They are divided into three classes. The cost of the first class, namely, those which should be commenced as soon as possible, is computed at $4,581,873; of the second, those to be commenced at a later period, $5,540,500; of the third, to be commenced, at a still remoter period, $1,854,575; the sum total of cost $11,726,948.—*B. Amer.*

ESTIMATE OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1831.

The following letter was on Tuesday transmitted to the House of Representatives, by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasury Department,
20th Dec. 1830.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit for the information of the House of Representatives, an estimate of appropriations proposed to be made, for the service of the year 1831, amounting to $10,568,566 09

viz:

Civil list, foreign intercourse and miscellaneous,	2,144,319 50
Military service, including fortifications, armories, arsenals, ordnance, Indian Affairs, revolutionary and military pensions, and internal improvement,	5,589,051 79
Naval service, including the marine corpse,	2,835,194 80

To the estimates are added statements shewing:

1. The appropriations for the service of the year 1831, made by former acts including public debt, gradual improvement of the Navy, arming and equipping the militia, subscription to canal stocks, revolutionary claims, and Indian affairs, amounting to $11,284,345 00
2. The existing appropriations, which will not be required for the service of the year 1830, and which it is proposed to apply in aid of the service of the year 1831, amounting to 1,375,151 77
3. The existing appropriations, which will be required to complete the service of 1830, and former years; but which will be expended in 1831, amounting to 3,740,552 96

The three last mentioned amounts, together with so much as may remain unexpended, of the sum stated in the report on the finances, presented by this Department, on the 15th instant, as the estimated expenditure in the 4th quarter of the present year, and with such sums as may be appropriated by Congress for the year 1831, will complete the whole amount, subject to the disposition of the Executive Government, in the year.

There is, also, added to the estimate a statement of the several appropriations which will probably be carried to the surplus fund at the close of the present year; either because the objects for which they were made are completed, or because these sums will not be required for, or will no longer be applicable to them, amounting to $140,858 59.

I have the honor to be,
With high respect,
Your ob't. servant,
S. D. INGHAM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The Hon. the Speaker
of the H. of Rep's. U. S.

The Secretary of the Treasury, on the 21st instant, transmitted to the House of Representatives, a statement of the disbursements made since the adoption of the Federal Constitution to the end of the year 1829, for fortifications, light-houses, public debt, revolutionary and other pensions, and internal improvements. From this statement, it appears that there has been paid on account of

Fortifications,	$13,420,639 24
Light-Houses,	3,348,716 85
Public Debt,	180,303,679 31
Revolutionary and other pensions,	20,492,647 27
Internal Improvements,	5,310,930 11

From the Baltimore Republican.

REMARKABLE CIRCUMSTANCE.

A fact has come to our knowledge recently, which illustrates, strikingly, the force of antipathy upon the animal spirits. A child in this city, about six years old, having red hair, had contracted an aversion so strong for that apendage of its person, that the most unconquerable repugnance to see itself reflected in a mirror was contracted.—And such was the force and effect of the antipathy, that the child pined and fretted itself to death.—Every expedient had been resorted to, in order to direct its attention from the object of its aversion, the most effectual of which, was dying the hair; but as the effect of the color was but temporary, the child relapsed into its wonted state of depression. This is a circumstance so remarkable that we have thought it worthy of notice. It is a counter part for the fable of Narcisus, who is described as pining away through love for himself.

We copy the following article more with a view to shew our readers what can and has been done, in other parts of the world, than from an expectation of their imitating the example:

POULTRY.

The following easy and economical method of rearing poultry has been communicated to the London Society for the encouragement of arts, &c. by Mrs. D'Oyley, of Sion Hill, over Northallerton, who received the Society's silver medal for the same. Where poultry are reared expressly for the market, this method is certainly deserving of attention

Mrs. D'Oyley keeps a large stock of poultry, which are regularly fed every morning upon steamed potatoes, chopped small, and at noon upon barley. In the poultry-yard is a small building, like a pigeon house, in which the hens lay, with a frame with nets to slide in before each hole: the building is kept dry, light, and well ventilated; and once a week the floor is strewed with fresh ashes. When she wishes to procure chickens, she sets many hens together, confining each to her respective nest, by drawing the sliding net before the hole; and they are daily let out for air, exercise, and food.

As soon as the chickens are hatched they are taken away, and the hens have a second lot of eggs allowed them, to sit again, by which means they produce as numerous a brood as before,—Mrs. D. puts the chickens in long wicker cages, placed against a hot wall at the back of the kitchen fire, and within them has *artificial mothers* with which the chickens run. These mothers are made of boards, about ten inches wide and fifteen inches long, supported by two legs in the front, four inches in height, and by a board at the back two inches high. The roof and back are lined with lamb skins, dressed with the wool upon them, and the roof is thickly perforated with holes: they have no bottom, but have a flannel curtain in front and at the ends for the chickens to run under, which they apparently do by instinct. The cage is kept dry and clean, either with sand or with moss, and is of a proper size for fifty or sixty newly hatched chickens.

When a week old, they are carried together with their artificial mother to a grass lot, in fine weather; and the mother is kept warm by placing a long narrow tin vessel at the back, filled with hot water, which will retain its heat for three or four hours at a time; and towards evening they are removed back again to the hot wall. When three weeks old, they are put into a cage, which is fitted up with frames similar to the artificial mother, round the floor, and with perches conveniently arranged for them to roost on.

When Mrs. D'Oyley first attempted to rear poultry in this way, she lost several, owing to the roof of the mother not being sufficiently ventilated; and experienced many losses from improper food, until she thought of getting coarse barley meal, and steaming it until it became soft; with which and with minced potatoes, they are fed alternatively, and are frequently excited to eat by pellets of dough that are thrown to them.

Upon this the young chickens are stated to grow surprisingly, and soon become fit for the table or the market; and Mrs D conceives that her method might be pursued near populous towns with immense profit. A young person, it is stated, of twelve or fourteen years old, might bring up some thousands in a season, for hens may be set four times in the year, and be made to rear two broods at each setting. The proper heat of the wall is eighty degrees of Farenheit's Thermometer; and the troughs for the food are placed without side of the cages, from which, to the artificial mother, a small quantity should be littered, in order to point to the trough.—*N. E. Farmer.*

The Baltimore Republican has the following remarks on

The Effect of the Veto.—At the last session, when the Maysville Bill was rejected by the President, on the ground of its local character, it was prophesied that a great and valuable work was thereby destroyed, and a lasting benefit lost to the country. Those fears, as the event has shown, were idle. The persons interested, whose duty as well as whose profit it was, finding that the Government would not aid them out of the public treasury, applied their own means to the work, and we learn that there is no doubt of its early and successful completion.

So of the Louisville and Portland Canal—On the last day of the last session of Congress, a bill was retained by the President, subscribing to a large amount of the stock of that Company The result has been, that before the next session of Congress commenced, and actually before the President had returned the bill with his objections, the work is done, the Canal completed, and that too, without the aid of the public money Private enterprize was found sufficient for all the demands of the work.

These are strong evidences of the wisdom of the policy which dictated the Veto doctrines, as well as of the fallacy of the statements, so frequently made, that those doctrines will arrest Internal Improvements.—Internal Improvement cannot be arrested. Its vitality is in the spirit of the age, and the enterprise of the people, and of this no man is better convinced than Gen. Jackson. He, however, believes that spirit of enterprise will not be aided but retarded, by an indiscriminate adoption by the Government, of works to which private means are adequate; and the result in these cases, corroborates his judgment.

The course of a river reversed.—We find in the papers, an article dated, NATCHITOCHES, Nov. 13, stating that Red river, a bold, rapid, and deep stream, had changed its course, owing to a severe drought, and had been for several days flowing in a contrary direction. Notwithstanding the low water, the people were healthy, and the crops uncommonly good.

Under the new CENSUS, the cities and towns in the United States, containing a population exceeding *Five Thousand*, will range in the following order:

New York,		213,750
City of Philadelphia,	80,477	
Incorporated N. Liberties,	28,923	
Kensington,	13,326	161,412
Spring Garden,	11,141	
Southwark,	20,723	
Moyamensing,	6,822	
Baltimore,		80,519
Boston and Charlestown,		70,161
New Orleans, (not heard from)		
Charleston,		30,289
Cincinnati and Liberties,		26,513
Albany,		24,216
Washington,		18,823
Providence,		16,832
Pittsburg,	12,540	17,365
Allegheny & Bayard's Town	4,825	
Richmond,		16,055
Rochester, (not heard from.)		
Salem,		13,826
Brooklyn, (not heard from.)		
Portland,		12,521
Troy, N Y.		11,405
Newark, N. J.		10,900
New Haven,		10,653
Louisville,		10,126
Norfolk,		9,800
Hartford,		9,617
Georgetown,		8,441
Utica,		8,324
Petersburg,		8,300
Alexandria,		8,221
Newport,		8,010
Lancaster, Penn.		7,681
New Bedford, Mass.		7,517
Savannah,		7,173
Springfield, Mass.		6,196
Middletown, Conn.		6,876
Augusta, Geo.		6,696
Wilmington, Del.		6,626
Lowell, Mass.		6,477
Newburyport,		6,375
Buffalo, N. Y.		6,353
Lynn, Mass.		6,130
Lexington, Ky.		6,087
Cambridge, Mass.		6,071
Taunton, Mass.		5,898
Reading,		5,621
Nashville,		5,560
Wheeling,		5,211
Yorktown, Va.		5,207
Marblehead, Mass.		5,142
Roxbury, Mass.		5,166

The Baltimore Republican says, the deputation from the Menominee tribe of Indians of which we gave some account last week, arrived at New York on Wednesday last, and took lodgings at the New York Hotel, in Greenwich street. They are attended by General Mason, Secretary of the Territory of Michigan, Col. Stambaugh, Indian Agent at Green Bay, and Major Forsyth, of Detroit. This tribe has been constant and faithful in its friendship to the U. States, and was never conquered. They will proceed to Washington in the course of a few days.

In reply to enquiries concerning Captain Ross's expedition to the polar regions, the *New York Albion* says:—

"Captain Ross sailed from Scotland, in a steam vessel, fully prepared and equipped to make the northeast passage to the Pacific, if that scheme be practicable. Captain R.'s expedition is fitted out at his own expense conjointly with that of several public spirited individuals, who were anxious to give the attempt one more trial; and it remains to be seen if private enterprise will succeed where public munificence has so signally and totally failed. The government of Great Britain, it is known, after expending vast sums, has given up the matter as hopeless, if not useless in a commercial point of view, even if the point should be achieved; still in a scientific sense the subject has its interest, and we are glad that Captain Ross has embarked his fortune in the cause. In the abilities of this officer for the task before him, we certainly repose confidence. His sudden return from Lancaster Sound with the first expedition fitted out by the Government, was variously explained—his nautical skill was, we believe not impeached; but it is generally understood that he had left behind him an attraction that acted so powerfully on his affections as to cause him to see difficulties when none existed, and hence he commanded the vessel to put about and return, when his most ardent expectations of final success were entertained by his officers Captain Ross, has at all events, now an opportunity of redeeming his character, and the next arrival will probably bring us some intelligence of him either of his return, or the prosperous prosecution of his voyage, by the Greenland whalers."

Fate of the Hornet.—It is now fifteen months since the gale in which the U. S. ship Hornet, with her gallant crew, is supposed to have been lost in the Gulph of Mexico, and up to this time not a syllable of direct information has been given to the public concerning her fate. We have now a single item to communicate, which we believe can be relied on. Capt. Williams, of the schooner Texas, informs us that he saw at Brassos one of the Hornet's boats, which was driven ashore north of Tampico several months since, and in which were found a number of caps marked "Hornet." She was recognized by a Captain well known to Captain Williams, as a gig in which one of the Lieutenants of the Hornet frequently came ashore. Capt. Williams described her as from 20 to 25 feet long, painted black, with a white streak round her waist, and copper-fastened. She is single-banked, having two oars on one side, and three on the other Since she came into the hands of her present owner, (a pilot at Brassos) she has been coppered to preserve her from decay. Captain W. offered him one hundred dollars to exchange her for his own boat, in order that he might bring her home, but was refused. Further information may be obtained, by applying to Capt. Williams, on board the schr. Texas, lying at pier No. 1, North River.

There are persons at the Navy Yard, we presume, who will be able from the above description, to decide whether or not she belonged to the Hornet. To us there seems little reason to doubt on the subject. No other appendages of the ship, or pieces of the wreck had come ashore, from which it is probable that she foundered.

The annexed notice of counterfeit $100 bills of the U. S. Bank, which have just made their appearance, will receive the attention it deserves. It is copied from the New York Post of Friday:—

One of the most extraordinary and dangerous counterfeits ever put into circulation in this country consists in spurious one hundred dollar notes of the Bank of the United States, one of which was shown us this morning, and which we do not hesitate to pronounce the most perfectly executed imitation we have seen. The note is of the mother bank, letter J. dated May 30th, 1828, and payable to R. Smith. The signature in the body of the note, and the endorsement of R. Smith, the Cashier, are remarkably well executed. The steel dies on the ends of the note, on which reliance is generally placed to detect counterfeit paper, are an excellent imitation of the original; the vignette is also exceedingly well done, and the body of the note is engraved with great exactness and skill. The principal distinctions are that the spurious note is considerably the largest, the impression is fainter, and the filling up with the pen is lighter and less free in its style of hand writing. The following is a description of the note by the engraver of the Bank of the United States:—

"The scroll at the top of the denomination dies is imperfect, and the whole lines of those dies are less distinct than in the original There is a marked difference between the two fancy heads of the marginal dies and those of the original notes, also in the heads of Washington and Franklin, the former appearing in the counterfeit more like an outline than a finished engraving There is a want of uniformity in the marginal die work surrounding the heads, &c. The words "Bank of the United States," in the body of the note, are much less bold than the original, and the same remark will apply to the general appearance of the counterfeit."

Three of these notes have made their appearance at the counter of the Bank of the United States in Philadelphia, two purporting to be issued by the Washington and one by the Savannah office.

We learn from a distinguished friend abroad that the United States will shortly be honored by a visit from an illustrious traveller, who cannot but excite as much interest and curiosity among us, as he will feel himself, in the novelties of our western republic. This is no other than the accomplished Persian, whose long residence in England as Ambassador from his Persian Majesty, formed the basis of the amusing volumes of Hajji Baba, and other works of satire and light literature. He has since resided, as the representative of his sovereign, at Constantinople. The curiosity of a Persian court has been excited by our fine ships, our commerce, and the occasional presence of an American traveller, to learn something official about the *Yanzee Dunca* or new world. This gentleman, whose residence at Paris and London has given him an acquaintance with the languages and manners of Europe unrivalled in the higher circles of the east, has been selected for that purpose. He does not, however, come in an official character, though, in fact, sent by his court to see the whole length and breadth of the land, which he will do with the eyes of a good traveller, as well as a good Persian He will probably be here by way of England, some time next fall.—*N. Y. Post.*

From the New York Courier

The Haut Ton.—Since the departure of Master Burke the movements of the fashionable have been quite gay and splendid. Parties of "fifty and "one hundred" arise in spirit—animation and "[illegible]." Some of the "suppers" this season have been of the most splendid description. The dress of the ladies is now uncommonly elegant, simple and fascinating. There are yet some portions of their dress that ought to be reformed, but for this we shall trust to providence. Many "matches" have taken place recently, and it would not be unphilosophical to attribute the increase of these delightful affairs to the improvement in the taste for dress, manners, &c. During the present winter a number of the most exquisite *debutantes* have made their *entree* into the *beau monde*. Scarcely a party has been given in which some fair girl has not been introduced into the great and gay world. Married ladies, however, are the greatest *belles*. Dancing is in danger of being banished from fashionable *soirees*.—Why? Because the crowds of the invited are so numerous, that there is not room—not the circumference of a sixpence to show a pretty foot and elegant ancle. Now and then when the *en bon point*—the dashing widows—the married *belles* make a rush to the illuminated supper tables, one may find a few Adonises and an odd "grace" or two, meandering through the sentimental waltz. These *mouvements* are, however, like angels visits, few and far between. Conversation is now sadly cut down—there is neither room nor time for the activity of intellect, feeling or fancy. However, there is a pleasurable excitement to be jumbled into a crowd for three hours, but those who patronize the high pressure don't feel it